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THE

ATHENÆUM,

A MAGAZINE

OF

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY)

CONTAINING,

General Correspondence,
Classical Disquisitions,
Account of, and Extracts from, rare and curious Books,
Memoirs of distinguished Persons,
Original Poetry,
Literary and miscellaneous Information,
List of new Publications,
Meteorological Register,
Discoveries and Improvements in Arts and Manufactures,
Obituary of distinguished Persons,
Domestic Occurrences,
Foreign Occurrences,
Retrospect of Public Affairs,
Commercial Reports,
Prices Current,
Course of Exchange,
Prices of Bullion,
Prices of Stocks,
Premiums of Insurance,
Agricultural Reports,
Prices of Grain.

Conducted by J. Aikin, M. D.

JULY TO DECEMBER, 1807.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE close of the second volume of the Athenæum calls upon the Proprietors to repeat their grateful acknowledgments for a reception of that work which assures them of the general approbation of its plan and execution. They have now every reason to flatter themselves that it has obtained a permanent station among those periodical works which are esteemed most worthy of engaging the notice of liberal and enlightened readers. This encouraging judgment they found not only upon the increasing demand, but upon the continual addition to its list of correspondents by the spontaneous contributions of persons distinguished for learning and talents, who honour the Athenæum by making it the vehicle of their occasional exertions for the instruction and entertainment of the public. Such a preference, whilst it is a proof of their favourable opinion of the work, affords the most effectual means for securing the continuance of that opinion; for a publication so supported cannot fail of standing prominent among literary miscellanies. The experienced aid of this kind, joined to the labours of the respectable writers statedly engaged in the several departments, remove all apprehension in the Proprietors of any future deficiency of valuable and interesting matter. At the same time room will always be found for the estimable favours of new correspondents, which will be received with all due acknowledgments. The Proprietors and Conductor pledge themselves that on their parts no exertion shall be wanting to render the work deserving of the continued patronage of the public.

London,
Nov. 30th, 1807.

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THE ATHENÆUM.

No. 7. JULY 1st, 1807.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

OTHER REMARKS UPON THE DESTRUCTION OF OLD MANSIONS.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

I AM ready to concur with your correspondent W. R. in his lamentation over the destruction of the old mansions that were such venerable and picturesque objects in the rural scenery of this country; but it appears to me that he has laid the blame of this demolition upon a set of men to whom it can only in a secondary way be attributed. If it be "an abominable practice" to *purchase* old family mansions with the view of making money by pulling them down, what is it for the hereditary possessors of such mansions to *sell* them for that purpose? If *they* have no regard to the memory of their ancestors and the associations which should make the seats of their name and family dear and sacred to them, what can be expected from builders and speculators in a remote town, who can have no other object than to make a good bargain of what has doubtless been sold to them at as high a price as it would fetch? The fine groves and plantations which decorated these noble residences may well be regretted by the inhabitants of the vicinity, when they fall under the axe; but whom should we execrate for this violation, but the spendthrift heir or rapacious hoarder, who has devoted them to this fate. If a nobleman or country gentleman goes to market with his trees, he may unquestionably find persons who will buy them; but it would be a very idle notion to suppose that the purchaser is to let them stand for the sake of the prospect. Your correspondent is, I think, rather lucky if he sees snug citizens' houses rise in place of his demolished mansions; since in many parts of the kingdom he would only have a farm-house or two, surrounded with wide naked inclosures. If he is capable of enjoying reflex pleasure from contemplating the enjoyments of others, he might perhaps find some compensation for the loss of his magnificent scenery, in the idea of the humble happiness of the occupiers of these new retreats, even though they may be "shopkeepers." How Oxford can be endangered from the schemes of these formidable speculators,

culators, I cannot well conceive. If the avenue of Christ-church and the groves of Magdalen be ever doomed to fall, it will scarcely be from the plots of carpenters, but from some storm of the state which will sweep them away in company with things still more venerable.

After all, the true cause of this destruction is in the political circumstances of the times, which have brought on us such an enormous load of taxation, that the greatest estates are unable to support the different mansions at which the ancient proprietors in turn exercised their rural hospitality. As little can the possessor of a portion of such property afford to inhabit a single house built in the style of a century or two ago, with its numerous apartments and countless windows. The taxes have introduced a totally new mode of architecture, and it is now almost worth while to pull down an old family house for the sake of rebuilding it upon a more thrifty plan. This circumstance has affected even the buildings in towns, in which the respectable abodes of the more opulent inhabitants of a former generation are either shut up and suffered to go to ruin, or are replaced by houses of contracted dimensions and a scanty admission of light, fabricated from the old materials. Let us not, then, impute a fault to individuals, who only yield to hard necessity; but let us join in execrating those ambitious and grasping views in the rulers of mankind, which breed endless wars, and make every act of government a sacrifice of private comfort.

Yours, &c. N. N.

For the Athenæum.

THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF GIPSIES IN EUROPE;

From Muratori's Antichità Italiane.

It was not before the year 1480 that this singular race of people issued from their concealments, pretending that Egypt was their native country, and that they were deprived of their settlements by a king of Hungary. Notwithstanding the geographical absurdity of this assertion, it was readily credited by the ignorant vulgar. It appears probable that they drew their origin from Walachia or the neighbouring countries, as they are still met with in great numbers in Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria, and Macedonia. Whether they were expelled from their native dens, or left them spontaneously, it is certain that at this period they began to appear in the western provinces, and by their fraudulent arts were able to gain a footing there, though by nature ever addicted to a vagabond life. They were neither cultivators of the soil, nor artisans, but found an inexhaustible supply of their necessities in theft, rapine, and deceit. Although their way of life was not unknown to the Italians, their infamous practices were tolerated, because they made simple people believe that a penance was imposed upon them of wandering about for seven years; and still more,

more, because they pretended to the gift of divination, and foretelling future events. An opinion long prevailed that they were forbidden to remain longer than three days in one place, and that they had a privilege from the Pope of providing themselves with necessary food wherever they should be.

The time in which these *Zingani* or *Zingari* first made their appearance in Italy may be collected from the "Miscella Bolognese," published in the 18th vol. of the "Rerum Italicar." It contains the following notice. "On July 18th, 1422, there came to Bologna a duke of Egypt, named duke Andrew, together with men, women, and children of his country, in number about a hundred. They had a decree from the king of Hungary, who was emperor, authorizing them to rob wheresoever they should go for the space of seven years, without being amenable to justice. When they arrived at Bologna they lodged within and without the Porta di Galliera, and slept under porticoes, except the duke, who was lodged at the king's hotel. They remained here fifteen days, during which time many persons visited them, on account of the duke's wife, who understood divination, and could tell what was to be a person's fortune, what was his present condition, how many children he was to have, if a woman was good or bad, and the like. In many things she spoke the truth; and when people went to have their fortunes told, few escaped without having their pockets picked, or, if women, their cloaths stripped of their ornaments. Their women went by six or eight together through the city, entering the houses of the citizens, and prating with them, at the same time filching what they could lay their hands upon. They also went into the shops, pretending to buy something, whilst some of the party were employed in pilfering."

Italy did not suffice for this crew, which was gradually augmented by accessions from the men and women of the countries through which they passed. Krantz, in his history of Saxony, writes that they began to be seen in that country in the year 1417, and he gives a lively description of their customs and cheats, under the name of *Zigeni* or *Zigeuni*. Aventine also mentions their arrival in Bavaria, and their misdeeds, in 1411. They spread in like manner through Flanders, and France, in which country they were called *Egyptians* and *Bohemians*; and in Spain, where they were named *Gitanos*. They are also found in the Turkish dominions. Although they have been frequently banished from various districts, and severe edicts have been issued against them, they still contrive to keep up the race, and carry on their trade of petty pillage and deception.

REMARKS ON A LETTER CONCERNING PATENTS.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

I READ in your 4th Number a paper by Mr. Walker, addressed to Patentees, Manufacturers, and Mechanics, on the subject of Patents,

Patents, which I am at a loss to understand. I am not disposed to cavil, but to feel obliged when the ingenious and scientific choose to commit their ideas to the public; at the same time it is becoming that those ideas should at least convey something which may be understood, whether advantage be the result or not, otherwise your work is crammed with useless lumber, which was never the object of the Athenæum.

This gentleman laments "that the ideas of the ingenious and scientific are too frequently lost to the world for the want of sufficient publicity and introduction," and then speaks of a plan, "which it has long been his wish to suggest, for rescuing the mechanic from the oblivion which envelopes him."

He goes on to state, that his lectures are pretty generally known, that *the lovers of science* are *their* best friends, and the *satisfaction* with which *many of them* enter into some *mechanical inventions* of late date which he has introduced to them, *assures him* that *by exhibiting*, explaining, or working *the models*, plans, or designs of *ingenious men*, *much good would be gained*, and *means suggested of forwarding the interests of those whose labours are now* so frequently *lost*.

Now, Sir, I wish to call upon this ingenious gentleman to explain what he means by this curious paragraph. It appears to savour more of the puff indirect than any thing else, and that so clumsily expressed as to make confusion more confused. How the satisfaction with which many of the lovers of science have entered into some of the mechanical inventions which he has introduced, can assure the author that his exhibiting their models can suggest means of forwarding the interest of the inventor, if such be his idea, the world, I believe, will be at a loss to find out. It reminds one of the fable of the Fly on the Chariot-wheel.

We now come to the concluding part of this communication. The author states, "that patents are of little service, and are almost as generally avoided as obtained, and that the *only means* of securing to inventors the benefit of their ingenuity is to inform the world *who* really is the author, and *where* the machine is to be had;" and here, again, I confess, the idea of this ingenious gentleman is lost to me. What he means—what is his plan—or how the world is to be informed *who is* the author, and *where* the invention is to be had, seems to require explanation.

That patents are of little service I deny; that they are often useless, or, as this gentleman says, evaded, I grant, and I will tell him why. The act of Parliament to prevent monopolies will only protect patents to the "*true and first inventor of a new manufacture.*" If the invention be new, and the specification skilfully prepared and enrolled, the patent will be protected; but I will venture to affirm, that out of every hundred patents that pass the great seal, ninety-nine are not of a description within the act. It is therefore fitting they should be evaded, to prevent quacking and imposition, which fanciful mechanics and ignorant projectors are perpetually foisting upon the public. To obtain a patent, the inventor must upon oath state his place of residence,

dence, and shew himself entitled to the privilege; the patent follows of course, and the specification completes it; and there being but one place in the kingdom from whence it can be obtained, is sufficient publication where the invention is to be had. Every man for a shilling may satisfy his utmost curiosity; and, by reading the daily papers, we pretty well know the privilege a patentee has of annoying us with information which all cannot help seeing, and most, if possible, would wish to avoid. I am, Sir, your admirer,

CORRECTOR.

Chapter Coffee-house,
11th May 1807.

For the Athenæum.

EXTRACTS FROM A MANUSCRIPT TOUR THROUGH THE COUNTIES OF GLOUCESTER, WORCESTER, SALOP, HEREFORD, AND MONMOUTH,

By a Gentleman of Literary eminence—(continued.)

About midway between Lechlade and Cirencester is Fairford, a place well known to the admirers of ancient stained glass as being the repository of some of the most perfect in England. If that which was so generally destroyed at the Reformation, and by the Puritans, was in any degree equal to it, antiquaries have the more to regret. It is recorded, that John Tame, an opulent merchant of London, took a vessel bound from a Flemish port for Italy, laden with this treasure, and, according to the expensive piety of those days, founded a church of very regular Gothic for its reception. There are twenty-five of these highly embellished windows, the best of which is the third in the north aisle. The subject is the Salutation of the Virgin, in which is a fine architectural perspective of the Temple. The great windows, both east and west, retain their original perfection; of the first the subject is Christ's triumphant entry into Jerusalem, in which the effect of the crimson velvet and gilding is truly surprising; and the design of the other is the Last Judgment. Gothic fancy has been indulged to an extreme in these exhibitions of the horrible and the ludicrous. So brilliant are the colours and so delicate the drapery of the smaller figures in this assemblage, that a more pleasing specimen of ancient art will rarely be found in England or on the continent. If the invention of stained glass has been traced by learned antiquaries to the Greeks of Constantinople, it was undoubtedly introduced into England from Flanders. In Italy, the walls of their great churches are adorned with mosaic or paintings in fresco, and the windows are in general small, and a minor part only of the internal architecture. But in that style which the Italians denominate "Il gottico Tedesco," universally prevalent in England, they occupy the principal division of the whole structure, and therefore became the receptacles of the most splendid

splendid ornament they could receive. For some time the stained glass used in England was imported from Flanders; it appears, however, that a manufactory of it was established at Coventry, London, and Bristol, subsequently to the reign of Edward the second. It seems probable, upon examining the contracts made between benefactors to ecclesiastical buildings in the early centuries after the conquest, noticed by Mr. Walpole, that the glaziers furnished the stained glass, which was cut into various shapes, and inclosed with lead, as the colours were required. The pattern or design from which the windows were composed were first given by the same artists who painted the walls in fresco. Our modern artists in this species of enamel excel any in Europe, and are equally assisted by painters.

I neglected no opportunity of examining great churches as they occurred on my journey. At Brussels and at Ratisbon the stained glass is particularly fine. Neither at Rome nor in any of the Italian cities could I discover any sacred decorations of this kind, which had any great degree of merit, excepting the convent of Santa Maria Novella, at Florence, where they very nearly resemble these at Fairford, both in design and execution. Some have conjectured, that the famous Albert Durer furnished the latter drawings, which will not bear the test of chronology, for he was but twenty years old when these windows were put up, nor is it probable that he had then attained to such proficiency.

An uninteresting road of eight miles brought us to Cirencester, a provincial town of consequence in every æra of this kingdom, more especially whilst it remained a colony of the Roman empire.

Upon this eligible spot the Romans, during a peaceful residence of nearly four centuries, had employed some of the fine arts of their own countries, and had doubtless embellished this great colonial city, then the metropolis of the Dobuni, with the splendour, as well as the accommodations of architecture. So imperfect are the remains of what are acknowledged to have been Roman edifices, that we have scarcely indulged our imagination with ideas of their probable extent or magnificence when inhabited by military commanders. No sculptured fragments have been found; tesselated pavements and hypocausts, bronze statues, particularly one of Apollo, the size of small life, and coins only, have been accidentally brought to light. It may be hoped that continued investigations, conducted with spirit and judgment, upon a plan which has been proposed, may discover foundations of temples and the implements of their national worship.

But a Roman pavement discovered at Woodchester, about fourteen miles distant, is greatly superior both in extent and workmanship to any as yet discovered at Cirencester. This circumstance should awaken curiosity, and encourage farther researches. If it be a fact that the Saxons, a rude and warlike people, when immediately succeeding the Romans, adopted from them the mode of building houses with timber, and did not introduce it from their own country, we cannot wonder that, from the fragility of the materials, nothing like a Roman ruin remains to be seen. The ancient Corinium occupies the site

site of some gardens on the south-east side of the present town, which was built in the early Norman centuries, nearer to its richly endowed abbey, of which the minutest vestige has disappeared, a circumstance owing to the immediate sale of its materials. King Henry the First established both this and the abbey of Reading, in Berkshire, and the style of architecture was doubtless that prevalent soon after the conquest, and now called Saxon, in contradiction to the lighter Gothick. W. Wyrcester, whose MS. Itinerary was made in the reign of Henry VI., and Leland, whose account was written previously to the dissolution of monasteries, speak of the great church as being of the Saxon style, of which the ruins of Reading offer a contemporary specimen. The abbot's house was first rebuilt by Dr. George Master, Queen Elizabeth's physician, and a few years since by his lineal descendant. As a bold feature in the distant view, we surveyed the handsome parish church, with its lofty tower, both which were completed a few years only before the dissolution of the abbey. The regular style of the 15th century is prevalent in every part. One of the chapels in its pendent roof, and the noble portal towards the market-place, exhibit the extremely elaborate masonry which distinguished the reign of Henry the Seventh. The antiquary will be gratified in this church by the sight of several very rich sepulchral brasses. In others of the towns in that district called Coteswold, they are seen in equal perfection. The merchants in wool, for which it was so celebrated, traded with the manufacturers in Flanders in the fifteenth century, where these brasses were made, and given in exchange. Though as portraits of the persons they commemorate they are of course imaginary, it is curious to observe the strict costume of habits according to the rank they held in life. The great east and west windows have been lately refitted with the stained glass, collected from others in the church which had been mutilated or misplaced. The new arrangement exceeds the former in taste and beauty. Under the parapet of the north aisle is some curious sculpture in a series of twelve figures, habited as minstrels, with various instruments of music practised in the 15th century. This is an extremely interesting specimen, if it be remembered that we have no accurate knowledge of the musical instruments of the Greeks and Romans, but that collected from the bas-reliefs and statues. Of the same æra likewise are twenty-three statues of minstrels, with their instruments, placed over the columns on either side of the nave in the cathedral of York, of greater variety and superior execution. Lord Bathurst's mansion and park lie close to the town. The house is large and commodious, but can boast neither style nor beauty of architecture.

When Pope associated Lord Bathurst with Lord Burlington, he could not in justice to his own taste draw any comparison between them as architects, he therefore judiciously attributed to each his peculiar merit.

"Who plants like Bathurst—and who builds like Boyle."

The

The park is very extensive, but nature has in a great degree withheld those beauties and that variety by which alone the true picturesque is constituted.

There is a small artificial lake, but it seldom comes into the composition of the landscape. It is not visible from the house, nor from the more frequented parts of the park. The embellished division of these grounds is a series of linear terraces, flanked by plantations of shrubs and evergreens, and adorned with a few small buildings, of no other merit than as they afford shelter and mark the distances. Near the wall a path serpentines under a close covert. Lord Bathurst was engaged in converting an uncultivated down into its present state, at the same time that his friend, Lord Cobham, at Stowe, was creating Elysian fields. The sameness of the ground at Cirencester rendered a picturesque effect difficult, if not wholly impracticable: and the performance confers on Lord Bathurst a superior credit. That of priority of design is certainly due to him, for till the art of modern gardening had been introduced by Kent and Browne, and applied in so universal a degree, this park had no rival, excepting those at Stowe and Mr. Pelham's at Esher. With a liberality, by which the old nobleman was distinguished through life, he extended the advantages of his place to the public, by allowing uninterrupted access, an indulgence which has been continued by his successors.

Connected with the park, about two miles on the road to Stroudwater, a majestic woodland stretches itself, called Oakley, planted by Lord Bathurst, the shade of which he lived to enjoy with philosophic calmness.

> **Ingentem meminit parvo qui germine quercum,**
> **Æquævumque videt consenuisse nemus.** *Claudian.*
>
> **A neighbouring wood born with himself he sees;**
> **And loves his own contemporary trees.** *Cowley.*

There are ten very ample and extensive avenues diverging from a centre, but their terminations are not made, in every instance, by objects of importance. These were planted in a radiated form, in emulation of the grove of Chantilly and others in France, so laid out as producing an extraordinary effect of grandeur, under the auspices of Louis XIV. The more frequent and beautiful trees are large beech and fir in every stage of growth and foliage; their trunks are not exposed, but handsomely fringe the avenues

> "Nigrâ nemus abiete cingunt." *Æn.* viii. 596.

To this circumstance the German forests owe their principal beauty. In the deepest recess stands a modern ruin, which, from a tradition of Saxon history is called "Alfred's Hall," conjectured, by a convenient fiction, to have been the place where he signed a territorial treaty with the Danes. To speak the truth, it has no prototype, nor does it resemble any castle of any age or country. The walls, however, are now

now very happily invested with ivy, and the shade is delightful on a sultry day. Lord Bathurst was not so successful in this imitation as Lord Cobham at Stowe, where the gothic temple is still of no definite style or æra.

England possesses a decided advantage over every nation of Europe with respect to the superb environs of the noblemen's palaces. The forests and parks in Germany and Italy are left in a state of nature, excepting avenues made for the high roads. We are not prepared for the sight of a castle or palace, as in England, by a display of superior cultivation or characteristic accompaniments. Their whole expence is confined to the house itself and the gardens, which in their architectural plans are scarcely less sumptuous. But nature, embellished only, and not subdued, and what has been called landscape gardening, they do not understand, and are too prejudiced ever to adopt. In France, indeed, the royal country residences, and those of the higher nobility under the former government, are laid out in a style intended to give an immediate impression of the vast extent of the domain which surrounds them. But these are few and peculiar, and do not authorise a national comparison.

In the beginning of the last century, when Lord Bathurst first planted Oakley, the subjecting a whole district of country to the one grand mansion, occurred but in few instances.

AN EARLY POEM OF DR. DARWIN.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

I SEND you a curiosity, like most curiosities, of no great value, but still I should hope not unworthy your acceptance. It is the juvenile production of a man who, though he will not be ranked with the classical poets of our language, certainly belongs to the distinguished literati of the age: a poem, by Dr. Darwin, written more than half a century ago. This little piece has lately been published in Germany, in an appendix to an interesting pamphlet.

On the 29th of April last Dr. Reimarus,* of Hamburg, a physician of eminence, and a respectable author on a variety of subjects, principally medical and philosophical, celebrated the jubilee of his academical title of M. D. On this occasion the amiable and venerable sage, who with the weight of 78 years enjoys a green old age and the unbounded love and reverence of his fellow citizens, after a long life spent in a series of patriotic and benevolent exertions, was presented with a biographical memoir of himself, written by his friend Dr. Veit. In this memoir we learn that Dr. Reimarus studied at Edinburgh in the years 1754-6,

* Son of Reimarus, who wrote a work on the Instinct of Animals, which, if I mistake not, as well as the same author's Defence of Natural Religion, has been translated into English. The elder Reimarus's works have something of the tone and tendency of the popular writings of Derham.

1754-6, where he formed a close friendship with Dr. Darwin. On the 29th of April, 1757, Reimarus took his doctor's degree at Leyden, and on this occasion received the congratulatory poem which is now for the first time made public.

This production certainly will not add much to the author's reputation, and a scrupulous friend of the Doctor's might hesitate before he withdrew it from obscurity; but its publication, though in a foreign country, must sooner or later make it known at home; and after all, it is no disgrace to the writer; for (and this alone would render even a worse performance interesting) the author's poetical taste and character were already formed; and the future author of the Botanic Garden, published so many years afterwards, is discernible in these occasional verses. We find here the same frigid allegorisation, the same far fetched epithets, and, in endeavour, if not in execution, the same polished phraseology and laboured rhythmus. This gives an unquestionable interest to the poem.

I am, Sir, &c. H. C. R.

Altona, May, 1807.

THE MEDICAL COURTSHIP.

BY E. DARWIN.

In manhood's dawn, when first soft hairs begin
To yield a timorous umbrage to the chin;
Reimarus pray'd, Ye powers celestial hear,
Send me a wife, and bless the loving pair.

Her favourite youth the blue-eyed goddess spy'd,
"Father of gods and men, oh Jove! (she cry'd)
"Grant me unerring wisdom to employ,
"And chuse a damsel for my favourite boy."

The godhead nods—and at her wing'd command
Before the youth three Sister-beauties stand,
Each with soft words his tender bosom warms,
And hand in hand display their rival charms.

First gentle *Botany* the swain address'd,
One early rose-bud blush'd upon her breast,
She bade the Spring for him her sweets unfold,
Green'd the young herb, and dip'd the flower in gold.

Next pensive *Chemia* lifts the magic wand,
And changing forms obey her waving hand;
Metallic trees advance their silver stems,
Bud into gold, and blossom into gems.

Last young *Anatome* steps forth, and throws
The clouds of superstition from her brows,
Harmless she smiles upon the crimson knife,
Untwists each nerve, and treads the walks of life.

He

He view'd, he sigh'd, alternate passions burn;
Each courts, and each is courted in her turn.
"These are my handmaids," health-rob'd *Med'cine* cries,
And steps all-radiant from the bending skies.

Grace sat upon her cheek, and o'er her head
Immortal youth his blooming honours spread;
Science for her his treasur'd ores improves,
And age and torture bless her as she moves.

The youth advanc'd, and first her hand he press'd,
Then clasp'd the goddess to his panting breast;—
"O take your spouse"—she heard his soft commands,
And wreath'd her serpent to their wedded hands.

For the Athenæum.

SOME PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO THE ISLANDS OF TRISTAN D'ACUNHA, IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.

THE most recent account that has been published of these islands is to be found in the sixth chapter of Sir George Staunton's account of Lord Macartney's embassy to China, whose ship, the Lion, touched there in 1792. A sudden gust, however, driving her from her anchor, it was only during a few hours that an imperfect examination of the anchorage and of the adjacent shores could be attempted. Of these nearly unknown islands, therefore, very little could be said in that work, the editor of which, however, justly observes, that they are certainly worthy of a more particular enquiry, as they are not fifty leagues out of the general track of vessels bound to China, and to the coast of Coromandel, by the outer passage; the following particulars, therefore, collected from the log-book, and notes of Capt. John Patten, of the ship Industry, from Philadelphia, who was a temporary inhabitant of the largest of the three islands that are called the isles of Tristan d'Acunha, where he remained with part of his crew, collecting seal skins, from August 1790 to April 1791, will no doubt prove interesting to the geographer, and help to fill up another blank leaf in our knowledge of the globe.

These islands; which are three in number, lie in latitude 37° 14′ S. and longitude 14° 30′ W. from London.* The northernmost is the largest, and is about thirty miles round. The next in size is about twenty miles in circumference, and bears W. S. W. by compass from the large island, about nine leagues distant. The third, or smallest, is about

* The situation assigned by Capt. Patten is very nearly the same with that given to these islands by every navigator, excepting Sir Erasmus Gower, the commander of the Lion, who states that the spot where the Lion anchored was determined by good meridional observations, and by accurate time-pieces, to be 37° 6′ S. latitude, and 11° 43′ W. longitude from Greenwich.

about fifteen miles round, and bears S.S.W. from the large island about eight leagues distant.* They are all three of a circular shape, and consist of very high land, with clear open passages between them. Their shores are in general bold, and are exempt from shoals or other dangers to navigation, except a high reef of rocks or rocky isles off the south end of the smallest island.

The current sets to the north-east. There is a regular tide, the water rising from eight to ten feet. Whilst Capt. Patten was there, the prevailing winds were from the northward and westward; the easterly and southerly winds blowing but seldom, and scarcely ever longer than twenty-four hours at a time. It generally blows fresh, and frequently very hard, from the N. W.; and when a gale came on it was generally preceded by a very heavy sea, rolling in sometimes twelve and sometimes twenty-four hours before the wind rose. The weather is very subject to be thick and hazy, attended with much rain. The summer months are warm, but the cold in winter is very severe.

There is a bay on the north-west side of the large island, which, however, is open and exposed. It has a fine beach of black sand, where the boat was hauled up. There are two falls of excellent water, affording an abundant supply, sufficient for the wants of a large fleet; and from one of these cascades the water casks might be filled by means of a long hose, without moving them from the boats. The Industry's people pitched their tent at this bay. Around it is plenty of wood. The trees do not grow high, but their branches bend down and spread on the ground. The foliage of the trees that principally abound resembles that of the yew-tree, but the wood is like that of the maple, and burns remarkably well; the trunks are about ten feet in height, and about nine inches in diameter. There are no large or tall trees to be met with. A great deal of drift-wood is found on the east side of the island, but none to the westward. Abundance of wild celery, sour dock (sorrel), and wild parsley is met with. The rocks yield great quantities of the sea-weed called laver, and the shore is covered with a broad sea-weed, several fathoms long (fucus giganteus.) No quadrupeds were met with, except some goats, which had been left there by former navigators, and which were very wild. Seven of them were shot. Neither vermin nor venomous creatures of any description were observed. Of birds the principal were a kind of gannets, like wild geese, which the sailors considered as excellent food; penguins, albatrosses, Cape cocks and hens, a bird like a partridge, but of a black colour, which cannot fly, is easily run down, and is very well flavoured, and a variety of small birds that frequent the

* By Sir E. Gower's account, the largest island, or that of *Tristan d'Acunha proper*, seems not to exceed fifteen miles in circumference. *Inaccessible* island, the next in size, he reckons at about nine miles; and *Nightingale* island, the least, seven or eight miles in circumference. The estimations of their extent may fairly be considered to be superseded by the account given by Captain Patten, who had a much longer time and better opportunity of ascertaining them than the officer of the Lion.

the bushes and underwood. Abundance of birds' eggs are to be got in the proper season.

There are large quantities of fish, particularly a kind of large perch, some weighing six pounds; file-fish in large shoals, craw-fish, star-fish, and others. They had no nets, and therefore did not catch much fish; what they caught was with hook and line, and the craw-fish were thrown up by gales of wind. No other shell-fish were found. The shore is covered with seals, sea-lions, and sea-elephants (the tongues of which are reckoned good eating), and whales abound in the offing, particularly of that species called by the whalers killers. Most of the whales observed in these latitudes were cow-fish.*

In the seven months that Capt. Patten was on shore at Tristan d'Acunha he got five thousand six hundred seal-skins, and could, he says, have loaded a large ship with oil in three weeks. Both the sea-elephants and the sea-lions, as well as the seals, afford large quantities of oil, but as their business was to collect skins for the China market, they only killed such seals as suited their purposes. September he reckoned to be the best month for making oil at these islands.

The middle of the large island rises in the shape of a sugar-loaf, and is very much elevated. Trees grow half way up, but higher up the mountain consists of bare and rugged rocks, frequently hidden by the clouds, and the summit is covered with snow during the greatest part of the year. No snow, however, was observed to fall on the coast. There is a considerable extent of level land between the foot of the mountain and the shore, the soil of which is a fine rich loam, of a red colour and considerable depth, apparently adapted to the production of every kind of vegetable, and, excepting the danger of devastation from high winds, adequate to any cultivation.

The productions of the other islands are nearly the same as those of the large one. There is no safe anchorage at the other islands.

Capt. Patten saw the remains of different wrecks at Tristan d'Acunha, such as the bowsprit and mast of a cutter, several spars, some of which were worm-eaten, some iron hoops, and other pieces of iron; but he did not perceive the marks or traces of any huts or habitations.

To the eastward are other small islands, such as Gough and Alvarez islands, and the Marsouines, of which we have very imperfect notions. Capt. Colquhoun, of the American brig Betsey, who likewise touched at Tristan d'Acunha, and planted potatoes, onions, and a variety of seeds there, had been at Gough's island in latitude 40° S. and longitude 2° W. which he described as low land, having a bay with good anchorage and abundance of fresh water.

* The South-sea whalers call the male whale a bull fish, the female a cow fish, and their young calves.

For the Athenæum.

THOUGHTS ON THE INEQUALITY OF CONDITIONS.

THERE is nothing which a humane and considerate mind contemplates with more pain, than the great inequality with which the advantages and enjoyments of life are dealt out to different classes of men. I mean to take these terms in their common acceptation, and to understand by the enjoyments of life, a plentiful table, lightsome and well furnished apartments, apparel of delicate manufacture, power to command the attendance of others, and freedom from any obligation to coarse or disgusting employments; to labour that exhausts life, or privations that render it of little value. To these may be added a share of deference, respect, a facility of access to objects of taste and curiosity, with all those other circumstances through which the rich feel their superiority over the poor. I know very well that with philosophers these advantages are of little or no account; they can prove by many learned and logical arguments that external goods have nothing to do with happiness, which resides exclusively in the mind. We are therefore bound to believe that these gentlemen, though they appear to enjoy a good table, or an elegant carriage as well as their neighbours, in fact regard them with perfect indifference; for which reason I beg to be considered as only addressing those who share in the common feelings of mankind, and who are therefore apt, at times, to repine that in the common blessings of it there should exist so striking a disproportion.

The honourable origin of this disproportion is *industry*. By the order of Providence the advantages of life are made the reward of diligence, active exertion, and superior talent. According as a man is distinguished by these, his share will of course encrease at the expence of his weaker or more indolent neighbour. But this alone would not account for the prodigious accumulation which by degrees takes place, were it not that this larger share generates *power;* and here begins the mischief, for power embanks and confines the riches which otherwise would disperse and flow back in various channels to the community at large. Power enables the indolent and the useless not only to retain, but to add to their possessions, by taking from the industrious the natural reward of *their* labour, and applying it to their own use. It enables them to limit the profits and exact the services of the rest of the community, and to make such an unnatural separation between the enjoyment of a thing and the power of producing it, that where we see the one, we are habitually led to infer the privation of the other. The sinews of industry become relaxed by the plenty it produces, but the gripe of power is firm, and can only be unloosed by power. All the fences of law are provided, all the watchfulness of suspicion is awakened, all the salutary prejudices are cherished which may serve to keep down those who are already undermost, and to secure to those who have once acquired them the enjoyments and advantages of life. Since things

things are so, how is it, it may be asked, that they are not worse? How is it that this continual tendency to accumulation has not long ago centered in a few hands all that is valuable in life? To solve this difficulty we must recollect, that as in the material, so in the moral world, there are opposite laws and tendencies which counteract each other, so that the weaker, though it never can subdue the stronger, yet acts as a continual check upon it, and serves to prevent it from ever passing a certain point. In this light I have often considered with pleasure those levelling principles which are constantly at work, and prevent the accumulating principle, not indeed from preponderating to a degree that often shocks humanity, but at least from entirely destroying the balance of society.

The first of these levelling principles is, the number of adventitious wants and infirmities which take possession of a rich man, and make him dependent on those who administer to them. The enjoyments of sense are limited, those of fancy are infinite. If the rich had no fantastic wants, it is probable no more poor would be suffered to subsist in a country than would suffice to procure a plentiful subsistence for the owners of the soil; just as we maintain no more oxen than will serve for food, or horses than are wanted for the draft or the saddle; the rest of the land would lie uncultivated, as indeed it does, whenever those who possess the property of it are not stimulated by some advantage to themselves to make it productive. In conformity with this idea, we always use the phrase of *a numerous poor, a burdensome poor, a country overstocked with poor*, whenever, from any accidental overflow, they happen to exist in greater numbers than we can conveniently *use*. But in general, where taste and fashion exist, their various demands are drawing off, by numberless little channels, that wealth which its possessor would not otherwise be induced to part with. Nor is mere subsistence all that is thus gained; those tastes, to supply which talent is required, require also education, they require a certain degree of affluence, they bring the different ranks into contact with each other. The rude hind from his mud-walled cottage may raise corn for the table of the nobleman; but if the latter chuses to have an artist, he must occasionally admit him to that table. Leonardo da Vinci died in the arms of Francis the first. The wants of taste, and they alone, supply a gradation of ranks; for the man who is able to administer to the more refined pleasures of life, himself requires to be placed several rounds above the foot of the ladder.

Another levelling principle, akin to the former, is that *personal consequence* which is the result of personal capacity and experience. Of this no artificial state of society, no station of inferiority, not even a state of slavery itself, can entirely divest its possessor. Skill is power. The owner of a large house and domain may call himself, if he pleases, the master of them, and in a certain sense he is so, for all his dependants are labouring for him; but he cannot deprive his steward, his butler, his gardener, his cook, even his dairy-maid, of that importance which arises from their understanding what he does not understand. He may give general orders, but if he attempts to interfere in the

the management of their departments, he will find himself become the object of their contempt instead of their reverence. If he talks with his gardener about fruit walls, or with his housekeeper about setting out an entertainment, he will find they are the people of consequence, and that the wages he pays them will not prevent their telling him with an air of authority, "Sir, you must do so and so." So well is this understood, that workmen of all kinds are the acknowledged masters of those who employ them; and the man who directs the affairs of a kingdom, if he wants to repair his house, is obliged to submit with the conscious littleness of ignorance to the impositions of his bricklayer, mason, and carpenter. Some kinds of authority may be usurped, but the authority which arises from technical skill never can.

Another circumstance which serves to lessen the superiority of the rich is, the *number of restraints* which they themselves, as rich people, lie under. A rich man has a kind of enchanted circle drawn about him, out of which he can no more move than the poor man out of his sphere. He is forbidden, by the custom of the community, from making use of his talents and activity, except in his own department. He is interdicted the use of fire and water, except by the ministration of others. He is as really prohibited, and under as severe penalties (the penalties of disgrace and universal odium) from carrying a parcel, or cleaning his own shoes, or currying his own horse, as the poor man is forbidden any office for which he is incapacitated by his indigence. With regard to women, particularly, the restraints laid upon them in what is called civilized society by the despot *Qu'en dira't'on?* (What will people say?) make their whole lives a series of constraint and sacrifices. "I should be glad to walk in the fields," says the poor sempstress. "but I cannot, for I have not finished my task;" "I should be glad to walk in the fields," says the young lady, "but I cannot possibly go, for the footman who should walk behind me is not at leisure." The poor woman, whose thin and scanty garment is not sufficient to defend her from the blasts of winter, suffers, no doubt, from the cold; and so does the young lady of fashion, who is also obliged, by that fashion from whence she derives her importance, to shiver in a thin and scanty garment, and to expose her health by encountering without sufficient covering the noxious damp of the midnight air. A man who is born rich, consequently in a certain rank of society, finds the greatest part of his income appropriated to expences which he is not the master to indulge or to restrain, and is forced, in spite of himself, to diffuse largely around him the bounties of Providence which, perhaps, if not thus constrained, he would be willing to confine to the narrow circle of his own enjoyments. He must not only support those who work for him, but all who approach his person must share the affluence and luxury in which he lives; if he eats white bread, his servants will not eat brown; though, perhaps, his tenants may. His own pride, his own comfort, require that all who are within the circle of contact should have an air of neatness, decorous manners, and harmonize by their appearance with the principal object in the piece; as the approaches to a nobleman's mansion

must

must indicate from afar the grandeur of the place. Neither will the sensibilities of cultured life bear to have misery intrude too near the eye; the distress which might languish at a distance, will be amply relieved if it comes near enough to affect the nerves. There is a happy contagion in wealth, which spreads itself to the remotest circle of its influence. "No one liveth to himself," is exemplified by the rich man, whether he intend it or not.

It is true, this tendency is very much strengthened by another principle, *the secret combination of the poor against the rich*. There is in man an obscure sense of natural equality, which, without much reasoning, impresses on the mind a tacit conviction that some can spare a great deal, and that others want a great deal. Every body, therefore, who is not a party concerned, is rather glad than otherwise when the stores of the rich are lessened by overcharges, extravagant bills, and a number of little impositions, which he is continually exposed to. "He can well afford it, the expence is nothing to him," is the common language on such occasions. The inferior classes are quick in seizing this advantage, and it is well understood that a rich or a titled man pays more than another for whatever he has. The best thing he can do is to submit with a good grace, for if he is strict in insisting upon his right, he loses his character as a gentleman. Laws are continually made against combinations, but the secret combination of the low against the high can never be prevented, because it is founded on the interest of the many, and the moral sense of all.

These various causes are thus continually at work, draining off, as it were, the superfluous moisture, and dewing with it the parched and barren field; still, much more misery would be suffered than is suffered, if it were not for another corrective which Providence has caused to exist, in the vices of mankind. That private vices are public benefits, may be thought a dangerous doctrine; but as vice exists, the fact surely tends to vindicate the divine government in permitting it; and I think it must be clear to a reflecting mind, that *cæteris manentibus*, so strong a sense of principle as would entirely prevent the lower orders from preying upon the property of the higher, would be a curse and not a blessing. When, with these sentiments, I read such a book as Colquhoun's history of the police, and see the various tribes of *mud-larks*, *lumpers*, &c. exercising their depredations, instead of indulging the melancholy with which such scenes of depravity inspire us at first view, I rather wish to consider them as usefully employed in lessening the enormous inequality between the miserable beings who engage in them, and the great commercial speculators, in their way equally rapacious, against whom their frauds are exercised. It is the intent of Nature that all her children should live, yet she has not made specific provision for them all. The larger cattle graze the meadows, and strong animals subdue their prey, but she has likewise formed a countless number of smaller tribes who have no pasture but the field of other's labours. These watch their time, and pick up the superfluous crumbs of our plenty; they annoy us, we are in a constant state of warfare with them; and when their audacity arrives at a cer-

tain height, we provide effectual checks; in the mean time they live upon our abundance, they admonish us not to let things waste and mould in our barns and storehouses; they are for ever nibbling at our property, living upon the scraps and parings of our festival dainties, hovering about and sipping in our cup, some with insidious stealth, others with bolder warfare; some make us sensible of their sting; the defence of others is their minuteness and insignificance; many tribes of them are got rid of by order and cleanliness; others we keep within certain bounds, but we cannot destroy, without giving up the things which allure them. So it is in human polity. We send the cat after the rat, and the bailiffs after the rogue, but nature intended all should live. When a rich West India fleet has sailed into the docks, and wealth is flowing in full tides into the crammed coffers of the merchant, can we greatly lament that a small portion of his immense property is by these means diverted from its course, and finds its way to the habitations of penury? Instead, therefore, of feeling strong indignation at these mal-practices, I am apt to say with Burns to the little Mouse,

> I doubt na, whiles, but thou mayest thieve;
> What then, poor Beastie! thou must live.

The sanctity of oaths and promises is another very essential branch of morality; yet if it were invariably observed by those on whose necks the foot of power is planted, and there were no proportional amelioration in the dispositions of those who possess power, a more complete and hopeless tyranny would be exercised, than it is now possible for any despot to maintain. Arbitrary power could never be resisted; for it would begin with imposing sanctions which could not be broken without crime. As taxes and prohibitions could never be evaded, an unprincipled government would feel no limit to its exactions; and that party in society which once happened to be undermost, would be in the situation of a man who has an oath imposed upon him with a pistol at his breast, which he thinks himself bound to observe, however ruinous to his fortune.

At the same time that we acknowledge the wisdom of Providence in this system of checks, which by evil preserves the race from greater evil, this ought not to shake our principles or alter our ideas of individual morality. Fraud and robbery are not right because other things are worse. A reflecting mind, contemplating the picture from a distance, may feel satisfaction that, by the various channels of imposition and peculation, that property is drawn off and dispersed, which would otherwise stagnate; but if any one among the classes by which such practices are exercised, has by any means formed higher notions of virtue, and a more delicate moral sense, to him they are forbidden; he must starve rather than steal, and trust for his recompence to the conscious purity of his own mind, and to an order of things not found in the present state. An individual cannot do better than by giving a high example of virtue; and if he conceives it, if he is capable of it,

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it is his duty at whatever personal risk. At the same time the rich may be told, that it is in their own power to get rid of many of these grievances whenever they please. It is not sufficiently considered how many virtues depend upon comfort, and cleanliness, and decent apparel. Destroy dirt and misery, and you will destroy at once a great many vices. Provide those accommodations which favour decorum and self respect, and you have done much to promote female chastity. Let every man know what it is to have property, and you will soon awaken in him a sense of honesty. Make him a citizen, and he will love the constitution to which he belongs, and obey the laws he has helped to make. Educate the poor, inform their minds, and they will have a sense of religion; but if we will not, or cannot do this; if our commerce, or the defence of our territories, or the distinction of ranks require that large classes shall be sacrificed in these respects; if we must have fleets and armies and crowded work-rooms, the steaming hot-beds of infant depravity; then Nature has said that their vices shall in part repair to them the privations we impose, and soften their state of degradation by rendering them insensible to shame or honour. It is good that in the hovels of the poor there does not exist a nice taste of food, a nice regard to delicacy; it is also, and for the same reason, good, that his moral sense should be in some degree adapted to his circumstances. These considerations may perhaps suggest an additional motive for charitable exertions. I am apt to suspect that the greatest good done by the numerous societies for the reformation of manners is, by bringing the poor in contact with the rich, by which, as a necessary consequence, many are drawn out of the state of destitute misery in which they were plunged, and placed in more respectable situations. The rich cannot seek the poor without beneficial effects to both parties. The best levelling principle is that philanthropy which is continually at work to smooth and soften the too great inequalities of life, and to present the eye, instead of proud summits and abrupt precipices, with the gentler undulations of hill and vale, with eminences of gradual ascent, and humble but happy vallies.

A. L. B.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

ON SOME POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS, MORE PARTICULARLY ON THAT RELATING TO VAMPYRES OR BLOOD-SUCKERS,

In answer to an Enquiry made in the last Number of the Athenæum concerning it.

Sir,

I MUST ask pardon of your Correspondent, Scrutator, for having unintentionally misled him by referring to some volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine for an account of Vampyres, which, I find, does not come within the limits under which I had conceived it fell. When

When I submitted my Legend of "The Dead Men of Pest" to your notice, I wrote concerning the sources from which I had drawn it, from the vague recollection of what I happened to read about four or five years ago, and had not the books within my reach to make my reference more perfect. On examining with attention all the early Magazines, the only passage I can find distinctly relating to this singular superstition is in p. 681 of the second volume for the year 1732, under the head of "Foreign Advices for the month of March." It appears from that extract (which I shall take the liberty of inserting entire for the satisfaction of your Correspondent) that the particular instance there alluded to, was only one of many, and that the belief of vampyres had been long established in those parts of the world. The very term "vampyre" is mentioned as familiar to the people, and some curious points of old doctrine concerning those imaginary beings are hinted at. We may therefore safely imagine, that the similar instances recorded by Dr. Henry More, as having taken place at Breslaw, in Silesia (and, I believe, in other parts also) all originate in the same belief which has prevailed among the common people in different parts of the Sclavonian countries from his time (and how much earlier we know not) down to the middle of last century. I have not been able to meet with More's philosophical works since I perceived the enquiry of Scrutator; but, in the course of the summer I expect to fall in his company, and will then furnish you, Sir, with some more particulars of the strange stories related by him.

Extract from the Gentleman's Magazine.

"From Medreyga, in Hungary, we learn, that certain dead bodies, called Vampyres, had killed several persons by sucking out all their blood. The commander in chief and magistrates of the place were severally examined, and unanimously declared, that about five years ago a certain heyduke, named Arnold Paul, in his life-time was heard to say he had been tormented by a vampyre, and that for a remedy he had eaten some of the earth of the vampyre's graves, and rubbed himself with their blood. That, twenty or thirty days after the death of the said Arnold Paul, several persons had complained that they were tormented, and that he had taken away the lives of four persons. To put a stop to such a calamity, the inhabitants having consulted, their hadnagi took up his body forty days after it had been dead, and found it fresh and free from corruption; that he bled at the nose, mouth, and ears, pure and florid blood, that his shroud and winding-sheet were all over bloody, and that his finger and toe-nails were fallen off, and new ones grown in their room. By these circumstances they were persuaded that it was a vampyre, and, according to custom, drove a stake through his heart, at which he gave a horrid groan. They burned his body to ashes, and threw them into his grave. 'Twas added, that those who have been tormented by vampyres, become vampyres when they are dead; upon which account they served several other bodies in the same manner."

This horrible account caused a good deal of conversation about the time when it first appeared. In page 750 of the same volume, we find an humorous number of the paper called the Craftsman, on the conceit that the whole story of the vampyres was but a political allegory; that Arnold Paul, the heyduke, was a minister of state, and his blood the treasure he had sucked out of the public funds, &c. &c. &c.; and in page 755 is a grave attempt to reason on the causes of so uncommon a superstition.

It is certain that dead bodies have occasionally been dug out of the earth, which, after lying for as many *years*, or more, as the heyduke is said to have lain *days*, have exhibited appearances as extraordinary as those attributed to these vampyres. Take, for example, the following account, which I found in the 20th volume of the same Magazine in the course of my search.

"Some men at Staverton, in Devon, being employed to rid the church-yard of water, under it in a vault full of water found two coffins, one quite rotten, the other quite sound, and the person in it as fresh as just dead. On searching the register, they found one had been buried 81, the other 84 years; the person who looked so fresh died abroad, and was brought home, wrapt in a tar-cloth, to be buried: On dissection, his heart appeared nearly consumed, but surrounded with fat; on opening the thigh, the blood appeared fresh; all the limbs were pliant, as if scarce cold; the beard was grown down to the navel; but, upon being exposed to the air, the countenance turned black."

There is a most curious case of a murder in Hertfordshire, preserved by Hargrave in his edition of state-trials (vol. x. p. 29. Appendix.) Some persons, who had been taken up on suspicion, were tried at the assizes and acquitted, but so much against the evidence, that an appeal was afterwards brought, and "because the evidence was so strange," says Sir John Maynard, "I took exact and particular notice; and it was as follows:"

"An ancient and grave personage, *minister to the parish where the fact was committed*, being sworn to give evidence according to the custom, deposed—That the body being taken up out of the grave thirty days after the party's death, and lying on the grass, and the four defendants being present, were required each of them to touch the dead body. The appellant did touch the body, whereupon the brow of the dead, which was before of a livid and carrion colour, began to have a dew, or gentle sweat, arise on it, which encreased by degrees till the sweat ran down in drops on the face; the brow turned to a lively and fresh colour, and the deceased opened one of her eyes and shut it again: and this opening of the eye was done three several times; she likewise thrust out the ring or marriage finger three times, and pulled it in again; and the finger dropped blood from it on the grass."

On being questioned, who saw this besides himself? the witness answered, "I cannot swear what others saw; but, my Lord, I do believe the whole company saw it;" and afterwards, observing some wonder in the auditors, "My Lord, I am minister of the parish, and have

have long known all the parties, but never had occasion of displeasure against any of them, or they with me; but I have no interest in the matter, but as called upon to testify the truth, and that I have done."

"This witness (proceeds the learned Serjeant) was a very reverend person, as I guessed, of about seventy years of age; his testimony was delivered gravely and temperately, but to the great admiration of the auditory." His brother, also a man in years, and the minister of the adjoining parish, having been likewise present, was called, and being sworn, deposed in every point, "the sweating of the brow, the change of the colour, thrice opening the eye, and thrice motion of the finger." The first witness added, that he had dipped his own finger in the blood which came from the dead body, and swore he believed it was real blood.

This evidence would alone have been sufficient for the *people* who were convinced, by the supernatural interposition of the dead woman herself, that heaven marked out the accused for its vengeance. The Judge, however, required further proof; and the circumstantial evidence which then follows is of a very remarkable nature, but wholly unconnected with my present subject.

The appearances described as having taken place in this corpse are so very similar to those on the vampyres (excepting as to the *alteration* said to have visibly taken place before the by-standers) that I thought this story well worth relating by way of comparison. It seems highly probable that the murdered person did actually, from some natural cause, exhibit the phenomena of a fresh skin and a fullness of blood, and even that the sudden removal into the air produced some apparent change. The rest must be wholly placed to the account of imagination in the good old clergymen.

As for the more wonderful part of the vampyre-superstition, that from which the name itself was derived, the sucking of the blood of the living, we find a parallel belief to have obtained, nearly about the period of Arnold Paul's death, in Holland. A book of midwifery, published in the year 1730, by Dr. Mowbray, entitled, "The Female Physician," treating of unnatural births, and mentioning some observations made by himself in Holland, proceeds in the following words: "That these births in those parts are often attended with a *monstrous little animal*, the likest of any thing in shape and size to a *moodiwarp*, having *a hooked snout*, *fiery sparkling eyes*, a long *round neck*, and an acuminated *short tail*, of an extraordinary *agility of feet*. At first *sight* of the world's light, it commonly *yells* and *shrieks* fearfully; and seeking for a *lurking hole*, runs up and down like a *little Dæmon*, which indeed I took it for, the first time I saw it, and *that* for none of the *better sort*."

He then tells a story of what happened to himself; that being on his passage in the ordinary fare vessel from Harlingen to Amsterdam, the voyage being much delayed by contrary winds, a woman fell in labour before they got to shore, and he took upon himself the office of delivering her, when, he says, "this fore-mentioned ANIMAL made its wonderful

derful *egress*, filling my *ears* with dismal SHRIEKS and my *mind* with greater CONSTERNATION."

"Afterwards," says he, at some intervals, "I had occason to talk with some of the most *learned men* of the several famous universities in these *provinces* upon this head, who ingenuously told me that it was so common a thing among the *sea-faring* and *meaner sort of people*, that scarce ONE of these *women* in *three* escaped this kind of strange BIRTH; which my own small *practice* among them afterwards also confirmed, insomuch that I always as much expected the thing, *de suyger* (as it is called) as the CHILD itself; and, besides, the *women* in like manner make a respective suitable *preparation* to receive it warmly, and throw it into the *fire*, holding *sheets* before the *chimney*, that it may not get of; as it always endeavours to save itself by getting into some *dark hole* or *corner*. They properly call it *de suyger*, which is (in our language) the SUCKER, because, like a *leech*, it sucks up the INFANT'S *blood* and *aliment*."*

It should seem that some Dæmon, similar to the *suyger*, was supposed by the inhabitants of Medregga to enter into the bodies of the deceased, and, in like manner, suck up the blood of the living. But, without insisting too strongly on the analogy between the two superstitions, this relation of Dr. Mowbray must be regarded as another curious instance of the strange propensity of the human mind to torment itself with imaginary terrors. In this case we see that a general belief has obtained over a whole province of a thing absolutely impossible in the course of nature, and which it comes within the evidence of the senses of thousands totally to contradict; and yet we find it supported by a man of learning in his profession, who states himself to have been an eye-witness of what he relates, not once, but often, and has thus made himself guilty either of a most wanton and useless lie, or of a credulity and aptness to be deluded that almost exceeds belief. I have no doubt that the story of Lerinus Lumnius (whom Mowbray quotes as an authority for the same ridiculous fiction) is equally impudent and strange.

While I am engaged in this curious detail of popular superstitions, shall I intrude too much on the limits of your Magazine by mentioning another, wholly unconnected with the fiction of vampyres, but worthy of attention from the great extent to which it appears to have prevailed, and from the authority of those writers who have ventured to record it?

John von Hoorn, who was bishop of Liege at the close of the 15th and beginning of the 16th centuries, in a letter written by him to the emperor Maximilian, describes the following phænomena as having fallen under his notice within his own diocese. Every day, for a considerable time after Easter-day in the year 1501, fiery and bloody crosses were observed in the church, in the streets, in houses, and even in bed-chambers,

* In this quotation from Dr. Mowbray, I have preserved the Italics and Capitals just as he himself inserted them, in order to impress his readers with the more horror and astonishment.

chambers, sometimes plain, and at others divided at the ends. Many of them fell on the veils and heads of women. He mentions a particular instance in one young woman 22 years old, of family and of good character, who was almost deprived of her senses by her terror at these portents; for one day her mother pointed out to her a large mark of a cross of a golden colour, flaming at the four extremities, impressed upon her veil. Frightened at the sight, the poor girl took off the veil, and having laid it by very reverently in a secure place, put on another, which very soon exhibited precisely the same appearance. Many people were gathered together to observe her, and the same prodigies continuing for the space of nine days, she had changed in that time no fewer than thirty veils, every one of which was successively marked with large flame-coloured or bloody crosses. At length one of these crosses, of the colour and *taste* of honey, appeared on her chin, extending from the under-lip to the throat, and, when she raised her hand to touch it, another cross appeared on that also, to the great admiration of all the by-standers. In about two hours both these marks died away, but no sooner had they disappeared, than her head was encircled with a coronet of a green colour, emitting rays in the shape of thorns. Neither were her husband's shirts free from these miraculous signs.

The curate of her parish advised her to go to Maestricht (where the bishop then resided) to confess herself on the approaching jubilee. She did so accordingly, and then, with renewed confidence, went boldly into the street, attired in a new veil perfectly white; but hardly had she left the confessional before a remarkable stream of blood collected on the top of her head-dress, spreading itself all over the veil, and dropping on her shoulder, where it formed itself into the shape of a cross, and continually enlarged. In this state she went immediately to present herself to the bishop, who, in his letter to the emperor, certifies by oath the truth of what he saw. We are not informed what became of the poor lady at last.

This letter may be found in Boxhorn's Collection of the Historians of Liege, printed at Leyden, 1613, in the Annals of John Nauclerus, bishop of Tubingen, and in the Memorabilia of Wolff, in two volumes folio, 1672, vol. i. p. 862. No reason can be assigned whatever for this imposture, and the story is attested solemnly by the grave bishop, on the faith of many credible witnesses.

About the same time, a similar miracle is recorded to have taken place at Henneberg, in Swabia. The first of the crosses was observed by one Simon Lamparter, on Barbara the wife of James Daettler, and daughter of John Reuter, on the eve of some great festival.

On Easter-eve it was observed again to fall on a girl of 20, named Dorothea, the daughter of Conrad Holtz. On a white ribbon which she wore round her head were seen thirty yellow spots of the size of small coins, and a cross of a sea-green colour. On her veil was a long yellow line, and on the top of it a cross of yellow, green, and blue, and a ladder of violet-colour, together with several other marks too tedious to be detailed. The truth of this history is attested by

Crusius

Crusius, in his Annals of the Empire under Maximilian I. I have extracted it from the same Wolfius or Wolf, who is a great recorder of wonders.

These strange details, though they have been probably much exaggerated by the credulity of the relators, must have had some foundation in truth. Nor let us laugh at our ancestors who lived three centuries ago, for their easy faith in miracles, while we have instances of such superstitions in our own days, as the Stockwell-ghost and many others, as solemnly attested as the history of the right reverend John von Hoorn. Many of your readers will recollect a much more complete parallel in some events mentioned in the newspapers three years since to have happened at a small village in Cambridgeshire, where neither man, woman, nor child could, for some weeks together, wear a single article of dress an hour without finding it slit and cut in many places, and sometimes absolutely parted into shreds by some invisible agency.

Those who can account for this prodigy of their own times may perhaps find some probable solution of the miraculous crosses at Liege.

ARMINIUS.

AN EARLY TOUR TO THE LAKES.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

A REMARK made by the writer of the entertaining Comparison of Manners in two Centuries, in one of your early numbers, concerning the infrequency of journeys for curiosity in England, and the total absence of a taste for the picturesque, at the earlier period, is singularly confirmed by an extract from a manuscript Tour in England, made about the year 1697, by a lady of noble family, which has lately fallen into my hands. It contains an account of the Westmoreland lakes, which, as your correspondent observes, were then as little known to the southern inhabitants of the island as those of Lapland. The narrative is written in so bald a style, and is so unenlivened by any thing either sprightly or sentimental, that a transcript of it would be tedious to most of your readers; I shall therefore confine myself to the notice of a few particulars, characteristic as well of the state of the country at that time, as of the turn of a female observer in the superior ranks of society.

The lady begins her description with the town of Kendal, which was then, as at present, noted for its manufactures. These consisted of what are called cottons, used for blankets, and purchased by the Scots for their plaids, and of linsey-woolsies, together with a great quantity of tanned leather. The fame of Mrs. Rowlandson, at the King's Arms, for potted char, induced her not only to bespeak some of that article from the landlady, but made her "curious to see the great water, which is the only place that fish is to be found in." This sole

motive apparently led the lady to venture through the narrow stony lanes of the country, passed by no other carriages but very narrow cars like wheelbarrows, to Winander-mere. Here she notices the principal island, then inhabited by the lord of the manor, Sir Christopher Phillips. She, of course, makes her observations on the great object of her enquiries, the char fish; and then, with sufficient accuracy, describes the water of the lakes, its motion, its feeders, and outlet. She speaks of the high rocky hills by which it is surrounded, and of the wild tract called Furness Fells. Thence she makes a digression to the manufacture of the clap-bread, or large thin oat-cakes, which were the chief food of the people, and when well made, were, she says, "as crisp and pleasant to eat as any thing you can imagine."

A ride for some miles over the fells gives occasion to a general description of the face of the country, in which there is a good deal of *picture*, though nothing of the *picturesque*. It is the result of an observing eye, but which conveys to the mind no ideas but simply those of the objects themselves. The sublimity or beauty associated in a cultivated mind with scenes of nature seem to have been feelings of which she had no conception; and the only symptom of pleasure which she betrays, is where she speaks of the murmurs of the currents of water which rush from the sides of the hills. The villages are described as composed of wretched huts, made of stones without mortar, and roofed with slates; and the entertainment at public-houses only clap-bread with butter and cheese, and a cup of beer.

I shall here transcribe a passage from her letter, as a specimen of her manner of writing and surveying.

"Thence I rode almost all the way in sight of this great water; sometimes I lost it by reason of the great hills interposing, and so continued up hill and down hill, and that pretty steep even when I was in that they called the bottoms, which are very rich good grounds; and so I gained by degrees from lower to higher grounds, which I always went up and down before I came to another hill. At last I attained to the side of one of these vast hills, or fells of rocks, which I passed on the side, much about the middle, for looking down to the bottom it was at least a mile, all full of those lesser hills and inclosures; so looking upwards, I was as far from the top, which was all rocks, and something more barren, though there was some trees and woods growing in the rocks, and hanging over all down the brow of some of the hills. From these great fells there are several springs out of the rock that trickle down their sides, and as they meet with stones and rocks in the way, which something obstructs their passage, and so they come with more violence, that gives a pleasing sound and murmuring noise. These descend by degrees, and at last fall into the lower grounds and fructify it, which makes the land so fruitful in the vallies; and upon those very high fells or rocky hills it is, though so high, yet a moorish sort of ground, whence they dig abundance of peat, which they use for their fuel, being in many places a barren ground, yielding no wood."

She

She then crossed over into Cumberland, and came to Ulleswater, which she describes in the same style as Winander-mere. On riding through a forest or park by its side, she took the diversion of coursing by means of a greyhound that accompanied her. A fine round hill at the end of this lake, fertile in grass and corn, pleased her much, as the termination of the deserts and barren rocks she had been passing. No others of the lakes are mentioned, and the lady seems to have been fully satisfied with the view she had taken of this wild and unfrequented region.

Yours, &c. S.

THE INVENTOR OF COTTON-SPINNING MACHINES.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

tulit alter honores;
Sic vos non vobis vellera fertis oves. VIRG.

Sir,

A CORRESPONDENT in your last number, in noticing the great perfection to which cotton-spinning is brought, has fallen into a very common error. He considers the cotton trade as indebted, in a great measure, for its present flourishing state, to the late ingenious Sir Richard Arkwright, whom he styles "the inventor of the cotton-spinning machines, which have enabled us to surpass all our rivals, not only in the beauty of the manufacture, but in our ability to undersell them in their own markets."

Now, Sir, the machines for which Sir Richard Arkwright obtained his patent, are only used for the spinning of yarn of a very limited degree of fineness, such as is manufactured into quiltings, dimities, and other goods of a similar strength of fabric. They are incapable of producing yarn much finer than 45 hanks in the pound; and the average quality of what is spun from them is much lower than that. The Paisley muslin, therefore, of your correspondent, which he states to be made of yarn as high as No. 250,* cannot be produced from Sir Richard's machines.

About the time, or perhaps rather before, Sir Richard obtained his patent, a machine was invented of entirely different structure to his, and which at the time did not attract so much notice. Gradual improvements were made in it, and numbers of them were used. They were at first called "*Hall ith wood wheels*," from the circumstance of their inventor, Mr. Samuel Crompton, living at a place of that name, near Bolton-le-Moors. From ten, twenty-five, and fifty spindles they were progressively made of greater size and more perfect construction,

* It will be understood, that the mode of estimating the fineness and value of cotton yarn, is by a comparison of weight with measure. 840 yards make one hank, and by the number of these hanks in a pound (which is ascertained by a simple process) the article is denominated and sold.

struction, and at present are so large as to contain from three to four hundred spindles. These are the machines which, under the name of "mules," are now in such general use, and which alone are capable of producing the yarn of which our muslins and cambrics are made. They are used for spinning even as low as 40 hanks, and thereby in some measure supersede the machines of Sir Richard, as they produce the same yarn at a cheaper rate, but not quite equal to it in quality.

The machines for preparing cotton for spinning kept pace in improvement with the machine itself, and are also indebted chiefly to the genius of Mr. Samuel Crompton. Till within these few years, the finest cotton, that was brought from India and the Isle of Bourbon, was comparatively of no use in England. Owing to its extreme delicacy and peculiarity of fibre, the carding engines then in use could not be brought to work it into a state fit for spinning. But the late improvements in that series of machinery which spinners call "the preparation," have obviated this difficulty, and by enabling us to spin that cotton to the degree of fineness of which it is susceptible, have rendered our manufacture the wonder and envy of our rivals.

Mr. Crompton's invention was not confined to the improvement of these machines. He had a great share in those inventions by which the moving power (either produced by steam or water) is caused to do the greatest possible work from the degree of force given. And the steam engines of Messrs. Boulton and Watt are now applied to the purposes of spinning, &c. in a manner truly astonishing. There is an establishment near Manchester, consisting of a square of cotton-mills, with a steam engine in the centre, which gives motion to the whole. I am not here giving to Mr. Crompton any merit in the improvements in steam engines themselves, but in the mode of their application. Of this merit other ingenious men now living have a great share; but he is the sole inventor of the machines which are worked by these means, and of course he must have chiefly contributed in adapting them to the operations of a moving power in the manner they are now used. These are the machines which spin by far the greatest bulk of the cotton brought to this country; these are the machines which spin the yarn of which our muslins are made; and these are the machines which our rivals so much wish to avail themselves of, along with us, and respecting which the legislature has of late been so vigilant in preventing exportation and the emigration of artificers to the continent. Their inventor, therefore, Mr. Samuel Crompton, is entitled to the praise of having chiefly contributed to bring the cotton trade to its present flourishing state. His machines are not a mere improvement on those of Sir Richard Arkwright; they are a separate invention, and have all the merit of originality. His whole life has been devoted principally to their improvement, and the country may yet expect farther benefits from his talents and unwearied perseverance.

This person still resides at Bolton, in Lancashire. He never obtained a patent for his invention, nor ever solicited any. He never derived any emolument from it, but that of being the first to avail himself of the

the multiplication of labour which it produces, an advantage which others would speedily procure to a greater extent than himself, as he had not the capital requisite to put him in fair competition with them. I must mention also a small pecuniary compliment which, I am told, was voted him from a certain society; I am not certain as to this fact.

Some years ago a subscription was set on foot, on a very liberal scale, by the most considerable mercantile people in Lancashire, for the purpose of conferring on him a reward in some degree equal to the merits of his invention. Had this been carried into full effect, it would have secured to him a competent fortune. But unhappily that generous warmth with which the scheme was undertaken, soon subsided; the subscription suffered all the delays to which public undertakings are liable; and that noble project was gradually forgotten and abandoned. The unfortunate vicissitudes of the cotton trade, especially the spinning department, have hindered its revival, and will probably prevent it from ever taking place.

While this matter was in agitation, Mr. Crompton steadily resisted the suggestions of his friends to take any active part in it. He refused to stir one step from his business on that occasion, however tempting might be the prospect of success. Though his family is numerous, his sons are most of them grown up, and are of great service to him in his business, which continues to be that of a cotton-spinner and manufacturer. They are all of them ingenious young men, and I doubt not will prove themselves in future life worthy of such a father. With these blessings, though not rich, Mr. Crompton may be pronounced, in the philosophic sense of the word, independent, for his wants are moderate, and his means competent to supply them. It is nevertheless to be regretted, that merit like his should have remained in obscurity. Our rivals in the cotton trade on the continent are making every exertion to excel us in the manufacture. What might they not do with a man of his talent among them? I know that his son once refused a considerable offer to go abroad, and it is natural to conjecture that he himself must have had many overtures of that nature to reject also. He is universally respected by all who know him; and I am happy, while paying this tribute to his merits, in the reflection that Mr. Samuel Crompton has this great additional title to the respect and veneration of his countrymen—he is AN HONEST MAN.

I am, Sir, your constant reader, R. R.

London, 5th June, 1807.

SOME REMARKS ON FRENCH PROSODY.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent, S. I. in your number for May, while he very justly remarks, in answer to Mr. Payne Knight's opinion on the first verse of Voltaire's Henriade, that the *e muet* in *chante* forms

forms an additional syllable, falls at the same time himself into a considerable mistake, which I beg leave to rectify through the same channel.

He says, that in French, when two vowels meet together, one "is *generally* elided; *but this is not always the case.*" Now the fact is, that it is *always* the case, without any exception; and the subsequent line quoted from Boileau by your Correspondent,

Lui donna chez les Grecs *cette* hauteur divine,

is not a case in point, because the *h* in *hauteur* is not a vowel; it is aspirated, and therefore acts the part of a sort of consonant: *cet-te*, then, is composed of two distinct syllables; but if the *h* was mute, as in *habileté* for instance, the elision would then take place, and it should be read thus, *cett' abileté*.

Why the French *h* is sometimes aspirated and sometimes not, has never yet, I believe, been satisfactorily accounted for. Grammarians and lexicographers say, that in those words which are derived from the Latin, as *homme* from *homo*, it is not to be aspirated; but to that rule there are numerous exceptions. I beg leave to suggest a frequent reason of that apparent inconsistency, which I do not recollect to have ever seen noticed. We are, in fact, obliged in some French words to aspirate the *h*, if we would avoid a gross mistake which, without it, the similarity of sounds would produce. As the final consonant is to be joined with the vowel beginning the next, if I read in the following instances, without aspirating the *h*

ces hauteurs (these heights)	it will sound as if I said,	*ces auteurs (these authors)*
ces Héros (these Heroes)		*ces Zéros (these cyphers)*
ces haines (these hatreds)		*ces saines (these groins)*

In verbs the same would happen: ex. gr. *cette famille est hantée par un esprit (this family is haunted by a ghost)* would sound, without the aspiration, like *est tentée* (is tempted) &c.

Speaking of the mute, or feminine *e*, and of the first verse of la Henriade, which has occasioned these observations, permit me to remark, *en passant*, how much such a verse is unworthy such a master. These three mute *e*'s follow one another, the two last especially, are extremely offensive to a musical ear, *Je* chante *ce*. How much more harmonious, and at the same time dignified, is the first verse of the Lutrin,

Je chante les combats, et ce Prélat terrible!

Voltaire, it is true, with all his taste, has more than once been guilty of very harsh verses: every body conversant with French literature, has heard of this barbarous verse, in the comedy of *Nanine*.

Non il n'est rien que Nanine n'honore,

wherein there are no less than nine letters *n*; but one would suppose, that

that to the very first line of an epic poem, he would have paid the greatest attention.

If these trifling observations are worth your acceptance, they are at your service.

I am, Sir, your humble servant, L. M.

5th June, 1807.

ANSWER TO D. S. ON AN ERROR IN CALCULATION.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

ON examining the letter of your Correspondent, D. S. in the last Athenæum, I find that he has embarrassed himself with a difficulty of his own creation, and imputed to the authors to whom he refers, an absurdity which could never have entered into their minds.

Let me ask, what writer ever did or could make the extravagant supposition, that a cubic foot contained 1898 cubic inches? The meaning of the passages alluded to is, that a cubic foot, namely 1728 cubic inches of that mixture which is called the standard alloy of gold, will weigh 18888 ounces.

The misapprehension of D. S. is too evident to insist on, and would apply to every mixture of substances of unequal specific gravities; for if any quantity, suppose half a foot, of one be added to the same *weight* of the other, it is manifestly impossible that the product should be one foot.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. A. E.

CLASSICAL DISQUISITIONS.

On the Changes which the Poems of Homer may have gradually undergone, and on his Scholiasts and Biographers.

THE revolution of opinion on a subject purely speculative, and in which no interests of mankind are involved, has in few instances been more signally illustrated, than in the late controversy which has divided the admirers of Homer into parties, scarcely less differing from each other, though without mutual animosity, than the Greeks and Trojans of old, or the literary factions which have at times in modern universities distinguished themselves by those names. It would formerly have been deemed an offence, worthy to be expiated by the severest penalties which can be inflicted in the literary republic, to express any doubt respecting a single article of the received Homeric creed —that there existed in remote ages a blind poet who surpassed in genius all preceding and subsequent bards—that he published the Iliad and Odyssey in the form in which we now possess those poems, and

and probably many other works which have since been lost—that those poems, like the works of nature, are absolute and perfect in their design and in all their parts—that the business of the reader is not to criticise, but to understand and admire, and that every apparent blemish tends only to heighten the beauty of the whole. In short it was not deemed an overcharged praise to say,

> Read Homer once, and you can read no more,
> For all books else appear so mean, so poor,
> Verse will seem prose; but still persist to read,
> And Homer will be all the books you need.

The spirit of curiosity has, however, prompted some enquirers to examine the articles of this faith, and even to advance an hypothesis subversive of some of its principal points, which has been embraced by many, and is at least examined with patience and candour by those who differ from it. By the advocates of this system it has been represented as improbable that works of such extent and excellence should have been produced, in a complete state, under the unfavourable circumstances of the age to which they are ascribed; that the testimony of antiquity is conformable to this improbability; that the first regular epic poem seems to have been the birth of centuries; nay, some have proceeded so far as to throw doubt on the sacred name of Homer itself, representing it as only an abstract generic term, employed to designate the ancient bards. The merit of the poems themselves is equally maintained by the rational advocates of every side of these questions.

In reviewing the arguments which have been employed in this controversy, it may be allowed that the obscurity of the period in question, the uncertainty of the time when the expeditious use of writing was introduced, and uncontradicted intimations of antiquity respecting some important circumstances, tend to throw considerable doubt on the common opinion. On the other hand, the internal evidence arising from the union of parts, the reference of distant parts to each other, the similarity of style and genius, and the even and uninterrupted flow of narration, is so strong, as almost to extort a conviction, that the poems which are thus characterized are one in their origin as well as in their structure, and not composed of casual fragments and discordant parts, resembling the walls of Athens, constructed from the materials which first occurred, tombs and public monuments, and the ruins of demolished edifices, sacred and profane.

If we balance these opposite evidences, it will perhaps appear that the latter is more weighty and decisive. The voice of history respecting periods so remote, it is acknowledged, is obscure and uncertain. The testimony of the poems themselves, is a strong and living, if not decisive evidence, which the lapse of time is not able to impair.

Should it be admitted that the Iliad and Odyssey came from the hands of one author in a connected form, resembling that which they now bear, it may still be a subject of enquiry how nearly their primitive state has been retained, and what may be the circumstances of variation through which they have passed.

Supposing

Supposing the poems of Homer to have been originally committed to writing, their external form with respect to orthography must have varied considerably from that under which they appeared in subsequent times. In the early age of the Greek alphabet, the characters distinguishing the long and short vowels and double consonants were not introduced, the aspirate was denoted by the same figure as in the Latin alphabet, diphthongs were imperfectly marked by single characters, and a character representing the digamma held its place among the other letters. This character may perhaps furnish an argument in support of their doctrine to the advocates of the opinion that the poems of Homer were not originally written. Had it ever existed in manuscripts of this poet, the memory of it could scarcely have been so entirely obliterated. Of its existence in the writings of the Aeolic poets, which writings have themselves perished, memorials have reached us. Nor can it be supposed that a sound, so important in the prosody of the poet, should not have been denoted by a character, if alphabetical characters were employed to transmit his works, while its power remained.

The two first lines of the Iliad are thus represented by Upton, in what he considers as their ancient orthography.

ΜΕΝΙΝ ΑΕΔΕ ΘΗΑ ΠΕΛΕΙΑΔΕΟ ΑΚΗΙΑΕΟΣ
ΟΛΟΜΕΝΕΝ Ε ΜΥΡΙ ΑΚΗΕΟΙΣ ΑΑΓΕ ΕΤΗΚΕ.

But there is reason to believe that alterations much more important than those of mere orthography have been admitted into the text of the Iliad and Odyssey.

It may seem reasonable to suppose, that in the course of many centuries, when language had not been fixed by accurate critical and grammatical laws, modernized terms would in some instances be substituted for ancient and obsolete expressions.

Of the variations which actually existed in the early copies of Homer, the numerous corrected editions, or διορθωσεις, which were made of his text, may be considered as furnishing proof. The labours of so many successive critics, professedly directed to its restoration, shew the unsettled state in which it long continued. The remaining scholiasts, though their information is probably very incomplete, yet specify a great number of various readings, and throw doubts on the genuineness of some considerable passages. The citations of Homer by the ancient writers differ materially from our present copies, and some passages which they quote are not now to be found. Æschines* speaks of Homer as in the Iliad frequently making use of this expression:

φημη δ' εις στρατον ηλθε.

words which now no where occur. In some late editions of the Iliad four verses have been admitted into the ninth book, on the authority of Plutarch, which are found in no manuscripts, having been ex-

* Cont. Tim. 18, Steph.

punged, it is said, by Aristarchus as mentioning the crime of meditated parricide without sufficient horror.

In more early ages, when the transmission of the poems of Homer was probably entrusted chiefly to the rhapsodists, it is easy to conceive that they would be exposed to still greater liberties. The defect of the rhapsodist's memory would sometimes be supplied by the extemporaneous suggestions of his imagination; and he would probably feel himself at times under an irresistible temptation to ingraft his own ornaments on the simplicity of his master. Under such circumstances it would be in vain to look for the exact transmission of any literary work.

It cannot then be supposed that we now exactly possess the Homer of the ninth century before Christ, though the prevalence of ancient sentiments and descriptions and language shews that our present text approaches more nearly to a state of purity than might perhaps have been previously hoped. "Homeri quidem poemata, qualia nunc habentur scripta, non immerito, ut videtur, Homeri *refaccimento*, ut Italo utamur vocabulo, vocemus, non quasi tanta sane licentia immutata, quanta Boiardi, Itali, poema a Bernio, neque quanta Chauceri nostri poematia a Drydenis Popioque conversa, sed majore, ut videtur, quam Spenserus ab Hughesio editus."*

The national bard of Greece, rendered venerable and in some passages obscure by time, and almost sacred by superstition, and considered as a treasure of moral, physical, and political wisdom, would naturally become the subject of innumerable commentaries and explanations.

The earliest interpreters were probably allegorical. That many of the ancient mythical fictions, of which mention occurs in the works of Homer, were in their origin allegorical, cannot be doubted. The extent of language in early periods of society is very circumscribed. Abstract ideas are necessarily delineated by words primarily appropriated to the description of sensible objects. Hence arise symbolical forms of expression. The discovery of analogies and resemblances furnishes no less delight to the imagination than aid to the early operation of the understanding. Historical, physical, and moral truths are arrayed in the garb of pleasing fiction, and are thereby rendered impressive to the uninstructed mind. Their symbolical character is however gradually forgotten. One fiction becomes the fertile parent of many others, and the system of popular fable branches out in a luxuriance of wild imaginations, the origin and connection of which it becomes impossible to develope.

The purport of many of the mythical fictions was probably so disguised in the time of Homer, by the gradual accumulation of incidental circumstances, that they would be regarded no longer as symbols, but the narrations of facts. As the origin of the mythi was coincident with an early and rude period of society, the moral notions which they were

* Burgess, notes on Dawes, 437.

conveyed were extremely indistinct and incorrect. The gods were represented with all the frailties of the rude mortals after whom they were drawn, lustful, tyrannic, jealous, and impetuous, and distinguished by little else than their pre-eminence of power.

As science began to be cultivated, the philosophers were ashamed of the grossness of the prevalent mythology. Plato proposed to banish the poets, and especially Homer, from the imaginary republic whose constitution he described. Others undertook his defence, and as they could not maintain his fictions in their gross and literal sense, were compelled to have recourse to allegorical interpretation.

The critical interpretation of Homer did not probably flourish before the Macedonian period, when the constitution of his text became the object of general concern, and his language began to be obscured by time; and when the principles of grammar and criticism were beginning to be investigated with greater accuracy than had been known before. The grammarians who wrote commentaries on the works of Homer, or on particular parts of them, were extremely numerous. The names of commentators, enumerated in the late edition of Fabricius, considerably exceed a hundred. From various authors miscellaneous collections of scholia were gradually formed, and inserted in manuscripts. As learning declined in Greece, and the ancient language went to decay, Homer began to require an interpreter even among his own countrymen. Hence arose the glosses which were often inserted by interlineation in the manuscripts, for the assistance of the reader.

The scholia now remaining are a miscellaneous and often confused collection of the remarks of different commentators, sometimes critical, and sometimes merely verbal and explanatory. The more ancient the manuscript to which they are attached, the more valuable the scholia are generally found to be. We shall enumerate the principal published collections, in the order in which they have appeared.

The *scholia brevia*, as they are commonly called, were first published by John Lascaris at Rome, in the year 1517. They have since been attached to various editions of Homer, but have been unwarrantably interpolated by some of the editors. How this collection was formed by Lascaris does not appear. It has been suspected that he only transformed some paraphrase with which he met into the form of scholia. These trifling notes have been dignified by the name of Didymus, a grammarian of great celebrity, who flourished in the Augustan age. The earliest editions are not, however, guilty of this false claim.

The commentaries of Eustathius are of much greater fame and utility. They are very voluminous, and extend through the Iliad and Odyssey. They were first published at Rome between the years 1542 and 1550, and reprinted at Basil 1559-60, in three volumes folio. The commencement of an edition, accompanied by a Latin translation by Politus, appeared at Florence 1735, but did not proceed beyond a few of the early books.

Eustathius

Eustathius flourished in the twelfth century. He was a native of Constantinople, and from a master of rhetoric rose to be archbishop of Thessalonica. His commentaries on Dionysius Periegetes are likewise extant.

His work contains much valuable grammatical learning, transmitted from the earlier critics, but is of much less importance as illustrative of the poet to whose work it is attached, than it was formerly esteemed. He appears to have made extracts from various manuscripts of scholia, nd his collection is therefore styled παρεμβολαι. His reading does not appear to have been extended to any Greek works not now extant.

In 1620 were published, *Scholia vetusta in Iliades librum* ix. *Græce edita a Conrado Horneio, Helmstad.* These scholia had been transcribed from an ancient and valuable manuscript formerly in the possession of P. Victorius, the subsequent fortune of which was long unknown. It is considered by Heyne as the same which was in possession of the late Mr. Townley. The scholia of Horneius were republished in the Oxford edition of the Iliad 1695, and by Barnes.

A specimen of scholia, from a Venetian MS. (numbered 453, and marked B by Villoison) was published at Venice 1740, by A. Bongiovanni.

Considerable notice was attracted to the MSS. scholia by a publication of Valckenaër, *Hectoris interitus, carmen Homeri, sive Iliadis liber* xxii. *cum scholiis veteribus Porphyrii et aliorum, e codice Leidensis bibliothecæ*, 1747. The scholia on the first and second books were published by Wassenbergh from the same MS. 1783.

The most valuable collection of scholia which has been brought to light is that which was published by Villoison at Venice 1788, taken from two valuable MSS. then in the library of St. Mark, but since removed to Paris. Of this great work some account was given in the memoir of Villoison, which appeared in the preceding volume of this publication.* It appears from Mr. Porson's notes on Euripides, that some defects of these scholia may be supplied, and some errors rectified, from those of the Townleian MS. and every lover of ancient literature will join in the wish expressed by Wolf in the preface of his late edition of the Iliad.†

The pretended biographies of Homer are worthy of little notice. The incidents which they relate have been often repeated, but may well be suffered to sink into total neglect. The life which professes to be the work of Herodotus, is certainly not the production of that writer, but the fabrication of a comparatively late period, written in imitation of his style. There is one piece, which has been erroneously attributed to Plutarch, deserving of more notice. It is entitled, "A Treatise on the Life and Poetry of Homer." It was first published in the Florentine Homer, 1488, and has been reprinted in other editions of the poet. It was likewise published by Gale in his collection of Opuscula, and lastly by Wyttenbach, in the supplementary volume

* Athenæum, vol. I. p. 53. † p. xlii. ed. 1804.

volume to his edition of Plutarch's Moral Treatises. It has been remarked by late critics, that it should be divided into two independent treatises. "*Uterque diversum videtur habere auctorem; certe, neuter Plutarchum.*" Wytt. Its character is given by Gibbon in his posthumous works. After some unfavourable strictures, he adds, "Notwithstanding this criticism, I am far from despising this life of Homer. The author was a man of much subtlety and ingenuity, so that you are often pleased with the imagination, though you despise the reasoning. Nay the reasoning is often more the vice of his subject than his own. When he treats of those arts of which Homer was really a master, language, rhetoric, and morality, he is very solid and instructive." Of this work an analysis would have been given, had it been conceived that the benefit would recompence the labour.

The succeeding paper will give some account of the principal manuscripts and editions of Homer.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GRECIAN DRAMA.

No. 3.—ELECTRA.

DURING the absence of Agamemnon, Ægysthus was left regent of his country, and protector of his wife and children. Faithless to his trust, he intrigues with Clytæmnestra: she revolts from her allegiance to her husband, whom she murders on his return; marries Ægysthus, and admits him as partner of her throne.

To secure their ill-gotten power, they are bent on the murder of Orestes, heir to the crown, who would have fallen a sacrifice in his infancy, but for the affection of his sister Electra, who rescues him from death by privately sending him to Phocis, under the guardianship of a trusty friend.

Meanwhile she hears frequent accounts of him, and cherishes a hope that when he has arrived at manhood he will return home and be the avenger of his father's murder. After the lapse of twenty years he arrives for that purpose, in company with his protector.

To lull Clytæmnestra into a fatal security, his companion relates to her that Orestes has been killed in a chariot-race. A meeting between the brother and sister takes place, without any remembrance on either side. Orestes, mistaking Electra for one of the domestics, and desirous to keep his arrival a secret until the hour for vengeance should arrive, carries on the delusion by producing an urn in which his ashes are supposed to rest.

Electra believing him to be really dead, takes the urn in despair, and discovers herself by the following passionate and beautiful address. There is no incident in antient or modern tragedy more affecting in itself, or more heightened by the delicate and chaste colouring of the poet.

Electra

Electra taking the Urn of Orestes.

Mournful remembrancer, whose orb contains
Whate'er of dear Orestes now remains,
How dead my hopes in thee, but lately sent
A blooming boy to happy banishment;
For now I bear whatever liv'd of thee
In this small record of mortality!
Oh had I died, before to foreign lands
I sent thee rescued from the murderer's hands!
Then had we shar'd one melancholy doom,
And peaceful slumber'd in thy father's tomb.
Afar from home, beneath another sky
Thou diest—and ah! no sister then was nigh
To bathe thy corse, and from the greedy fire
Collect thy ashes, as the dead require;
But strangers paid the debt; who now return
Thy cherish'd dust within this little urn.
And have I watch'd thine infancy in vain
With lengthened hope, and love that sweetened pain?
Shielded thine innocence from dangers rude
With more than parents' fond solicitude?
Ta'en thee from menial hands, myself thy slave,
And rear'd thee, brother—only for the grave?
Now barren all my hopeful cares are made,
Lost with thy life, unfruitful as thy shade.
Oh thou hast gone, and like the whirlwind's force
Swept all away together with thy course.
Dead is my Sire, and I, who liv'd alone
In thee, no longer live, since thou art gone.
Our foes exult—our mother wild with joy
(Alas, no mother) hails her lifeless boy,
For whom I waited as my sorrow's friend,
Avenger of his father's timeless end;
But now instead, o'er this sad urn I weep,
Where his poor ashes cold and silent sleep.
Oh piteous corse!—oh brother, sent to tread
Before this wretch the regions of the dead,
How hast thou left me to my foes a prey,
How has thy funeral swept my hopes away!
Yet take me, gentle brother—give me room
To rest beside thee in this narrow home,
That, as we shar'd affliction when alive,
Our boundless love may in the shade survive,
While our dust slumbers mix'd by friendly fate,
Dull and unconscious of a mother's hate.

PHILOCTETES.

PHILOCTETES.

Philoctetes being rendered unfit for the toils of warfare by infirmity, was landed by his comrades on a wild and uninhabited island. His home was a cavern, and his food was procured by his bow and arrows.

A superstition was attached to these arms, that the Greeks would be unsuccessful in their warfare until they were procured from their possessor. Neoptolemus sails to the island where Philoctetes lived solitary, and enfeebled by a lingering malady. The exile is transported with joy at the sight of human beings, and at the offer made by them of restoring him to his country. Neoptolemus having surprized him when asleep, gets possession of the fatal quiver. Philoctetes, bursting from his slumber, discovers the treachery of his pretended friends upbraids him for cruelty, and conjures him to restore those arms, without which he must either perish from hunger, or fall a prey to the wild beasts of the place.

Philoctetes robbed of his Bow.

Destroyer of my life, thou flinty heart,
Thou damned compound of each fraudful art,
How hast thou wrong'd me, and with fix'd disdain
Repuls'd my prayer, and gloried in my pain!
Yet hear me son—Oh, gentle stranger, give
To my weak hands the arms by which I live.
Alas! he heeds me not—nor aught returns,
But from his feet a kneeling suppliant spurns.
Oh harbours, promontories, rocks, that show
Your lengthened shadows o'er the flood below,
And herds of mountain beasts, to you alone
I call—for man attends not to my moan—
Oh wilds accustom'd to my voice, to you
I tell the baseness of this traitor crew;
Who, for the home I love, would bear me far,
Infirm and sickening to the fields of war.
Forc'd by this stripling, who shall boast ere long
He fought the valiant, and disarm'd the strong,
In me the remnant of a man, a ghost,
That haunts unlaid this solitary coast.
How had I once the hellish deed withstood
In my green age, and proud in youthful blood!
Since at my very feebleness dismay'd,
The plunderer stripp'd me first by wiles betray'd.
Where shall I turn?—to pity youth incline;
The voice of nature pleading still with mine
Condemns the theft—art silent to my pray'r:
Then am I lost, and sentenc'd to despair.
Oh, my poor cell, beneath thy covert grant

A death-bed

A death-bed to thine old inhabitant.
Condemn'd to starve unfriended and alone,
Since with my bow my hopes of life are gone.
Ne'er shall my arrow pierce the bird or beast,
Ne'er shall this hand prepare the lonely feast;
But mangled by the wolves that howl around
My pinching cave, these limbs shall strew the ground.
Thy deeds are cruel—yet I fain would trace
A nobleness of virtue in thy face;
Be happy, if thy nature prompts to save—
If stern—my curse pursues thee to the grave.

NARVA.

ACCOUNTS OF, AND EXTRACTS FROM, RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS.

Encyklopädische Übersicht der Wissenshaften des Orients, aus sieben arabischen, persischen und türkischen werken übersetzt. Den Freunden und Kennern der Orientalischen Literatur gewidmet von einem derselben Beflissenen in Konstantinopel.—Encyclopedical Survey of the Knowledge of the East, &c. in two volumes. Leipzig, 1804. pp. 699.

"HISTORY (says the author of this interesting work in his preface) has recorded the rise and fall of learning in the East, under the reign of Khalifs, Sultans, and Shahs. We know that the sun of science broke forth from the golden clouds of the Arabian language in the vales of Yemen, enlightened with meridian splendour imperial Bagdad, and yet reddens with declining rays the towers of Isphahân and Stambûl. Yet our knowledge of the real state of learning in the East is very imperfect; and our estimation of its progress among those nations has been sometimes raised too high, and sometimes sunk too low. It is the object of the present work to disperse this darkness, to provide a standard by which to measure the real value of oriental learning, and to exhibit an universal view of the sciences, as cultivated by the Arabs, Persians, and Turks, with notices of their works and authors. May the fruit of this tree of science, which has been transplanted from a foreign soil, and has now through ten years labour reached maturity, invite the passengers to taste it, and prove as sweet and wholesome as *Tuba*, the fruit of Paradise."

The work is preceded by the life of Haji Khalfa, author of the great work that forms the basis of this "Survey." This piece of biography was written by himself, a year before his death, and prefixed to his last publication. It appears from this sketch, that Mustapha ben Abdallah, so famous under the name of Haji Khalfa, called by the learned Katib Chelebi, was born at Constantinople. His father belonged

longed to the war-chancery. In the year 1032 of the Hejirah, A. D. 1622, he made his first campaign; he was afterwards at the siege of Erserum in 1036 and 1037, and returned in 1038 with the victorious army to Constantinople. The learned Kasisadeh Efendi was then at the height of his reputation, and Haji Khalfa happened to hear one of his sermons. This discourse, which was an exhortation to the study of the sciences, struck him with irresistible force; and as the will of his father, who died about the same time, encouraged him to the same course, he determined to commence anew with the grammatical sciences, and soon became a perfect master of Arabic. He frequented the college of this admired Sheik, till the campaign of Bagdad and Hamadan drew him for two years from his studies, which he renewed at his return, at the same college, with additional ardour. This Shiek distinguished himself by his opposition to the dancing Derwishes, and, by his ridicule made, of course, the fraternities of Mewlewi, Khalweti, and Bugji irreconcileable enemies. The consequence was, that Suwassi Efendi, Ismael Efendi, and theologians of their stamp, represented him as a despiser of the saints, and declaimed against him for heresy and infidelity. He disputed with these on contested points; such as whether the Prophet's Father was a true believer; whether the common formula, Lord have mercy upon him, should be used after the Prophet's name; and whether and how prayers should be made, upon the nights of Kaden and Berat Ragaib. As a sensible man he felt himself far above the stupid outcry of his opponents, who disputed about mere words. As Haji Khalfa wished to rectify what he thought mistakes, according to his master's doctrine, he compiled his "Balance of Truth for the Discovery of the Most True," to which posthumous work this life was added. In 1043 he accompanied the grand vizier, Mohammed Pasha, to his winter quarters at Halep, with the view of making the pilgrimage. He executed his intention, and from this time assumed the surname of Haji (pilgrim), and on his return passed the following winter at Halep in literary society. In 1044 he marched with Sultan Murad to Rewan, and returned in 1045, and now resolved, since he had served ten years in the army, and performed the holy pilgrimage, that he would exchange the lesser holy war for the greater one, and devote his remaining life to the acquisition of science, and the more important one of self-knowledge. As he was returning to Constantinople through Halep with this view, he visited all the booksellers' shops in that literary city, and, as if inspired by some superior genius, wrote down the names of all the books he could find, and brief notices of their contents. The death of a rich relation facilitated his wish, and by placing him above the fear of want, enabled him to pursue with ardour his studies. Three yubs (3,000 piastres) he spent solely in books, the rest he retained as a capital for his necessary expences. He passed the next ten years in a regular course of study, during which he attended no less than 354 colleges. The Candian war, which broke out in 1055, revived his early passion for geography, astronomy, and geometry. About this time he quarrelled with the chief of his office. Twenty years service,

by ancient custom, entitled him to the place of Khalfa; but as his pretensions were disregarded, he resigned his office, and withdrew entirely to retirement. He now passed three years in attending the most eminent professors, and giving lectures to his own pupils. He completed his Persian and Turkish Chronological Tables in two months, and towards the close of 1052 he presented it, through his friend the Mufti, to the Grand Vizier, and, through his recommendation, now obtained the place of a second Khalfa, or assessor, in another office. In 1061 and 1062 he revised the first part of his Bibliographical Lexicon of Historians. In 1063 he arranged all his collections in polite literature, and completed his Proverbs. He now also finished his great Encyclopædia. In order to open to his fellow countrymen the European geography, he translated the Atlas minor from the Latin, with the assistance of an apostate monk. He now produced in succession his great geographical work Jehan nema, a History of Constantinople, his Annals, and a Treatise on the Art of Governing. In 1065 he published a Digest of Rescripts, into which he condensed the substance of more than four thousand treatises. In 1066 he finally began a Naval History, which he completed the following year; since which time (thus concludes Haji Khalfa his biography) the writer of these lines goes twice a week to the Chancery, and passes the rest in his literary labours, in which he hopes to end his existence; and he died in fact about a year after, in 1068, A. D. 1657, a great and almost solitary instance in the whole compass of Eastern literary history of a well grounded, profound, and various erudition.

Catalogue of the works from which the editor has drawn his information:—

A Revelation of Opinions about the Names of Books of Sciences. Arabic, by Haji Khalfa. At the public libraries at Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and Upsal.

The Pearl of Instruction, or Guide of the Enquirer to the highest Object of Enquiry, by Alansari. Arabic.

The Marrow of 14 *Sciences, by Jelaleddin Abdul Rahman, father of the famous Alaseyuti. Arabic.*

A Commentary upon the former work, by the Author.

Compendium of 24 *Sciences, by Tarsusi. Arabic.*

Treasures of Sciences for the Decoration of the Eyes, in 2 *vols. folio. Persian, in the Bodleian.*

The Result of Sciences and laudable Fruits of Bibliography, a very interesting Turkish work, containing a concise systematic view of fourteen sciences. It begins and concludes with two narratives; the first is a religious controversy held before the Khalif Wassikbillah, in which a young Mussulman lawyer undertakes to confute the Jews, Christians, Guebres, and Idolators, and of course in the Khalif's presence reduces them to silence. The conclusion consists of the dialogue between a young Persian and Arab, before the Khalif Harun al Rashid, already printed in the Athenæum, No. 5.

After a preface, in which fervent piety is expressed in elevated language, as is usual in all eastern composition, in which the rule of beginning

ginning every thing in the name of God is never forgotten, Haji Khalfa enters upon a logical discussion of the nature, subject, object, and end of knowledge.

After fifteen definitions of knowledge, all of which he finds objectionable, he ventures to propose his own, that,

Science is the awakening of so clear a knowledge, that we by it discriminate: which he considers as comprehending demonstration, and indeed every thing but blind belief and conjecture.

He then enumerates the several divisions of science, such as into ancient and modern, intellectual and analogical, or theological and philosophical, or speculative and practical, &c. His own system of science is arranged in seven classes, the minuter divisions of which are reserved for the body of the work.

The three first, on the sciences, of writing, speech, and reflection, are not subdivided; the other four are either theoretical or practical, and either do or do not rest upon positive traditions; they therefore branch out into the theoretical philosophical sciences, the practical philosophical, and the theoretical positive and practical positive sciences.

He next vindicates the dignity of wisdom, and supports his cause by the authority of religion. After two quotations from the Koran, he transcribes from the traditions this fine eulogium on wisdom. Moasben Jabel relates that the Prophet has said,

Learn wisdom, for whoever learneth her, feareth God; whoever desires her, prays; whoever speaketh of her, praises the Lord; whoever contends for her, fights a holy fight; whoever teaches her, gives alms to the ignorant; and he who possesses her, acquires prosperity and friendship. Wisdom is the criterion of propriety, the light on the road to Paradise, a confidential friend in the desert, a companion on a journey, an associate in solitude, a guide through grief and joy, an ornament in friendship, and armour against a foe. Through wisdom God exalts the men whom he makes rulers in the empire of truth and virtue. The memorials they leave behind them are imitated, and their actions are set up as models: angels long for their friendship, and shadow them with their wings. Whatever exists in sea or land seeks for its protection, for wisdom is the medicine for the soul against the death of ignorance, a lamp in the night of iniquity. Through her, slaves reach the summit of earthly and heavenly bliss. The study of wisdom is a substitute for fasting, and its diffusion is equivalent to prayer. She makes all the world friends, and bestows the knowledge of good and evil. She inspires the noble with higher sentiments, and breathes compassion into the cruel.

So much of knowledge in general; but its branches are of very different importance, according to the point of view in which we regard them. Some obtain dignity from their object, as medicine and divinity, of which the first has for its object the human body, the second the word of God; or they may be considered with a reference to their end, as ethics, the end of which is human perfection. Some estimate the value of a science by its necessity, as law; others, as in the mathema-

tics,

ties, determine by the strength and clearness of proof; but utility ought to be the principal recommendation, and the knowledge of God (theology in its widest sense) is the most valuable and the noblest, because it leads to salvation.

(To be continued.)

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

ACCOUNT OF ADANSON, A CELEBRATED NATURALIST.

(Extracted from the Memoir of Le Joyand.)

Michael Adanson was born in 1727, at Aix, in Provence. He was brought to Paris at three years of age, and received his education at the colleges of Sainte-Barbe and Duplessis, where he distinguished himself by his poetical exercises in Greek and Latin. Before this time, however, he had displayed his disposition for the study of nature; and as early as the age of five he began to make observations on the smallest plants, such as mosses, which he cultivated in the windows, and upon the minutest insects. In 1740 he began to write notes upon the works in natural history of Aristotle and Pliny; but soon perceiving that they were insufficient guides to a general idea of the laws of nature, he quitted books to study nature in her own productions. He made a collection of thirty-three thousand species of beings or *existences*, and arranged them in a series according to a philosophy of his own, founded on a totality of relations of all their parts. By pursuing this science of relations, he thought he should arrive at natural definitions in all the branches of the knowledge of nature.

This collection employed the assiduous labour of eight years, and he was on the point of publishing his new method, when he perceived that the number of 33,000 species, though more than double of that which had hitherto composed the catalogues of naturalists, would leave voids in the series of at least two-thirds. In order, therefore, to fill up these vacant spaces, he found that extensive travelling would be necessary. He had been designed for the church, and at an early age had been provided with a small canonry at Champeaux en Brie; but this he resigned in 1745, and renounced a decent patrimony in 1748, in which year he embarked for Senegal. In 1749 he visited the Canaries, and sent an account of his first discoveries to the Academy of Sciences, which, in 1750, enrolled him in the list of its correspondents.

A residence of five years at Senegal gave him the opportunity of augmenting the catalogue of his *existences* to the prodigious number hereafter to be mentioned. Nor did he confine his researches to natural history, but carried them also into subjects of commercial utility. He explored all the most fertile and best situated districts of the country, formed a map of it, followed the course of the Niger, and, in fine, drew a map of seven leagues for the seat of a colony, in which are marked

marked the forests, salt-pits, lakes, ponds, banks of shells, &c. His enquiries were attended with the discovery of two species of the true gum-arabic; and by his judicious and varied experiments he was enabled to extract from the native indigo of Senegal, which is different from the American, a sky-blue fecula, which had escaped the repeated trials of the ablest manufacturers of that article.

In 1753, the French India Company, wishing to obtain every advantage from Senegal that the natural riches of the country promised, engaged Adanson to give a plan of a colony which should embrace every article of culture proper to the climate. This he fulfilled, and drew up a statement, which displayed a vast fund of commercial wealth to be derived from such a colony suitably managed; but circumstances prevented his plan from being carried into execution. In October of the same year, Adanson quitted Senegal on his return to France. He brought with him an immense collection of observations, philosophical, political, moral, and economical, together with an addition to his catalogue of *existences* of about 30,000 hitherto unknown species, which, with his former list, gave his natural philosophy a basis of 63,000 subjects. The subsequent additions during a long life, as he assured a friend, brought the whole number to more than 90,000.

Soon after his return, the king gave him the superintendence of his botanical garden at Trianon, with the title of his naturalist. He read some papers before the Academy of Sciences, and in 1757 published his "Natural History of Senegal" in 1 vol. 4to. This work contained an abridged account of his voyage and journies in that country, with a specimen of the intended complete natural history, being an account of its shells *(coquillages)*. It was meant to be only the first of eight volumes, but the rest never appeared. The travels were related in a lively and agreeable manner, and were translated into English. In 1758 that excellent citizen and minister, Lamoignon-Malesherbes, nominated him a censor of books. In the same year he published, in the name of the duke de Noya Caraffa, a Neapolitan nobleman, a letter addressed to M. Buffon, on the tourmalin. This letter was, of course, attributed to that duke; but the biographer was assured by Adanson himself that it was his own composition. The Academy of Sciences admitted him as a member in quality of adjunct-botanist in 1759, and he read before that body the plan of his "Familles des Plantes." The Royal Society of London elected him one of its associates in 1760.

When the French settlement of Senegal was conquered by the English, Lord North sent Mr. Cumming to Adanson, to procure from him, at any price, either the original, or a copy of the details he had drawn up respecting the productions and most profitable cultivation of the colony. His patriotism, however, induced him positively to refuse any information of this kind, reserving it for the future use of his own country.

In 1762 he published his "Familles des Plantes," 2 vol. 8vo. the copy of which he gave gratuitously to his bookseller. The arrangement of his work is founded upon the principle, "that if there is in nature

nature a system which we can detect, it can only be founded on the totality of the relations of characters derived from all the parts and qualities of plants." His *families*, therefore, are tribes of kindred plants, and he has established 65 systems, taken from almost every mark or accident belonging to vegetables. It is a work of great labour and meditation; but its principles were too much at variance with those of other botanists, particularly of Linnæus, to obtain a favourable reception in the scientific world. In the same year, at the requisition of the minister Choiseul, he gave a very detailed memoir on the means of forming a new establishment at Cayenne and Guiana; to which he added a similar one for the isle of Goree. All these services were unrecompensed, and he projected only for the advantage of others.

His reputation caused him in 1766 to receive very advantageous proposals from the empress of Russia, to undertake a professorship of natural history and philosophy in the academy of Petersburg. At a much later period, he received similar proposals from the court of Spain; but he declined both. He continued to supply the Academy of Sciences with curious and learned memoirs; and in 1767 he made a tour of the provinces of Normandy and Britany, at his own expence, for the purpose of examining their natural history. A pension of 2000 livres, granted in 1771, was the scanty reward of his seventeen years services in the garden of Trianon. During the two following years he gave public courses of natural philosophy according to his own system; and in 1773 he laid before the Academy the plan of his Universal Natural Encyclopædia, consisting of 120 manuscript volumes, illustrated by 75,000 figures, in folio. The Academy appointed commissioners to examine this stupendous work, who gave a very favourable report of it.

In 1776 he published in the Supplement of the first Encyclopædia by Diderot and D'Alembert, the articles relative to natural history and the philosophy of the sciences. They comprise the letters A. B. C. He took a journey in 1779 over the highest mountains in Europe, whence he brought more than 20,000 specimens of different minerals, and charts of more than 1200 leagues of country. He was now the possessor of the most copious cabinet in the world, since it contained above 75,000 species of existences in the three kingdoms of nature. For their arrangement, he petitioned for a spacious apartment in the Louvre, in place of which Louis XVI. granted him an additional pension of 1800 livres. His ardour was so far from being abated by age, that he offered himself to accompany Peyrouse in his voyage round the world.

The first misfortune which he experienced from the revolution was the devastation of his experimental garden, in which he had for a great many years cultivated 130 kinds of mulberry, and had brought that culture to perfection. He could not replace them, and thus saw the labour of the best part of his life overthrown in an instant. By degrees one privation succeeded another, till at length he was prevented from pursuing his usual studies for want of fire and light. "I have found him in winter (says his biographer) at nine in the evening,

ing, with his body bent, his head stooped to the floor, and one foot placed upon another, before the glimmering of a small brand, writing upon this new kind of desk, regardless of the inconvenience of an attitude which would have been a torment to any one not excited by the most inconceivable habit of labour, and inspired with the extacy of meditation."

His unhappy condition met with some alleviation from the attentions of the minister Benezech; but it was from another minister, himself a man of letters, Francois de Neufchateau, that Adanson received the most essential services. He brought him again into public notice, placed his bust among those of the greatest men, and recommended him to his successors, after he had himself ceased to be the channel for the favours of government. The philosopher himself, devoted to his studies, and apparently little fitted for society, sought neither patron nor protector; and indeed he seems never to have been raised above that indigence which has often been the lot of genius and learning in France, and was almost universally so in the stormy period of the revolution. His obligations to men in power were much less than to an humbler benefactor, whose constant and generous attachment deserves honourable commemoration. This was Anne-Margaret-Roux, the wife of Simon Henry, who, in 1783, at the age of 28, became the domestic of Adanson, and from that time to his death, stood in the place to him of relations, friends, and fortune. During the extremity of his distress, when he was in want of every necessary, she waited upon him during the day, and passed the night, without his knowledge, in labours, the wages of which she employed in the purchase of coffee and sugar, without which he could do nothing. At the same time, her husband, in the service of another master in Picardy, sent every week bread, meat, and vegetables, and even his savings in money, to supply the other wants of the philosopher. And when his accumulated infirmities rendered the cares of the wife insufficient, Henry came and joined his own, and no more quitted him.

From the time of his residence at Senegal, Adanson was become exceedingly sensible of cold and humidity; and inhabiting a ground floor, without cellars, in one of the lowest streets in Paris, he was continually labouring under rheumatic affections. The attitude in which he read and wrote, which was that of his body bent, in an arm-chair, and his legs raised high on each side of the chimney-place, contributed to fix a deposition of humours upon his loins and the articulations of his thighs. When he had again got a little garden, he was used to pass whole days before his plants, sitting upon his crossed legs; and in the night he often forgot, in the ardour of study, to go to bed. From this mode of life he had long been subject to an ulcer on the exterior part of his right thigh; and the same disposition produced a fragility of the bones, from want of the osseous secretion. In January 1806, as he was standing by his fire, he perceived his thigh bend, and would have fallen, had he not been supported by his domestic; he was put to bed, the limb was replaced, the ulcer healed, and the fracture seemed to unite. He was still attended with the utmost assi-

duity

duity by the faithful pair, who had even torn up their own linen for his dressings. They were, indeed, except his surgeon, the only human beings whom he saw during the last six months of his life—a proof how little he had cultivated friendship among his equals. The emperor, informed of his wretched situation, sent him 3000 livres, which his two attendants managed with the greatest fidelity. Whilst confined to his bed, he continued his usual occupation of reading and writing, and was seen every morning with the pen in his hand, writing without spectacles, in very small characters, at arm's length. The powers of his understanding were yet entire, when he expired on the 3d of August 1806, in his 80th year. Eleven hours after his death his bones were so much softened as scarcely to be distinguished from the flesh.

Adanson was of a remarkably arid constitution, and in his whole frame bore marks of the fire which pervaded him. His head was large, his eye-brows thick and meeting, his eyes grey, fiery, very small, very deep set, and alternately of a wonderful fixity and mobility: they were the eyes of penetration and observation. His face, a hollow oval, was distinguished by a large nose. He was somewhat under-jawed, with a wide mouth, and thick under-lip. His voice was piercing and animated, his gestures quick and impatient, his stature scarcely above five feet (French). In his younger days he excelled in dancing and fencing, and shot well. His sensibility was exquisite, and good music threw him into raptures. He spoke of every thing, and especially of himself, with enthusiasm. He was extremely sober, and his favourite drink was sugared water: his principal aliment was coffee with milk, and it was often the only thing he tasted till seven in the evening.

He was a warm admirer of Aristotle, but he considered Descartes as the greatest of all philosophers, ancient and modern, and placed him much above Newton. Accustomed to meditate solely on real existences, he rejected the mathematical theory of infinites, which he regarded as vain and dangerous. His indefatigable industry has been sufficiently displayed in the preceding narrative—in fact, he seems to have lived only to write and collect. Although many retrenchments were to be made from his ninety or a hundred thousand corporal *existences*, still a number would be left which must entitle him to the merit of being one of the greatest observers that ever existed; and he always had in view the truly philosophical purpose of establishing clear and important relations between all the productions of nature, and thus laying the foundation of an universal method of natural science.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO MY DEAR FRIEND EDWARD RUSHTON, OF LIVERPOOL, ON THE RECOVERY OF HIS SIGHT,

By the skilful Operation of Mr. Gibson, of Manchester.

O! art thou my RUSHTON again
Restor'd to the regions of light!
And dost thou no longer remain
Involv'd in the shadows of night!

To wander thro' life 'mid the gloom
And the horrors that Fancy displays,
To be told of the bud and the bloom,
Of light—and the sun's golden rays.

Like one that a long time hath been
From the Friends of his youth far away,
Thou art come to revisit the scene
That made life's early morning so gay.

With thee dwelt affection and love,
And still to the Muse thou wert dear,
Yet ah! the bright beam from above
Was wanting thy spirits to cheer.

How great were thy transports, my friend,
The wife of thy bosom to see!
How sweet o'er thy children to bend
And behold them all smiling on thee!

Nor shall he be pass'd in my lay,
For science directed his hand,
Who gave thee the visions of day,
Who held the bright beams at command.

Now come to the Thames and to me,
To this bustle, this hurry, this strife,
And e'en yet to the shades we may flee,
To shelter the evening of life.

12, Hatfield-street, Blackfriars,
10th June, 1807.

J. M.

THE ROSE.

FROM BERNARD.

[Charlotte Smith has given an elegant Imitation of this little Ode, but has erroneously ascribed it to the Cardinal Bernis.

E.]

NURS'D by the Zephyr's balmy sighs,
And cherish'd by the tears of Morn;
O flow'r of flow'rs! unfold—arise!
O haste, delicious Rose, be born!

Unheeding wish! no—yet awhile,
Be yet awhile thy dawn delay'd;
Since the same hour that sees thee smile
In orient bloom, shall see thee fade.

Cecilia thus, an opening flow'r,
Must with'ring droop at heav'n's decree;
Like her thou bloom'st thy little hour,
And she, alas! must fade like thee.

But go—and on her bosom die;
At once thy throne and blissful tomb;
While envious heaves my secret sigh
To share with thee so sweet a doom.

Love shall thy graceful bent advise,
Thy blushing trem'lous tints reveal;
Go, bright yet hurtless charm her eyes;
Go, deck her bosom, not conceal.

Should some bold hand invade thee there,
From Love's asylum rudely torn;
O Rose, a Lover's vengeance bear,
And let my rival feel thy thorn.

CHARLES A. ELTON.

LINES TO Mrs. RADCLIFFE,

On first reading the Mysteries of Udolpho.

ENCHANTRESS! whose transcendant powers,
With ease the massy fabric raise—
Beneath whose sway the tempest low'rs,
Or lucid stream meand'ring plays—

Accept

Accept the tribute of a heart,
Which thou hast often made to glow
With transport, oft with terror start,
Or sink at strains of solemn woe!

When varying spirits in thy circle rise,
Gaunt, hovering Wonder, panic-struck and pale,
Impatient, dubious Hope and dread Surmise,
As mute attendants on the mystic tale,
How is it, say! that with such vivid hues
O'er every scene a melting softness flows?
What are the hidden charms that can diffuse
Such grandeur as thy floating pencil throws!

Say! do the nymphs of classic lore,
So simply graceful, light and fair,
Forsake their consecrated shore,
Their hallow'd groves and purer air?
Tir'd of the ancient Grecian loom,
And smit with Fancy's wayward glance,
Weave they amid the Gothic gloom,
The high-wrought fiction of romance!

While the dark Genius of our northern clime,
Whose giant limbs the mist of years enshrouds,
Bursts through the veil which hides his head sublime,
And moves majestic through recoiling clouds!
O yes! they own the wond'rous spell,
And to each form their hands divine
Give, with nice art, the temper'd swell,
The chasten'd touch and faultless line!

Each fiction, under their command,
Assumes an air severely true,
And every vision, wildly grand,
Life's measur'd pace and modest hue.
Reason and Fancy, rival powers,
Unite their *Radcliffe* to befriend;
To decorate her way with flowers,
The minor graces all attend!

MATILDA BETHAM.

Foley Place.

THE TWO VIZIERS,

A TALE.

A Persian king two viziers had,
And fate unfav'ring prov'd,
The sultan and these viziers both
The same fair lady lov'd.

The sultan call'd his palanquin,
And both his fav'rites took
Unto the sage magician, who
Dwelt o'er the silver brook.

" Magician, hear thy king's resolve;
" Thy head shall forfeit be,
" Unless thou set these viziers both
" From love's dominion free,

" That I unrivall'd may possess
" The lady I adore,
" That outward smile and inward curse
" I may not witness more."

The sage magician knew the king
He strictly must obey;
The sage magician knew his head
Must for his failure pay.

This learn'd inchanter did to voice
And feature give good heed,
He knew the master lines that to
The master passions lead.

He on the fav'rites fixt his eye
With penetrating look;
He read their passions, tempers, thoughts,
As in a printed book.

Then rubs his brow and muses o'er
The king's severe command—
He calls—a lovely maid appears,
None fairer in the land.

He to the vizier Selim turns;
" Be this thy fav'rite fair,
" Nor blush to own how flexible
" Thy easy passions are.

" Go, nymph, employ thy power to charm,
" Thou'lt aim a happier dart;"
He turn'd upon the other then
And stabb'd him to the heart.

" I dar'd not trifle, mighty prince,
" Thine anger to endure;
" *This* vizier lov'd, and all the world
" Contain'd no other cure."

P. B.

THE SCATTERING OF THE ROSE,*

A PERSIAN TALE.

YE Persian youths, who warmly sigh
At glance of Beauty's rolling eye;
Ye Persian youths who love the vine,
Who quaff the blood of gen'rous wine;
O listen while your poet's lays
Relate the bliss of golden days!
O listen while his numbers sing
The scattering of the Rose of Spring.

'Twas in *that* month when od'rous flow'rs
First ope' their eyes in Persian bow'rs,
When stately pines their green heads rear,
And welcome in the golden year;
'Twas *then* I hasten'd to the plain,
And join'd the young and festive train,
That gather'd round to gaily sing
The scatt'ring of the Rose of Spring.

There Beauty reign'd! her wiles were seen
In many a soft voluptuous mien;
The vermeil cheek, the eye of fire,
The sunny smile awoke desire;
There crisped ringlets wav'd to deck
The snow of many a well-turn'd neck—
For choicest maidens came to sing
The scattering of the Rose of Spring.

Fair were their forms, but one *more* bright
Than *all* the rest that met my sight—
Before mine eyes she graceful stole
In virgin modesty of soul.
I gaz'd—she droop'd her bashful head,
Whilst Orient blushes glanc'd and fled:
For pure was *she* who came to sing
The scattering of the Rose of Spring.

I led my charmer from the throng,
And passion dwelt upon my tongue:
She heard me! and her od'rous sigh
Breath'd forth a faint, but kind reply.
I *won* the maid of polish'd brow,
To her I pledg'd my tend'rest vow,
And bless'd the hour I went to sing
The scatt'ring of the Rose of Spring.

LAURA SOPHIA TEMPLE.

Clifton.

* An Eastern custom (noticed by Mr. Franklin in his Persian Tour, under the name of *Gul reazée*) of gathering the first Rose of Spring, and strewing its leaves in the apartments.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Dr. Playfair, the learned Principal of St. Andrew's, has recently put to press an elaborate work on Ancient and Modern Geography, on which he has been engaged for upwards of twenty years. It is to be published by subscription. It is calculated that it will form six volumes in quarto, which will appear in regular succession as soon as they are severally printed. The first volume will contain a History of Geography, an account of the physical conformation of the Earth, with other matters introductory to the general subject of the work; a general description of Europe, followed by more succinct and copious descriptions of ancient and modern Spain and Portugal, ancient and modern France, and the Netherlands and United Provinces. The whole is to be illustrated by a copious series of well-engraved maps. Our readers will readily acknowledge, that a work of this nature is a real desideratum in science, and, from the well-known industry and talents of the author, will, we doubt not, with ourselves, regard the present publication as a valuable addition to the literature of the country. From the peculiarity of its arrangements, it is not likely to interfere with Mr. Pinkerton's excellent work on Modern Geography, but may rather be considered as adding to its worth by contributing, when united with it, to form the most complete body of Geographical Knowledge, ancient and modern, ever given to the public.

Dr. William Hales, formerly Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Dublin, has just printed a prospectus of a very learned work, which he proposes shortly to publish under the title of An Analysis of Ancient Chronology, Sacred and Profane. We understand it will extend to two volumes in quarto.

A work from the pen of the late Abraham Parsons, Esq. formerly British Consul and Factor Marine at Scanderoon, is now in the press. It comprises a description of Scanderoon and the adjacent country, including Aleppo, Antioch, Latachia, and several other parts of Syria; an account of a journey from Scandaroon to Bagdad, Bassora, Bushier, and a voyage thence down the Persian Gulph to Bombay, and back again by the Red Sea to Egypt; with a narrative of a journey from Suez to Alexandria. The whole is enriched with minute and interesting accounts of the countries and towns through which Mr. Parsons travelled, and which he had the most favourable opportunities of examining and describing. The work will be accompanied by some prints, illustrative of the narrative.

Mr. Bowyer, of Pall Mall, has issued proposals for a very splendid work, which cannot fail to be highly interesting to all the friends of mankind at large, as it is intended to commemorate the final triumph of humanity in the cause of the much-injured Natives of Africa. It will be entitled, A Tribute of the Fine Arts, in Honour of the Abolition of the Slave Trade; and will contain three original Poems by three Gentlemen who have already given distinguished proofs of their poetical talents, besides extracts relative to the subject from some of our most eminent authors. These will be embellished by near twenty plates, including vignettes, by the very first engravers; and the historical subjects will be from original cabinet pictures by the first painters in this country. It will form one handsome volume in large quarto, printed by Bensley, in his best manner, on superfine wove paper, and will be dedicated by permission to His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Patron, and the Directors and Governors of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Natives of Africa. A correct and animated likeness of W. Wilberforce, Esq. will be introduced into the work.

A Translation of M. Depons' valuable Account of Spanish America is in the press, and will very shortly appear.

An interesting Romance of the last century will be published early in the present month, under the title of Fatal Revenge, or the Family of Montorio.

Mr. Penwarne has a volume of Poems nearly ready for publication.

The

The Rev. Mr. Baynes, of Leeds, has a volume of Naval Sermons in the press.

Mr. Howard, of Plymouth, will shortly publish a Greek and English Vocabulary, upon a new and much improved plan. The subjects will be all scientifically arranged; those connected with natural history, agreeably to the classifications of Linnæus, and will be accompanied with short notes, elucidative of their properties and characters.

A work, to be entitled, The Present State of the British Constitution, is now printing, and is expected shortly to appear. It will embrace a variety of topics connected with the political events and discussions of the present times.

A political writer of considerable eminence has nearly ready for publication a pamphlet on the subject of what has been called the Catholic Question.

Dr. Anderson will shortly publish, in one volume in octavo, Views of the past and of the present State of the People of Spain and Italy.

Mr. William Tighe has in the press a Poem, to be entitled, The Plants, which is to form one volume in octavo.

A new edition, in six volumes octavo, of the works of Jacob Bryant, is nearly ready for publication.

A new edition, with corrections, of Mr. Wraxall's Memoirs of the Kings of France, under the house of Valois, is in the press. Mr. Wraxall is also preparing a new edition of his Tour through France.

A complete Dictionary of Chemistry and Mineralogy, with their application to Arts and Manufactures, including the most recent discoveries and improvements, by Arthur and C. A. Aikin, will shortly be published. It will be comprised in two volumes in quarto, and will be illustrated with engravings of apparatus, &c.

Henry Smithers, Esq. has in the press a Poem, to be entitled, Affection, in three cantos. It will form one volume in royal octavo.

Mr. C. Wilkinson has nearly ready for publication a General Historical and Topographical Description of Mount Caucassus, in two volumes duodecimo.

William Wilkins, Esq. will in the course of this month publish his splendid work on the Antiquities of Magna Græcia.

Mr. John Hill, merchant, of Hull, author of Letters in vindication of the Methodists, &c. has in the press, "Thoughts on the late Proceedings and Discussions concerning the Roman Catholics." It is expected to be out in the course of the present month.

Mr. Salisbury, of Brompton, is about to form a very extensive Botanical Garden in Sloane-street. He has obtained a piece of ground of considerable extent, in the centre of Cadogan-place, Hans Town; which he means to lay out as a Botanic Garden, of easy access to the public; and to render as interesting as any thing of the kind which at present exists. Besides assembling in one spot, and arranging scientifically, the plants which the assiduity of botanical travellers has discovered in every different country and climate of the globe, a library of well selected books will be established in the garden; and lectures on botany, as it is connected with medicine and agriculture, and as a branch of Natural History, and general education, will be delivered, during the summer months, by persons properly qualified for the task. Thus, whilst the higher objects of the science are secured, this garden may become a place to which the medical student, the farmer and the artist can occasionally resort to improve their knowledge, elucidate their theories, and deduce new or confirm former principles. Mr. Salisbury intends to keep open and connect with it, the Brompton Botanic Garden, and he invites all persons interested in forwarding his views, to examine that establishment. This establishment has already been honoured with the highest patronage.

Mr. Rylance is preparing for publication a Treatise on Comparative Elocution; in which the respective peculiarities of pronunciation in the modern languages of Europe are investigated; the difficulties thereby presented to the English student are enumerated, and the most likely means of obviating them pointed out. A series of rules is subjoined, in which an attempt is made to reduce all the varied combinations of sounds and modes of utterance to simple principles,

principles, with the view of rendering a correct and fluent pronunciation of the foreign languages more easy of acquisition. It is designed as an elementary book, for the use of schools, and of persons grown up, who may be deterred from a practical study of the European dialects by confirmed habits of utterance in their native tongue.

Mr. Ramsay, the author of the History of the American Revolution, is at present engaged on a life of General Washington, which will soon be ready for publication.

A gentleman, already known in the literary world, is about to make the Tour of the United States of America, with the view of presenting the public with an accurate and comprehensive account of the state of those countries, and their inhabitants. It is intended to publish one or two volumes every year during his progress.

In the second Number of our Magazine, your readers will recollect we gave some account of a voyage of discovery up the Missouri, undertaken by order of the American government, by Captains Lewis and Clarke. We are happy to learn that the official account of this important undertaking is in great forwardness for publication, and may be expected very shortly. Arrangements have been made, we understand, to publish each of these three American works in England, nearly as soon as they appear in America.

Proposals have been issued in America for publishing a new work by Dr. B. S. Barton, Professor of Materia Medica, &c. in the University of Pennsylvania, under the title of Elements of Zoology, or Outlines of the Natural History of Animals.

The following publications have lately appeared in America:

A Letter addressed to the People of Maryland, giving an account of the country on the south shore of the Lake Erie; including a brief description of the climate, soil, productions, commerce, trade, and manufactories, by James Tongue, M. D.

The Culex of Virgil, with a Translation into English Verse, by Lucius M. Serjeant.

War without Disguise, or the Frauds of Neutral Commerce a Justification of Belligerent Captures; with Observations on the Answer to War in Disguise, and Mr. Madison's Examination. Shewing that the true interest of America requires the rigid application of the British Rule of 1756.

Burke's works are reprinting in America.

A new and splendid edition of Helvetius's Essays on the Mind, accompanied with an elegant portrait, will be published in a few days. To it will be prefixed a copious Life of the Author, and some original prefatory Strictures on the work, by Mr. Mudford.

A literary society at Weimar celebrated on the 5th of September last, the 74th birth-day of the illustrious Wieland, who received with much emotion the compliments addressed to him on the occasion.

Basil, a learned Greek physician, has printed at the patriarchal press of Constantinople a collection of Letters, as a model for the epistolary style in modern Greek. In this collection are several letters of Alexander Mauracordato, the celebrated minister of the Porte, and also of his son Nicholas, prince of Walachia and Moldavia. It likewise contains notices of several learned Greeks.

In the *special school of living oriental languages* at Paris, a course of Persian is given by M. Langles, of Arabic by M. Silvestre de Lacy, and of Turkish by M. Joubert.

M. Cassas has offered to the Parisian public a new kind of exhibition, consisting of plaster models of the most celebrated ancient edifices of different kinds of architecture. They consist at present of 74 pieces, arranged under the divisions of Egyptian, Indian, Persian, Grecian, Etruscan, Cyclopean, Celtic, and Roman architecture.

M. Wyttenbach, in Holland, is preparing new editions of the Phædo of Plato, and of Cicero De Natura Deorum.

Among the national languages which are now aspiring to a literary character, may be reckoned the Sclavonian. At Prague a journal is publishing, entitled "Slarvin,"

"Slarvin," or a message addressed from Bohemia to all the Slavish nations, by Joseph Dobrowski. Every three months there also appears at Prague a work entitled, "Illasated Cesky," or Bohemian intelligence, by M. John Negedly, the object of which is to improve the Bohemian language and literature. In this are given various translations from select pieces of authors ancient and modern. At Pesth, in Hungary, is published a journal entitled "Hazai Tudositasok," (The Country's Intelligencer) in which much useful information is given respecting the state of Hungary. A Hungarian lady, named Theone, has published a second collection of Poems in her native language.

M. Bergmann has published in Russia some very curious Letters concerning the Moravian colony settled at Sarepta.

M. Funars, Professor of French Belles-lettres in the University of Copenhagen, who died in November last, was known by some charming fables, much in the manner of la Fontaine. A volume of his poems is about to be published in that capital by subscription.

In the botanical class of the French Institute the place of the late M. Adanson has been filled by M. Palisot de Beauvois, known by his travels in Africa and America, and the Floras which have been their result, and likewise by his researches on the cryptogamous plants.

M. Vauquelin, Professor of Chemistry to the Paris Museum of Natural History, has analysed various specimens of ore from the famous silver mine of Guadal canal, in Estremadura, and discovered in them Platina, united with silver, copper, iron, antimony, arsenic, lead, and sulphur, sometimes amounting to a tenth of the mass.

MONTHLY LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

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			Wind	Pressure max.	Pressure min.	Temp. max.	Temp. min.	Evap.	Rain,&c
New M.	*a. b.*	May 7	SW	29. 58	29. 13	58°	44°	.15	2
	c.	8	SW	29. 58	29. 27	57	49	.11	.24
		9	Var.	29. 30	29. 23	58	46	7	.11
	b.	10	Var.	29. 80	29. 30	51	41	7	.19
	d.	11	Var.	29. 80	29. 56	59	48	6	.33
	e.	12	SW	29. 44	29. 38	59	52	.13	
		13	Var.	29. 70	29. 44	64	46	.11	.37
1st. Q.	*f.*	14	SW	29. 72	29. 60	56	49	4	.30
	g.	15	SW	29. 79	29. 72	64	45	.10	.12
		16	SW						
		17							
		18		30. 30	29. 79	69	41	.53	
		19	NE	30. 30	30. 18	59	44	.14	
		20	NE	30. 18	30. 02	62	45	.16	
Full M.		21	NE						
		22	NE	30. 13	30. 10	68	42	.61	
		23	E	30. 10	29. 93	75	49	.32	
		24	E	29. 93	29. 70	82	52	.28	
	h.	25	Var.			85	56		
	i.	26	SW	29. 72	29. 66	70	54	.60	
		27				63	46		
	k.	28							
L. Q.	*l.*	29	NE			63	39		
	m.	30	E	29. 75	29. 62	55	42	.48	.60
		31	E	29. 80	29. 78	54	46	.13	
	b.	June 1	S	29. 83	29. 78	63	45	7	.21
	n. b.	2	Var.	29. 89	29. 88	68	49	9	.1
		3	NW	30. 06	29. 89	70	47	.12	
		4	NW	30. 06	30. 03	66	47	.10	
		5	Var.	30. 03	29. 88	68	52	.11	.23
				29. 87	29. 69	64. 06	46. 76	4. 58.	In.
				M. 29. 78		M. 55. 41		In.	2.73.

N. B. The Notations comprised in each Line relate to a period of 24 hours reckoned *from* 9 a. m. on the day of the date. A dash denotes that the period so marked is to form a part of that allotted to the next observation.

NOTES.

NOTES.

a. Strong *pos*. electricity *in the intervals of the showers*. A pair of pith-balls, loaded with lead, so as to weigh ten grains, and suspended from the conductor by threads of the length of seven inches, exhibited a curious phænomenon. Besides the waving motion, during their divergence, which is not unusual, there was a sensible impulse of the fluid downward upon the balls, causing the threads to quiver incessantly like an insect's wing.

b. Rainbow.

c. Much wind at S. W. *Neg*. electricity, from a Nimbus going by in the S.

d. At 6 p. m. changeable electricity, from a Nimbus in the N. in which it thundered.

e. A strong wind at S. W. with much *scud*. the rain strongly *pos*.

f. Almost incessant rain, which was void of all signs of electricity.

g. Rain still non-electric, and the air strongly and variably charged in the fair intervals.

h. Lightning in the W.

i. After a constant exhibition of the Cirrus cloud for several days past, with much dew, the latter deposition is suspended, and the sky overcast and threatening.

k. Hoar frost this morning, and a *Stratus* on the river and meadows after sun-set.

l. Very stormy night; the newly expanded foliage suffered much.

m. Rain the whole day.

n. Strongly positive atmosphere.

RESULTS.

Winds variable.	
Mean elevation of Barometer	29.78 In.
Mean Temperature - -	55.41°
Evaporation - - - - -	4.58 Inches
Rain, - - - - - - -	2.73

There have been almost continual indications of an active state of the atmospheric electricity; a result which seems naturally allied to the variable state of the currents, and a much greater deposition of water than is usual at this season. L. H.

Plaistow, 10th of 6 mo. 1807.

RESULTS of Meteorological Observations in May 1807.

The prevailing Wind this Month N. E.
Mean pressure of Barometer 29,61,—highest 30.38—lowest 28.85—range 1,53.
Mean Temperature - - 54.70°,—highest 82°—lowest - .41—range 41.
Dew-Point - - - - - - - - highest 55°—lowest - .31°—range 25°
Rain 3.825 inches—Total this year 10.655 inches.
The strongest winds happened on the 4th, 6th, 8th, 16th, 20th, 29th, 30th, and 31st.—Showers of Hail on the 1st, 6th, and 29th.
On the 1st, at Halliwell, near Bolton, the Hailstones were uncommonly large; one measured four inches in circumference, and in substance was hard like an oyster shell.—On the 1st the Thermometer indicated 76°, but, after the thunder and rain, which took place about this time, the heat gradually diminished.—On the 4th, it was 41°—From the 5th to the 25th, we had very favourable weather, with little rain.—When the Thermometer had attained the degree of 82, a fresh commotion of the electric fluid took place, accompanied with hail, rain and wind, which closed the month.

Manchester, June 3, 1807. THOMAS HANSON.

INTELLIGENCE

RELATIVE TO ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c.

Description of a Boiler invented by Count Rumford, presented to the French National Institute. Phil. Jour. No. 71.

The boiler of the new construction which Count Rumford tried was made on a small scale, being a copper cylinder only twelve inches in diameter, and as many in height, closed at top and bottom with circular plates. From the bottom seven tubes projected downward, each nine inches long, and three inches across, open next the cavity of the boiler and closed at their farther extremities; from the top of the boiler a short tube arose, six inches in diameter, and three inches high, shut at the top by a copper-plate, through which passed one tube for the safety-valve, another to convey the steam where wanted, and a third to admit water from the reservoir to supply the evaporation; this last tube passed downwards to within an inch of the bottom plate, where it was furnished with a cock and floating ball, that was so placed as to keep the water six inches deep in the cavity of the boiler above that in the tubes. The furnace in which this boiler was placed was of sheet iron three inches high, and seventeen inches in diameter, lined with masonry, which is not particularly described; but as the grate is mentioned to be but six inches in diameter, it is probable that the cavity of the fire-place was of a conical shape from it to the bottom of the seven tubes.

Count Rumford reports that the boiler exceeded his expectation, which of course must have been to produce much steam with little fuel; but no particulars are recited of any experiments made to determine the effect of the boiler in this respect; he supposes that a boiler made in this form would have more strength, in proportion to the surface exposed to the same internal pressure, than one of the usual shape, and that it would be less liable to loss of heat from cold air coming in contact with its external surface.

When a boiler of this kind is constructed on a large scale, the Count mentions that the seven descending tubes may be made of cast-iron, and the rest of the boiler sheet-iron, or copper; and thinks that, when of this construction, it will cost less than one of equal surface of the usual form. But he adds, in corroboration of the result of former experience, that in all cases where it is required to produce a great quantity of steam, it will always be preferable to employ several boilers of a middling size, placed beside each other, and heated each by a separate fire, instead of using one large boiler.

The boiler recommended by Count Rumford is by no means a new contrivance. Mr. Stevens obtained a patent in 1805 (the specification of which may be seen in the Repertory of Arts, Vol. vii. p. 173.) for a boiler formed in a similar manner, by a number of tubes placed parallel to each other, and communicating with a flat vessel at one of their extremities; the number of the tubes to be used was not defined by Mr. Stevens, and the capacity of the vessel that received the ends was much less than that here described, and though this must occasion some difference of external appearance, the principle is undoubtedly the same in both.

There is no account of comparative experiments made with this new boiler and others, to enable us to decide on its merit. But as far as can be judged from a knowledge of various other experiments on boilers, we cannot have any good expectations of this form for large boilers. The great additional workmanship necessary for it must add considerably to the expence; and the very remark which the Count makes on the advantage of numerous small boilers, with each a *separate* fire-place, shews that he was at least doubtful in recommending the use of this on a large scale.

The Count has made a considerable mistake in asserting that an equal surface will have more strength to resist internal pressure in a boiler of the shape proposed

proposed than in one of the common form; the sum of the pressure in all boilers, with the same force of steam, is demonstrably as their internal surfaces, and the only difference the form makes, is, that globular forms are least liable to have their shape altered by the pressure, flat forms most, and the intermediate shapes more or less so, as they most resemble the flat or globular form.

A variety of plans have been tried to make the same quantity of fuel produce greater effects by some particular formation of the boiler; among these, none seem superior to that for which Mr. Edmund Lloyd, in the Strand, obtained a patent, in simplicity or effect; the principle has hitherto been used chiefly for kettles, and other small vessels made for sale by Mr. Lloyd; but there is no cause why it should not do equally well for large boilers; and there is reason to think that they would be much preferable to the Count's new boiler, and would certainly cost must less.

One of the kettles of this form will boil two quarts of water in less than ten minutes, with less than a third of one of the common penny bundles of firewood, sold every where in London. As a description of the principle on which they are made may be acceptable, the following account of it is presented to our readers, to most of whom, we believe, it will be novel.

Description of Mr. Lloyd's Patent Boiler for quick boiling and saving fuel.

The bottom of each of Mr. Lloyd's boilers is introverted, so as to form a cavity which would nearly hold as much as the boiler itself, if it were reversed; the sides of this cavity are somewhat conoidal, and from the top a pipe passes out at one side through the cavity of the boiler to the air; the whole boiler or kettle, is surrounded by an external case, a little distant from it all round, closed at top, and having a small opening at the side to give vent to the smoke. The small pipe adds somewhat to the effect, but is not absolutely necessary. For large boilers the cavity at the bottom need not be so large in proportion as that described, if it rises into the boiler a third of its depth, it will probably be sufficient. The flame and radiant heat of the fuel is reverberated in all directions in the cavity of the hollow bottom, and must have much more effect than what can be produced by its unconfined lateral action against the external sides of a number of upright pipes however well arranged; indeed Count Rumford has shewn in former papers, the value of the lateral action of fire against the sides to be so small, that we are surprized to see him recommend the apparatus above described, in which the chief effect produced must arise solely from a similar lateral action of the fire.

Account of a successful experiment in making Soap by the operation of Steam, instead of an open fire, communicated by Count Rumford to the French National Institute. Phil. Journ. No. 71.

The steam was conveyed into the vessel, which contained the lie and other materials for the soap, by a pipe arising from a close boiler, and again descending into the vessel; the action of the steam in condensing in the cold lie, occasioned a succession of smart shocks, similar to blows of a hammer, which caused the whole apparatus to tremble, but which gradually subsided as the liquid became warm. Count Rumford supposes, that the beneficial action of the steam depends for the most part on the motion described, caused by it, and therefore proposes dividing the vessel into two parts by an horizontal partition of thin copper, and causing a slow current of cold water to pass through the lower division, and to let the steam into this lower part, when the upper became too hot to admit of a continuation of the strokes from the condensation of the stream; by which means the same motion being continued in the cold water, would be communicated to the hot liquid through the thin partition.

The soap made by the operation of the steam, required only six hours boiling, whereas sixty hours and more are necessary in the ordinary method of making soap.

Wooden

Wooden Matches, invented by C. L. Cadet, superior to Rope Matches or Port Fires. Annales de Chemie, Sept. 1806.

The common rope match, impregnated with saltpetre, used for discharging cannon and mortars, requires constant attendance, as it must be unrolled from the staff every hour or oftener; an heavy rain puts it out, and the end beyond the staff is not always steady, which causes delay in firing the piece. On these accounts it is but seldom used, except to carry fire to the field where port fires are used.

The port fires, composed of paper tubes filled with a mixture of sulphur, saltpetre, and a little gunpowder, are very apt to throw off burning particles of saltpetre to a considerable distance, which renders them very dangerous, particularly aboard ships, on which account they are usually kept in them in the middle of a tub of water.

Messrs. Proust and Borda had proposed to the Spanish government, to use wooden rods steeped in a solution of nitrate of pot-ash, well dried, instead of the matches described: Mr. Cadet was informed that these rods burned like touchwood, forming a pointed red coal at their ends, and that the trials with them succeeded perfectly, though they had not been adopted; he informed the French minister at war of these circumstances, who directed him to make the necessary experiments to prove the utility of the wooden matches, in conjunction with Cap. Lespagnol of the artillery.

The experiments were tried with various kinds of wood impregnated with the different nitrates, of pot-ash, of copper, and of lead: Of the woods tried, lime was the best, and next to it birch and poplar; the rods steeped in solution of saltpetre did not succeed; the nitrate of copper corroded the boilers, caused a noxious fume, and was dear. The nitrate of lead was superior to the other salts in its effects for the purpose wanted, was not attended with any of the defects of the last, and is more easily reducible when in contact with burning charcoal: M. Cadet attributes the inferiority of the saltpetre to the large quantity of water of chrystallisation which it retains.

It was found that square rods burned better than round, as their angles caused the coal in the centre to burn more vividly, and they always terminated in a burning cone two inches long.

A yard of this wooden match will burn for three hours, whereas the port fire will not last more than three or four minutes: The wooden match is strong and easily carried about; The port fire is liable to break, to throw out dangerous sparks in burning, and costs from threepence to fourpence halfpenny: the match confines its fire to itself, and costs about three halfpence. The saving therefore in the use of these matches must be a most material object added to their other advantages over the port fires; for the wooden match in burning will cost but three halfpence in an hour, and the port fire will cost no less than five shillings in the same time. The method of preparing the matches which M. Cadet found to be the best, is the following.

The rods after being cut half an inch square, were stored for some months to dry them, and afterwards exposed half a day in a stove heated to 30°. (probably of Reaumur, and may be equal to about 100 Fahrenheits.) They should then be boiled six hours in a bath of nitrate of lead, composed of a quart of water to every pound of the nitrate; which salt is best prepared by pouring 416 parts of nitric acid at 40°, and of the specific gravity of 1.386, diluted with 128 parts of water, on 500 parts of litharge in a glass or earthen vessel: which should be heated till the oxide was dissolved, and then filtered and evaporated to dryness.

The matches should, after this, be again carried to the stove and made thoroughly dry, and then be boiled in spirits of turpentine, which should be poured over them in the boiler so as to cover them about an inch; the boiler should be then gently heated, till the oil of turpentine began to boil, but the moment it grew white and rose up, the cover should be put on the boiler, and it should be removed from the fire; the boiling should be repeated three times, which would take about half an hour each time; when cool, the matches should be taken out, well wiped, and again dried in the stove, and they will be fit for use.

Method

Method of destroying insects which infest houses; from a letter to Mr. W. Nicholson. Phil. Jour. No. 71.

Mr. Nicholson's correspondent after mentioning the great annoyance he suffered from bugs in a house which he had taken after a gentleman remarkable for his inattention to their removal; states that he in vain tried the remedies of washing the joints of the bedsteads, taken asunder for that purpose, with boiling water, and then in a hot decoction of *cucumis colocynthin*, or bitter apple, as in six weeks the bugs were as numerous as before: they were then washed with spirits of turpentine with no better success, and even a strong solution of oxymuriate of quicksilver was used for the same purpose without removing the evil.

In the next spring he had all loose paper taken away from the rooms, the skirting boards removed, and the rooms fumigated with oxymuriatic gas: the walls which were papered were then painted.

The joints of the bedsteads were then painted over with three coats of oxide of lead mixed with linseed oil and a little rosin, to form a thick coat over the wood.

This method of proceeding so effectually answered the purpose; that except a few which were found in parts where the paint was abraded, and one or two sometimes found on the furniture, the bedsteads continued free from those insects for two years; and remained so since with no farther precaution but painting the joints every second year with a thin coat of white lead.

The remedy mentioned for the nauseous evil complained of, though not new, deserves circulation, as many may not yet have heard of it. Another remedy was a few years ago published for the same ill, as extremely effectual; the name of the author of which is not recollected; it consisted of a strong spirituous infusion of cantharides applied to the joints of bedsteads and other places infested: as this might be apt to evaporate, perhaps a preparation of the cantharides in oil, similar to that called blistering oil by the farriers, might be found more effectual.

Glauber mentions in his works the great efficacy of oil drawn from sea coal in destroying insects in general; it perhaps might have good effects in the particular application which is the subject of this paper: but the most certain precaution against these insects, as well as against the more serious evil of the communication of infection, is the use of iron bedsteads; which are already very common in hospitals and other public institutions; and though the coarseness of their appearance there, might excite a prejudice against their use in elegant houses. Yet this objection is easily removed by the consideration that iron admits of more varied and beautiful forms for any utensil than wood, and that, independant of this, the varied ornaments which painting and gilding afford, might render iron bedsteads superior in beauty to any wooden bedsteads now in use.

Theory of the fabrication of Sulphuric Acid, by Messrs. Desormes and Clement. Annales de Chemie, T. 59.

In this paper the common opinions relative to the operation of the nitre, when burned along with sulphur to produce sulphuric acid, in the usual mode of fabricating this most useful agent in numerous processes of the arts, are shewn to be erroneous. It is stated that the nitre cannot increase the temperature of the burning sulphur, to which its efficacy is attributed by some, as the clay and water mixed with them in the process must prevent this effect; and that the supply of oxygen from the nitre, which most suppose to be the cause of its beneficial operation, is too small to convert the sulphurous acid produced into the sulphuric, as nitre, from Davy's experiments, contains but 0,21, of oxygen, while sulphuric acid contains no less than 0,48, oxigen; and the ninth part of nitre, commonly used with the sulphur, could not supply more than a tenth part of this quantity.

The ingenious theory of the authors is founded on the well known property which nitrous acid gas has of attracting oxygen from the atmospheric air, by which it becomes converted into nitric acid gas; They state that in the combustion

bustion of the sulphur and nitre, sulphurous acid, and nitrous acid gas, are evolved, with water in vapour and some uncombined oxygen. The nitrous acid gas being converted into nitric acid gas, by attracting oxygen from the air of the chamber, then parts with its oxygen to the sulphurous acid gas, and converts it into sulphuric acid, which the condensation of the aqueous vapour, by the cold of the chamber, causes to fall down. The nitric acid gas is thus again converted into nitrous acid gas, and this again attracts more oxygen from the atmospheric air, yields it to the sulphurous acid gas remaining, and thus produces another precipitation of sulphuric acid, but in smaller quantity than the first.

The nitrous acid thus acts as an intermediate substance to attract oxygen from atmospheric air, for the conversion of the sulphurous gas into sulphuric acid; while the aqueous vapour, though not absolutely necessary, assists the process by separating the nitric from the sulphuric acid, by the commotion which its precipitation causes among the gases, and by assisting the evolution of the nitrous acid gas; and its utility has been so much perceived that a quantity is now introduced by exhalations from the hearth, besides that arising from the humidity of the mixture.

A caution is given against permitting too much contact between the gases and the water added, either by admitting too great a quantity, or by the great agitation of a little; as this would occasion the formation of nitric acid, which retaining its state, would have very little action on the sulphurous gas.

The authors have confirmed this theory by accurate experiments to prove the separate facts stated in it; it promises to be of much utility to the manufacture of sulphuric acid, which is so largely carried on in various parts of this kingdom, as the extent and form of the leaden chambers, and the management of the fire must be influenced by the hypothesis: It also promises, according to the authors, the still more important advantage of saving almost the whole of the nitre.

Those chemists who cannot conveniently procure the original work from which this extract is taken, will find it translated in Nicholson's Phil. Jour. No. 71. and we highly recommend the study of it, and farther prosecution of the experiments mentioned in it, to all manufacturers of sulphuric acid.

Discovery of Platina in the silver mines of Guadal canal in Estramadura in Spain, by M. VANQUELIN. *Annales de Chemie, T.* 19.

The ore in which M. Vanquelin discovered Platina is of a grey colour, and resembles that known by the name of grey silver, or the *fahlertz* of the Germans, it contains Copper, Silver, Lead, Antimony, Iron, Sulphur, and sometimes Arsenic. Some specimens furnished ten parts of Platina in 100 of silver, others yielded only almost imperceptible traces of it.

In the process used to separate the Platina, the ore was pounded, and roasted by a gentle fire, stirring it continually; it was then fused with an equal quantity of pot-ash, by which a metallic button was obtained of a mixture of Platina, Silver, Lead, Copper, and sometimes a little Antimony; the iron and part of the Lead was left in the Scorice; The Lead, Copper, and Antimony were then separated by cupellation; and nothing but the Silver and Platina remained; The Silver was after this dissolved from the Platina by Aqua fortis.

The Platina was again cupelled with an addition of lead to purify it thoroughly from Copper: some silver was afterwards added to it, and it was again submitted to the action of Aqua fortis, as the quantity of Silver before was too small to permit the Aqua fortis to attack the alloy.

The most remarkable circumstance attending the Spanish Platina is that none of the four new metals which are always found with the Platina of America, are to be met along with that of the Estremaduran mine, which gives great hopes of obtaining it in a state of greater purity, and at a much less expence than that of Peru can be.

Thus there is much reason to expect that this metal, more precious to the Arts than gold, since to all its properties it adds others of more importance, will be procured in our own quarter of the globe in future, at a much easier and less expensive rate, than that which the mines of South America has hitherto alone afforded.

New

New method of ascertaining the rate of the Velocity of a Ship under sail, by Mr. J. W. Boswell. Rep. of Arts, No. 61.

Mr. Boswell proposes to determine the rate at which a ship moves through the water, by measuring the degree of the resistance which a body drawn after it makes in following it. He most recommends an implement composed of four or more disks, fastened about a foot asunder at right angles on a staff, to be drawn after the ship, as being well calculated to make considerable resistance, and acquire little momentum; the common log is mentioned also for the same purpose, though inferior to the former. The degree of the resistance which this implement makes in following the ship is ascertained by a steel-yard, or other weighing apparatus, to which the near end of a line is fastened, the farther extremity of which is tied to one end of the staff of the resisting implement: the weighing instruments most approved of for this use, are those which are formed by springs, (as not being liable to be deranged by the motion of the ship,) some of which are sold at most ironmongers.

A long line is directed to be used to make the motion of the implement after the ship more uniform and regular, and less affected by that of the waves; and the spring weighing apparatus is to be placed near the centre of motion of the ship, that the pitching and rolling may disturb it as little as possible.

Since the resistance of the implement in the water will be as the square of the velocity of its motion, which is the same as that of the ship, it follows that the square root of the resistance will determine the actual velocity. An experiment being first made as a basis for calculation, to ascertain the weight which the implement, at a known velocity of the ship will raise in the weighing apparatus; every increase or diminution in the weight, which it is equal to afterwards, will show a proportionate velocity determined by a calculation of the ratio mentioned. For example, if, in the standard experiment, the resistance of the implement was found to raise four ounces when the ship moved four miles in an hour; when afterwards it was found to raise sixteen ounces, the rate of the ship's way would be six miles in an hour, as the square root of sixteen bears the same proportion to six miles that the square root of four bears to three miles: again, if the weight raised was nine ounces, the rate of the velocity would be four and a half miles in an hour; if twenty-five ounces seven and a half miles; and if thirty-six ounces nine miles.

It would be easy to prepare a table of the rate of velocity proportionate to the weight after the standard experiment; by a mere inspection of which the ship's way would be at once ascertained. As the resistance of the floating implement may be increased or diminished at pleasure, by altering the size of the disks, it may easily be managed so as to raise a square number of ounces in the standard experiment, which will facilitate the construction of the table.

This mode of ascertaining a ship's way prevents the trouble of throwing out the log continually, shews the rate every moment, if required, and has every advantage proposed in the instruments called perpetual logs, without their complication or expence, or being liable to so much inaccuracy; several of these instruments are recounted, formed either on mechanical or hydrostatical principles, and their defects pointed out in the paper from which this extract is taken.

Of the advantages to be expected from the cultivation of Sow Thistles, from Dr. Anderson's Essay on the Improvement of Poor Soils.

It is probable that sow thistle, were it properly cultivated, would be comeone of the most fattening plants which the earth produces. Sheep when in clover always prefer it, and feed on it so greedily as to eat the very roots: pigs likewise prefer it to almost any other kind of green food: and rabbits breed more speedily when fed on it. Of its fattening properties there is a remarkable instance in a sheep fed to an amazing size by Mr. Trimmel near Boston, Lincolnshire. This sheep never had any corn or oil cake, but was fed wholly on herbage, when turned into clover he always searched for sow thistles, and would eat no other food while any of them were to be found in the field: his attendants gave him from three to five pounds of them at a meal. This sheep measured,

sured, when killed, five feet from the nose to the tail, the rump or cushion was eight and a half inches in depth, the plate or fore flank of the same thickness, breast-end seven inches thick, round the collar one yard five and a half inches, and it weighed sixty pounds a quarter; the legs were estimated at forty pounds each, and if cut venison fashion would have weighed each fifty pounds.

To Correspondents.

Mr. D. F. Walker's description of his carriage check, to answer the purpose of a drag, is not sufficiently particular to enable us to judge of its efficacy, or to describe it; the same want of leisure which prevented his being more full in his description, prevented us from taking the excursion to Tattersal's to view it, which he proposes. It is the object of this part of the Athenæum to describe *how* improvements are effected, not merely to state their existence or give eulogiums on their merits. We are sorry we cannot insert Mr. Walker's letter consistently with this principle.

Mr. Bowler contrived a check for carts, which is described in the Transactions of the Society for Arts, &c. Vol. 21. Mr. Le Caan invented another described in the same work, Vol. 23. Mr. Walker's check seems to us a combination of these two, as well as we can understand the very concise and imperfect account of it sent us.

OBITUARY OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

AMELIA, DUCHESS DOWAGER OF WEIMAR.

ON the 19th of April, 1807, were celebrated at Weimar, the funeral obsequies of her Serene Highness Anna Amelia Dutchess Dowager of Saxe-Weimar and Eisenach, born Dutchess of Brunswick and Luneburg. The following discourse was read from the pulpit:

If the life of those who fill exalted stations in this world ought, as long as it is granted them, to shine an example before men, teaching firmness in adversity, and in prosperity sympathetic exertion, the contemplation of such a life when passed is also of great moment, since a short survey of virtues and actions, filling the mind with emulation, may be presented to every one as a gift, great and invaluable.

The life of the princess, whose memory we are celebrating to-day, deserves in an eminent degree to be impressed upon the mind, especially of those who formerly, under her immediate government, and latterly under her motherly influence, have shared many felicities, and personally that of her favour and regard.

Born* of a family which to a remote antiquity boasts of honoured and valiant ancestors; the niece of a sovereign, the greatest man of his age; from her youth surrounded by kinsmen, whose common inheritance was magnanimity, and who had no other end of life than to be venerated and admired by posterity; educated in the midst of an animated court, increasing in culture, and of a city† distinguished by various institutions for promoting the arts and sciences; she soon perceived that in her bosom were fixed the seeds of improvement, and rejoiced in that culture which she received from men afterwards distinguished as divines and scholars.

She was summoned‡ hence at an early age, and united to a young prince, who entered in common with her into the enjoyment of a life full of promise and felicity. A son was the produce of this union,§ around whom were collected joy and expectation; but it was the fate of the father to rejoice but for a short time in the birth of his first offspring, nor did he live to witness that of the second.

On the breaking out of the seven years war,‖ the duchess, the guardian of mi-

* 24 Oct. 1739. † Brunswick. ‡ 1756. § 1757. ‖ 1758.

nors,

nors, herself a minor, was placed in a very delicate and difficult situation. As princess of the empire she was bound to take part with those who had declared against her uncle, the great Frederick; but when distressed, the military operations being carried on in her neighbourhood, she was consoled by a visit from her illustrious kinsmen, the hostile general and king. Her provinces suffered severely, but were saved from ruin.

Peace at length followed, and her first cares were those of a two-fold mother of her country and her children. She was indefatigable in her endeavours, through gentleness and patience, to plant the seeds of whatever was good and useful, even when they would not strike root. She nourished and preserved her people during a long and most alarming scarcity of provisions.* Justice, generosity, and liberal sentiment marked all the measures and provisions of her administration.

In like manner her tenderest solicitude was directed towards her sons. She selected excellent preceptors, and thus gave occasion to that union of eminent persons which laid the foundation of all that was afterwards done, and whose effects have been sensibly perceived, not in this land alone, but throughout our common country, Germany.

She sought at the same time to collect around her, in due measures and proportions, all that adorn and cheer human life, and was on the point of surrendering the government she had so conscientiously administered, to his Serene Highness her son, when the fatal conflagration which laid the ducal palace in ashes converted the hoped-for festivity into mournful solicitude. But here again she displayed the innate strength of her character in the means she took to lessen the evil sustained, and even convert it into a blessing; and she then delivered to her first-born, who had attained his majority, the inheritance of his forefathers, which she had administered happily and honourably, and entered a new epoch of her life, free from the solicitudes of public business.

Her regency had brought great advantages to the country, and even misfortunes had been the occasion of improvements. In the administration of justice, the management of the revenue, in public establishments, she was like sedulous. A new spirit sprang up in the country. Foreigners of distinction, artists, scholars, either in their transient or permanent residence, produced salutary effects. The use of a large library was given to the public; a new theatre was raised, and provisions made for education and forming the taste of the rising generation. The university of Jena underwent a revision. The liberality of the princess rendered a variety of useful establishments possible, and this institution was strengthened in its basis and rendered susceptible of future improvements.

With what joy, therefore, did she not contemplate the fulfilment of all her earlier wishes, even beyond her wishes and expectations, under the hands of her indefatigable son; and this the more, as from the happiest matrimonial union there gradually sprang up a worthy and joyful posterity.

The calm consciousness of having well performed the duties of her station accompanied her in the retirement of private life, in which she was susceptible of the highest enjoyment, surrounded as well by the arts and sciences as by the charms of a rural habitation. She delighted in the society of men of talents and literature, and succeeded in establishing, preserving, and profiting by connections of this kind; yes, there is not a single name of distinction which has issued from and since spread itself beyond the limits of Weimar, which did not sooner or later enter into that circle whose centre she formed. In like manner she undertook a journey beyond the Alps,† hoping for a restoration of health from the journey and beneficent influence of a milder climate, for she had just before suffered a severe attack which threatened to put a premature end to her existence. Yet she expected an higher enjoyment from the contemplation of those arts to which she had always been attached, especially music, in which she possessed profound knowledge; and an enlargement of her views from an acquaintance with those cultivated and noble minds which, either as residents

* 1772. † 1774. ‡ 1778.

or visitors, are the glory of those happy regions, and render every hour spent in society significant and important.

Many joys awaited her return to her habitation, rich in the acquisition of various treasures of art and experience. The marriage of her blooming grandson with an incomparable princess,* and the consequent birth of a great-grand-child, gave occasion to festivities which enabled her to rejoice in the renovation of the palace, adorned with all the graces which exquisite taste, profound knowledge of art, and indefatigable zeal could communicate; and she could now hope, that in return for the many sufferings of her youth, her life would gently pass away in the peaceful enjoyment of advanced years.

But it was otherwise pre-ordained by the Disposer of all things. Within the period already mentioned, the innate strength of her mind had enabled her to bear the shock of many calamities, and seize again with courage the thread of life. Early in life she lost two valiant brothers in the field of battle; and a third,† who voluntarily sacrificed himself for others; and a tenderly beloved son, who died in a distant country. Latterly she lost an affectionate brother, who suddenly died while her guest, and the promising first born of her grand-son. All these afflictions she had borne patiently and firmly; but when in these last days the merciless war, which had so long spared us, seized us too and her, when she was again compelled in haste to abandon her dwelling, mindful of the time when the equally cruel flames drove her out of her halls and apartments; when, amidst the dangers and sufferings of her flight, she beheld the destruction of a royal house so nearly allied to her, and that also of her ancestors, and the mournful death of her only surviving, honoured, and beloved brother; when she witnessed the sudden and unlooked-for annihilation of all her youthful hopes and expectations, raised upon the surest foundation, *the well-earned glory of her family*; it was then that her courageous spirit seemed to bend under the pressure of calamity: yet in her actions and her manners she remained what she had ever been—in her deportment composed, complaisant, graceful, sympathetic, and compassionate; and no one of those who were round her was apprehensive of so sudden a loss; she even declined avowing her illness. Her disease was not suffering, and she departed from the society of her friends as she had lived among them. Her loss and death ought to affect us as an evil that is necessary and inevitable, not aggravated by accidental and distressing incidents.

And who is there among us at this moment, when the recollection of past suffering, *associated with the fear of future evil*, troubles the mind, who may not be quickened and consoled by this image of firm and peaceful resignation? Who among us can say—my sufferings have been as great as her's? and could any one of us venture to make so mournful a comparison, he could not but be strengthened and refreshed by so sublime an example.

Yes! we return to the reflection with which we began: It is the prerogative of nobler natures that their departure into the higher regions, as well as their abode upon the earth, becomes a source of blessing to mankind. Like stars they shine down upon us from the firmament, and serve to guide us on that voyage which it is our lot to make, interrupted by many a storm. And thus to those to whom, when below, we directed our steps as our guardian-friends and protectors, we then turn our longing eyes, beholding them in the abodes of bliss, made perfect through suffering.

to

In presenting to the English reader this funeral eulogy of the excellent and venerable princess (in the enumeration of whose titles it will hardly be deemed a bathos to call her the *Olympia* of Wieland) the translator cannot resist the impulse to adjoin a few remarks, and he trusts he shall at the same time be exculpated from the imputation of vainly purposing to add any thing to the characteristic of the great poet its author. But Göthe's memoir was not written

* Sister of the Emperor Alexander, 1804.

† Prince Leopold of Brunswick, who was drowned in the Oder, in the attempt to save the lives of some who were perishing.

to convey information, the audience being not less acquainted than the orator with the subject of his eulogy, since the discourse consists principally in allusions to well-known incidents. These incidents are for the greater part local, at most national, so that the whole memoir might seem to have little interest to the English reader, if it were not (as in fact it is) connected with very interesting reflections on the present and impending state of the German nation.

The claim which the Dutchess of Weimar has on the gratitude of her contemporaries and posterity, is founded on the service she has rendered to German literature. Not any one of the emperors, kings, electors, dukes, landgraves, margraves, and counts of the holy German empire can be cited, who rivals her in this honourable distinction; and this, surely, not through the possession of riches, for the duchy is small, and the revenues inconsiderable, compared, I will not say with those of an English peer, but with the quickly-earned fortune of many an East India nabob, slave-merchant, or military contractor. This peculiar feature in the dutchess's administration, though it could not be passed over by any one, could not be dwelt upon or illustrated by Göthe. He could not but be constantly checked by the instructive recollection *Quorum maxima pars fui.*

The first of the great poets of Germany who contributed to the glory of Weimar, and who still survives to witness its calamities, was *Wieland;* he was appointed by the late Dutchess one of the preceptors of the reigning Duke. Göthe was the next who came. He had by his two juvenile works, Götz von Berlichengen and Werther's Sufferings (" The *Sorrows* of Werter" sounds well, but expresses ill, *Werter's Leiden*) just started into sudden reputation, when with the wantonness of youthful genius he wrote a bitter satire against Wieland, which he has excluded from every collection of his works, but which his future editors will not suffer to be buried in oblivion, since whatever its literary or other defects may be, it is very *significant* in revealing certain peculiarities of the author's mind. The young Duke met Dr. Göthe (he had just taken his degrees as jurist) by accident, and proposed a reconciliation between the two poets. This was not hard to effect. Göthe remained with the duke, became his friend and associate, and has long been one of his ministers; but he has seldom in fact filled any other office at court than that of *Arbiter Elegantiarum* in good old English, *Master of the Revels.* Wieland and Göthe were too opposite in every respect to form an intimate friendship, but they have invariably lived on *civil* terms together. *Herder,* who had been the college friend of Göthe, was soon after invited to Weimar, where he filled the office of superintendant, the highest ecclesiastical rank in the Lutheran church in Germany. He became, of all the literati, the chosen friend of the late Dutchess, and formed a personal intimacy with Wieland, though as much opposed to him in his literary character as even to Göthe himself. On the contrary, *Schiller,* whose arrival at Weimar was of a later date, was almost exclusively attached to his rival in dramatic literature. It thus happened that the little town, possessing two courts, and abounding in literary men, became in some measure divided; but it is a calumnious exaggeration to represent this division as malignant hostility or petty jealousy. In the mean while, the great diversity of character and taste in the coryphæi of German literature thus assembled, had the beneficial effect of producing liberality and toleration. Polite and scholastic literature are in Germany much more closely connected than in England; hence the neighbouring university in Jena could not fail to imbibe its character from that of the court to which it was attached. But this court was in a great measure neutralized by its great men. *Schiller* was an ardent disciple of Kant; *Göthe,* though less publickly and zealously, favoured the Idealists, or new Platonists, which have sprung out of Kant's school; *Wieland* laughed at all schools, and recommended a sort of frenchified epicureanism; while *Herder* vehemently and almost intolerantly attacked all the new systems in Germany, and avowed his attachment to the English philosophy. And if the university of Jena took the lead in the spread of the new philosophy, it certainly did not arise from personal influence, or the recommendation of the court.

Not

Not to digress too far—it thus happened, that either under the administration of the dutchess, or in the course of events, which her earlier measures had occasioned, all the poetry and the fine arts, the moral and political philosophy, and the metaphysical speculation which characterise Germany at this moment, have issued almost exclusively from Weimar and Jena.

And an important reflection forces itself upon the mind. These great effects have been produced independent of the exertions of the *political* powers of Germany; they are the natural results of German energy, operating free and unrestrained. This singular separation of political and literary Germany is expressed in one of Schiller's biting epigrams. "You talk of Germany; I know not where it exists; for where political Germany begins, there literary Germany ends." It has been often remarked, that several little free imperial towns have produced more great men than the whole Austrian empire. Next to these remains of ancient German liberty, modern culture is most indebted to the exertions of the little German princes. What the court of Weimar has been in an eminent degree, most of the smaller protestant courts have been, more or less. These little sovereigns being excluded from the exercise of those duties which respect foreign relations, their whole emulation was directed to domestic improvement; and it cannot be denied, that within the last twenty years the moral and literary culture of their people has been the general aim of the smaller German princes. And in proportion as national literature and national manners have thus been cultivated, it is notorious that the attachment to the French language and manners (formerly the reproach of the German princes) has been rapidly diminishing.

It is needless here to supply what, alas every one knows; the sad history of the day. It is this which gives Göthe's eulogy of the deceased dutchess a great and political interest. We may consider her as the representative of the better class of German princes, whose annihilation seems inevitable, and with, whose destruction we must apprehend the most fatal check to the growing culture and improvement of Germany. Were the present fatal war, indeed, to end in the establishment of one or two German states, so that a national character could gradually form itself from the concentration of national energy; were a salutary rivalry to be established between the Teuton and the Frank, the Gaul and the German, founded on contending interests and opposite character, there would not only be a balance of power, which would relieve the apprehensions of the politician, but also a moral and intellectual balance, which could not but further the great cause of the amelioration of Europe. But unless the signs of the times deceive us, another destiny awaits the world. Germany will probably remain an incongruous mass of unequal powers, and the French ingredients will retard or impede all assimilation. The family law of the emperor of France will force the allied German princes to send their children to be educated in Paris: the French vice-regents will proclaim with French legislation, French manners, and French taste; the *Code Napoleonne* in the courts of justice, and the *Code Parisienné* in the tribunals of manners and taste, will rule alone. The honoured princess of Germany, and her venerated poets, will alike sink in estimation. The princes of the ancient families will redeem themselves from the suspicion of attachment to ancient manners and national institutions, by imitating the maxims and practices of the new dynasties, the royal and ducal houses of Berthier and Murat, and the yet unnamed sovereigns of Germany, among the Marshals of France. When this time shall arrive, the memoir which it is hoped will now interest the English reader, may now and then serve to gratify the curiosity of some German antiquary. These at least, are our fears; but the scales still vibrate. May our forebodings prove idle speculations.

AVERTITE DII DEÆQUE!

Altona, May 1807. H. C. R.

DOCTOR

Dr. William Hamilton.

Dr. William Hamilton of Broad-street, whose death was announced in our last Number, ranked high as a professional man, and for soundness of judgment, and independence of spirit, and integrity of character, has left behind him no superior in his own or in any other profession. It is not proposed to enter minutely into the incidents of his life, but it may be useful to the young physician, as it will be honourable to the memory of Dr. Hamilton, to mark that steady perseverance, which, without any degrading or unworthy arts, could triumph over many difficulties, and ultimately secure an extensive and most honourable practice.

He was born of a very respectable family in the North of Ireland; but had the misfortune to lose his father even before birth. The paternal estate, though not ample, was more than adequate to the expences of a very liberal education; and his mother, who is yet alive, sent him, at the proper age, to one of the first grammar schools of Dublin, then kept by Dr. Darby, to acquire the elements of classical learning. When properly qualified, he was entered at the university of Glasgow, where he passed through the regular course of general study. Having thus laid in a competent stock of preparatory knowledge, he commenced his medical studies at Edinburgh, under the professors of that school. Young Hamilton was too ambitious of excellence to neglect the advantages of a situation so favourable to improvement. But a mind like his could not rest satisfied with those elements of science, which the routine of academical lectures given by the ablest men, can furnish. He was early impressed with the dignity and importance of a profession in which the health and lives of men are so deeply concerned. He determined, therefore, to neglect no means, and spare no expence, that might qualify him for the complete discharge of his professional duties. With this view, after taking his degree at Edinburgh, he visited the principal cities of Holland, France, Italy, and Germany, examined both the merits and defects of their public hospitals; and studiously observed the medical practice of Europe in all its variety.

Such was Dr. Hamilton's preparation for settling as a physician in this great metropolis; and it must be admitted that the most liberal education could go no farther. But there is an advantage which education, though it may improve, cannot bestow, and without which the mere acquisitions of science are more likely to mislead than to be useful. That sagacity which is the first and highest requisite in a medical practitioner,—that power of discriminating readily and surely among cases apparently similar, yet really distinct;—that intuitive perception, which, amidst obscure prognostics, amidst complicated and contradictory symptoms, can discern the source of the disease and suggest the most effectual means of counteracting it,—this precisely was the distinctive feature of Dr. Hamilton's mind. Other minds might appear more brilliant; other tongues more eloquent; other physicians might display a more winning address. But it may be affirmed with safety, that in this essential qualification no man of his time surpassed him. Yet, though thus educated, and thus endowed, and though at an early period of his life, he was chosen one of the physicians to the London Hospital, where he enjoyed all the advantages for experience which such an establishment presents, his practice for many years was very limited. He could not stoop to those arts which succeed most surely with vulgar minds. He neither affected that indifference which seeks the reputation of superiority, by setting the world at defiance; nor the milky softness and pliancy of demeanour, which cunning assumes for the ends of selfishness. The prominent feature of his character was simplicity. He was never found acting a part; and his early determination was, that if he could not rise with dignity, he would fall without incurring contempt. Hence it was that no consideration could induce him to whine with the indolent rich over imaginary complaints, or to flatter their vanity by chiming in with their folly. There was in his manner, indeed, somewhat of the bluntness which is so frequently the concomitant of unbending rectitude; and which the undiscerning confound with pride or surliness. But those who were acquainted with Dr. Hamilton

Hamilton well knew, that his only pride was that which is the opposite of meanness; that under this appearance of bluntness in his exterior deportment, he possessed a heart truly benevolent and humane; and thus no man had more the power of attaching and preserving the friendship of those, who were capable of appreciating real worth.

Here then we perceive the true cause of his slow but progressive rise to the reputation and profits of his profession. He disdained the arts of the selfish; he neglected the polish of the courtly; he could not even bend to much of that accommodation, which is generally deemed innocent. All this was against him. But in defiance of all this, the sterling qualities of his understanding and heart, with the soundness and extent of his medical knowledge, forced him gradually into notice: and during the last years of his life he kept rapidly advancing towards the summit of honourable ambition and the acquisition of an honourable fortune. They were both indeed within his grasp, when the stronger grasp of death hurried him unexpectedly to the grave at the age of 49.

We have spoken of Dr. Hamilton as a physician only; because in that character he was most generally known. But it cannot be supposed that a man of his enlarged mind would remain an unconcerned spectator of those wonderful events, which have agitated the world for the last seventeen years. Independence personal and national was the object of his idolatry; and he wished it not for one kingdom, but for the great family of mankind. It was therefore natural for him to hail the dawn of independence in France, and to feel indignant at that interference *in her domestic concerns*, in which he either saw, or thought he saw a decided hostility to the cause of freedom. This dawn proved deceitful; and he lamented the result of a revolution, from which he had fondly expected so much good to the human race. But he was not to be alarmed into the approbation of slavery, by the unhappy failure of a great attempt. He could hate the incidental usurpation of a Cromwell, without apostatizing from the party of a Holles and a Hampden. With so many claims to respect and affection as Dr. H. possessed, is it necessary to add, that his death is the cause of unfeigned regret to a numerous circle, who have lost in him both the skilful physician and the faithful friend? for in both capacities he attached unbounded confidence. To his family, the loss is indeed irreparable. But they enjoy at least the melancholy satisfaction of knowing how much he was honoured when living, and how sincerely he is mourned by all who enjoyed his intimacy, or were acquainted with his worth.

PROFESSOR MALLET.

PAUL HENRY MALLET, born at Geneva in 1730, professor-royal of belles-lettres at Copenhagen, member of the academies of Upsal, Lyons, and Cassel, and of the Celtic academy at Paris, former professor of history in the academy of Geneva, died at this last city on the 8th of February. He was the author of the following works, all in the French language:

History of Denmark to the 18th century.

A Translation of Coxe's Travels in the North of Europe, with remarks and additions; and a Relation of his own Travels in Sweden, 2 vols. 4to.

Translation of the Acts and the Form of the Swedish Government, 12mo.

History of Hesse to the 17th Century, 3 vols. 8vo.

History of the House of Brunswick to its Accession to the Throne of England, 3 vol. 8vo.

History of the Swiss, from the earliest Times to the Commencement of the late Revolution, 4 vols. 8vo. 1803.

History of the Hanseatic League, from its Origin to its Decline, 2 vols. 8vo. 1805.

Of all these works the most important and considerable is the History of Denmark, of which there have been several editions. The only complete one is that of 1787.

M. Mallet had discovered at Rome the chronological series of Icelandic bishops, which had been lost in Denmark. It is published in the 3d volume of Langebeck's collection of Danish writers.

This estimable writer joined an extensive acquaintance with history and general literature, to great natural talents. The amenity of his disposition caused his

his company to be sought in society, while his solid qualities procured him friends, who deeply regret his loss. The last troubles of Geneva deprived him of the greatest part of his fortune; and he was indebted for the moderate competence which he retained to pensions from the late Duke of Brunswick and the Landgrave of Hesse. The events of the present war deprived him of both these pensions; but the French minister who distributes the funds destined for the recompence of talents of all kinds, being informed of M. Mallet's situation, transmitted to him a sum for his urgent necessities, until he should obtain from the emperor the re-establishment or substitution of his lost pensions. A paralytic attack, however, prevented the execution of this beneficent intention.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

Married. At *St. George's, Hanover-square*, Sir George Tuite, Baronet, to Mrs. Woodall.—Sir John Shelley, Bart. to Miss Winckley, daughter and sole heiress of the late Thomas Winckley, Esq.—By special licence, the Rev. George Savage, F. A. S. Vicar of Kingston cum Richmond, to Mrs. Ayliffe, of Surbiton Lodge, Kingston, Surry.—By special licence, John Bernard Hankey, Esq. of Fetcham Park, Surry, to the Hon. Elizabeth Blaquiere, second daughter of the Right Hon. Lord De Blaquiere.—At *St. George the Martyr, Queen's-square*, Nicholas Effard Robinson, Esq. to Miss Roche, daughter of the late Mr. Peter Roche, of Rotterdam, Merchant.—At *St. George's, Bloomsbury*, Edward Edwards, Esq. of Pentonville, to Miss Jane Ashley Adams, eldest daughter of the late John Adams, Esq. of Welton Hall, Northamptonshire.—At *St. Mary-le-bonne*, Capt. Edward Sanderson, of the Buffs, to Miss Harriot Hales, third daughter of the late Sir John Hales, Bart.—Henry Drummond, Esq. of the Grange Hants, to Lady Henrietta Hay, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Kennoul.—The Rev. Alexander Cotton, second son of the late Sir J. Hynde Cotton, Bart. to Miss Houblon, eldest daughter of Mrs. Houblon, of Coopersale House, Essex.—Colonel Elford, to Miss Lownds, only daughter and heiress of the late Wm. Lownds, Esq. of Upper Clapton.—Captain William Stone, to Miss Mary Plestow, second daughter of T. Berners Plestow, Esq. of Lower Seymour-street.—John Simpson, Esq. of Alsop's Buildings, New Road, to Mrs. Edwards, widow of the late Colonel Edwards, of the Bengal Establishment.—At *St. James's Church*, Caleb Lowdham, Esq. of Leicester, to Miss Thomas, youngest daughter of the Rev. William Thomas, Rector of Ipsden.—The Rev. G. H. Templer, Chaplain, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and Vicar of Shapruck, in the county of Somerset, to Miss Anna Maria Graham, eldest daughter of Thomas Graham, of Kinross House, in the county of Kinross, Esq.—John Thornton, Esq. eldest son of Samuel Thornton, Esq. M. P. for the county of Surrey, to Miss P. Parry, second daughter of Edw. Parry, Esq. Chairman of the East India Company.—At *St. Martin's*, Daniel Collyer, Esq. of Gray's Inn, to Miss Elizabeth Duff, daughter of the Hon. Wm. Duff.—Jasper Parrott, Esq. of Stanborough House, Devonshire, to Miss Genest, of Binbrook, Lincolnshire.—At *Whitehall Chapel*, by special licence, Francis Jodrell, of Hanbury, Cheshire, to Miss Lemon, daughter of Sir William Lemon, Bart.—At *Kensington*, C. T. Mills, second son of Thomas Mills, Esq. of Great Saxham, Suffolk, to Miss Harriett Britts, youngest daughter of John Britts, Esq. of Kensington Terrace.—At *Newington*, Capt. R. H. Fotheringham, of the East India Company's service, to Miss Robertson, eldest daughter of the late James Robertson, Esq. of Throgmorton-street.

Deaths. *St. James's-square*, the Right Hon. the Countess of Darlington. In *Charles-street*, Manchester-square, after a long illness, the Right Hon. Lady Kinkudbright, relict of the late Lord, whom she survived only five years.—

In

In *Saville-row*, John Waltad Count de Weldern, Knight of the Teutonic Order, &c. and formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the States General of the United Provinces to his Britannic Majesty.—A Nobleman of distinguished merit, whether viewed in public life as a Statesman of considerable abilities, and of the purest principles: inviolably attached as he was to the Constitution of this Country, the House of Orange, and to the Persons and Government of his Majesty; or viewed in private life as a gentleman for the suavity of his manners and the amenity of his social intercourse. His memory will, by all those that knew him, and by his friends in particular, be held in due and lasting veneration. He was the last male of this most noble and antient family.—Aged 85, Nicholas Martyn, Esq. of *Southampton-street*, Bloomsbury.—Aged 87, Isaac Gervise, Esq. of *Deans-Court*, Doctors'-Commons.—After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Card, wife of John Card, Esq. of *Devonshire-street*, Portland-place.—Mrs. Martyr, of Covent-Garden Theatre. This agreeable actress had long been in a decline, which lately increased so rapidly as to preclude all hope of a recovery. Her musical talents are well known to the public, and she was always anxious to discharge her duty. She was a very affectionate mother, and much respected in private life.—In *New-street*, Spring-gardens, John Wasdale, M. D. aged 76, formerly of Carlisle. At the Coronation of our present Sovereign, he came from Carlisle to London in 28 hours, on horseback, was present at the ceremony, and returned there again in 30 hours, after an absence of five nights, three of which he slept in London. His loss will be severely felt by the natives of Carlisle, resident in London, to whom he was ever sincerely attached, and ready to give his professional assistance. He held the honorary office of Private Secretary to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, which he discharged with the greatest punctuality and honour.—In *Russel-Place, Fitzroy-square*, aged 69, Lieutenant-Col. John Harris Cruzer.—Aged 76, Joseph Musgrave, Esq. of *New Norfolk-street*.—Lady Webster, widow of Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart.—Enwyn Francis Stanhope, Esq. of *Hertford-street*, *May-fair*. It is far beyond flattery to speak of Mr. Stanhope as he deserved, whose hope was engaged during a life of eighty years in the attainment of a blessed and glorious immortality; yet it may be a proper tribute to his memory to say, that he ranked among the best classic scholars of his time, and possessed an uncommon measure of manly sense and brilliant wit.—His polite urbanity of manners, his attention to serve and delight, his integrity of mind; his extensive, yet modest charity so beautifully described by St. Paul, "which seeketh not her own;" his loyalty and attention to the Royal Family (particularly to the Queen, whom he attended from Mecklenburgh Strelitz to this country, and had the honour to serve more than forty years); but above all his constant and strict regard to the duties of religion, crowned his life with esteem, and render his death deeply to be deplored for their own sakes, by all who had the pleasure of being acquainted with him.—At *Acton*, aged 64, John Weeden, Esq.—A gentleman universally respected.—At *Twickenham*, aged 75, Major Thomas Rea Cole.—At *Kensington*, aged 63, William Wheatley, Esq. of Lesney-house, in Kent.—After a long and painful illness, which he bore with manly fortitude, Dr. Thomson, late Acting Principal Surgeon of the Colony of New South Wales; much regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintances.—At his house in *Queen-street*, *Brompton*, in the 64th year of his age, Nicholas Bond, Esq. of the Public Office, Bow-street. He was an active, vigilant, and a very able Magistrate. Initiated in the School of the celebrated Sir John Fielding, he possessed in an uncommon degree the best qualities of his Master. Endowed with a good natural understanding, his legal knowledge and sound judgment were eminently conspicuous. He was a warm and a zealous friend; had the affections of the mind with the glow of sincerity; and, with those whom he respected and loved, could unbend to the free participation of the social virtues. Always befriending the honest poor in opposition to the tyrannic rich, the former viewed him with gratitude and admiration. In his professional pursuits, his memory was surprisingly tenacious, never forgetting a circumstance that was worthy of remembrance. His conversation was therefore fertile in anecdote; and his life filled a great space in the eye of the public. A stranger to the refinements of the world,

world, he was simple and unaffected in his manners; and although the purity, and even austerity of his conduct, might to some men appear censurable, yet they were by no means unbecoming the character or deportment of an upright Magistrate. In cases of a common or trivial nature, he at times seemed to evince a laxity of attention; but although he might be supposed to slumber over what was unworthy of the exercise of his great powers, yet Justice was never asleep. With an excellent fund of manly eloquence, with a mind forcible and vehement when roused into an extraordinary display of his penetrating vigour, he shone most when combating the subtleties or genius of a Counsel for a prisoner. Thus (in the words of a very distinguished Author) like a great Performer on the Stage, he reserved himself as it were for the Last Act; and, after he had played his part with dignity, resolved to finish it with honour.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died. At *Cardington*, Captain John Barfoot, many years in the sea-service of the East-India Company.

BERKSHIRE.

Died. At *Stanford Dingley*, aged 82, Mr. John Cripps.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. At *Newport Pagnel*, the Rev. William Young, A. B. vicar of Langston, Herts, to Miss Harriot Eliza Malpas.

Died. At *Simpson*, the Rev. Graham Hanmer, A. M. rector of that parish, and of St. Bartholomew, in London, and vicar of Hanmer, Flint.—At *Haddenham*, after a lingering illness, Miss Phelps, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. Phelps.—At *Kingscleve*, aged 64, Mrs. Carter, wife of John Carter, Esq.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Chancellor's Prizes have been adjudged to Mr. John Taylor Allen, B. A. of Brazen-nose, for the English Essay on "*Duelling*," and to Mr. William John Law, of Christ-church, for the Latin verses "*Plata Fluvius*:" and the prize given by an unknown benefactor to Mr. Matthew Tolleston, of University College, for the English verse "*Moses under the direction of Divine Providence, conducting the children of Israel to the promised Land.*"

The late Sir William Browne's gold medals are this year adjudged as follows: to Mr. Thomas Hughes, of St. John's College, for the *Greek Ode;* to Mr. John Londsdale, of King's, for the *Latin Ode;* and to Mr. Edward Alderson, sen. of Caius College, for the *Epigrams.*

The Rev. Thomas Shield, B. D. fellow of St. John's college, is appointed head master of the Free Grammar School, of Pocklington, in Yorkshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Kinsman Bassett.

Died. John Peter Alix, Esq. of Swaffham-Prior.

CHESHIRE.

Married. At *Frodsham*, the Rev. Joseph Allen, prebendary of Westminster, to Miss Margaret Ashley.—At *Middlewich*, Philip Heacock, Esq. of Buxton, Derbyshire, to Miss Braband, eldest daughter of John Braband, Esq.—At *Nantwich*, John Richardson, Esq. of Portall-Mill, near Tarporley, to Miss Mary Craven, third daughter and co-heiress of the late Richardson Craven, Esq. of Stoke.

Died. At *Chester*, aged 65, Mrs. Eleanor Bold, daughter of the late Charles Bold, Esq.—At *Nantwich*, the Rev. John Scott, many years pastor of the congregation of protestant dissenters, at Matlock-Bath.—At *Runcorn*, Miss Mary Orred, youngest daughter of John Orred, Esq.—At *Warmington*, Mrs. Pownall, wife of the Rev. George Pownall.

CORNWALL.

Married. At *Madron*, George Hichins, Esq. of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Miss Broad, of Penzance.

Died. At *Flushing*, aged 22, the Right Hon. Lord Calthorpe.

CUMBERLAND.

June 8. At the General Anniversary Meeting of the Subscribers to the

Whitehaven Dispensary, it appeared that the number of patients admitted since the 9th of June 1806, was

Recommended and registered - -	1360
Children inoculated for the Cow-pox -	92
Trivial incidents - - - - - -	2770
	4222

Of which there have been cured 1315; relieved 35; incurable 20; died 30; remaining on the books 52.

Married. At *Carlisle*, James Dundas, Esq. to Miss Margaret Mounsey.

Died. At *Carlisle*, Mr. John Keay, attorney at law.—At *Kirklington*, William Dacre, Esq.—At *Keswick*, aged 26, the Rev. Joseph Middlefield, curate of Bootle. He was the last survivor of eight children, whom his afflicted parents have buried.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married. At *Bolsover*, John Bilbie, Esq. of Bledswith, to Miss Ann Hallowes.—At *Alfreton*, David Hinckley, Esq. of Boston, in New-England, to Miss Outram.

Died. At *Derby*, aged 84, Mr. William Harrison, one of the brethren of the corporation.—Aged 46, Mrs. Webster, wife of Paul Webster, Esq.—Aged 83, Mrs. Rawlinson.

DEVONSHIRE.

A more dreadful conflagration than that which on Friday the 22d of May, destroyed the town of Chudleigh, has seldom occurred in this island. The fire began about eleven in the forenoon at a bake-house, and almost immediately extended to a furze stack, which being scattered by a fresh breeze, spread the flames in every direction. On buildings covered with thatch the effect may easily be conceived: in the course of four hours the town was one dreadfully grand scene of smoking ruins. A few houses on the outskirts were fortunately preserved by the communication being impeded, but the newly built market-house in the centre of the town, both the inns and all the houses leading therefrom in every direction, to the number of one hundred and seventy-five, are totally consumed, together with all the furniture, wearing apparel, &c. of their inhabitants. Fortunately no lives were lost, but when the conflagration at length ceased, a most distressing scene ensued, upwards of a thousand persons, among whom were many aged, sick, and infirm, being without any shelter whatever, and many of them deprived of their all. The church, which being a little to windward of the flames had escaped, afforded shelter to a part, but so complete had been the destruction, that they were without provisions or refreshment of any kind till they were procured from a distance, and but for the prompt humanity of the neighbouring villages, the inhabitants of Chudleigh must have perished for want of food. Lord Clifford, who resides within a mile and a half of Chudleigh, threw open his house for the sufferers, and ordered on Saturday several sheep to be dressed and sent to those who could not leave the ruins. Fifty tents were also sent from Exeter, as a temporary shelter for those who since the accident had been obliged to lie in the fields. A subscription for the relief of the sufferers has been opened at Exeter and the neighbouring towns, where considerable sums have been subscribed. The privates of the Royal Lancashire militia began this good work. Two companies of that regiment who were sent from Exeter to assist in pitching the tents for the accommodation of the sufferers, on seeing their distress, subscribed a day's pay each towards their relief; and on their return, the example was followed by the whole regiment. Considerable sums have also been subscribed in London.

At *Plymouth*, aged 80, after a lingering illness, Mr. Steart, who had been 45 years serjeant-major of the South Devon militia, but had for some years retired from the service. When his Majesty visited Saltram, in 1789, Mr. Steart was steward to the Right Hon. Lord Borringdon, and usually attended his Majesty in his rides round that romantic country, and was frequently honoured with his Majesty's particular notice.—He was an excellent companion, and had a most

a most retentive memory, stored with entertaining anecdotes. He died as he had lived, respected and beloved by his family, friends, and acquaintances.

Married. At *Heavitree*, Frederick Le Mesurier, Esq. of Hackney, to Miss Brock, daughter of William Brock, Esq.—At *Exmouth*, Mr. John Parry, of Wrexham, to Miss M. Lockyer, daughter of O. Lockyer, Esq.

Died. At *Plymouth-Dock*, universally regretted by his numerous friends, Peter Purdon, Esq. barrack-master. He was formerly a Captain in the 38th regiment, in which he served during the whole of the American war.—The Rev. Samuel Cooke, vicar of Fremlingh: he retired to bed at his usual hour apparently in good health, and the next morning was found a corpse.—At *Barnstaple*, aged 47, after a short illness, occasioned by an inflammation of the intestines, Mr. John Hill, surgeon. His talents as a professional man, and his integrity and sincerity as a friend, has caused his death to be deeply and sincerely regretted by his numerous acquaintance. He was the author of a treatise lately published, suggesting plans for the amelioration of the poor, to whom he was a constant and liberal benefactor.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married. At *Poole*, George Kemp, jun. Esq. to Miss Miller, daughter of the late Richard Miller, Esq.

Died. At *Charmouth*, John Bragge, Esq.—At *Came*, the Hon. Lionel Damer, lieutenant-colonel of the Dorset yeomanry cavalry, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county. His zeal in the cause of his king and country, and his firm, upright, and impartial conduct as a magistrate, endeared him to the highest as well as the lowest ranks of society. In every action of his life he was candid, open, and honourable, in his friendship he was steady, ardent, and sincere; distinguished by a peculiarly engaging natural urbanity, as he lived beloved, so has he died regretted by all that knew him; and his determined perseverance in the path of duty, must make his death to be considered not only as a private but a public loss.

DURHAM.

Married. At *Heighenton*, Col. Aylmer, of the 25 regiment to Miss Harrison, only daughter of John Harrison, Esq. of Walworth-Castle.—At *Houghton-le-Spring*, Robert Heaviside, Esq. of West-Ranton, to Miss M. Gally.—At *Gateshed*, Mr. John Ord, of Brancepath, to Miss Margaret Miller.

Died. At *Gateshed*, aged 80, Mrs. Mary Hancock, relict of the late Mr. John Hancock.—At *Sunderland*, Mrs. Creach, wife of Thomas Creach, Esq. ship-owner.

ESSEX.

Married. At *Newport*, Mr. Gin, aged 81, to Mrs. Lambert, aged 80!!!

Died. At *Debden Hall*, Mrs. Chiswell, relict of the late Richard Mulman French Chiswell, Esq.—At *South Weald*, aged 68, Mrs. Mary Lodge, wife of James Lodge, Esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A new charitable institution, entitled "The Samaritan Society," has just been established in Bristol, to relieve patients dismissed from public institutions under peculiarly distressed circumstances, especially females, for a short period, or until their health be restored, or their labour resumed. To relieve by visitors, during sickness or severe distress, and at their residence, such industrious poor as are not relievable under the rules of the several existing charities—and to assist such persons in obtaining parochial aid, especially to distant parishes.

Died. At *Clifton*, aged 23, the Right Hon. Lady Ann Maria Pelham Cotton, sister to the Duke of Newcastle, she was married in 1802 to Major-General Cotton, eldest son of Sir Robert Salisbury Cotton, Bart.—At *Bristol*, aged 79, George Stuckey, Esq. of Langport, in Cheshire.—Mr. Henry Phillips, Brushmaker, known among the lovers of psalmody for nearly half a century by the

familiarly distinctive appellation of Doctor. As a specimen of his unassuming attempts at musical composition the time called *New Sabbath*, in score for four voices, (which has been heard in almost every place of public worship in the United Kingdom) will perpetuate his memory while any taste for the true devotional style of praise remains.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married. At *West Green*, the Rev. Edward St. John, of Finchamstead Berks, to Miss M. Dearsley, youngest daughter of William Dearsley, Esq.—At *Winchester*, Edward Chenery, Esq. of Assington, Suffolk, to Miss Warner, daughter of John Warner, Esq. of Beauliew.

Died. At *Portsea*, Mrs. Timmins, wife of Major Timmins, of the Royal Marines.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died. At *Tillington*, suddenly, William Taylor, Esq. He served the office of Mayor of the city of Hereford in 1806.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

The first meeting of the noblemen, gentlemen, and farmers, lately associated under the name of the Hertfordshire Agricultural Society, was held on the 8th of June, at Great Berkhamstead, in order to witness the match between several ploughs, which to the number of twenty, soon after started, in a field previously measured out, about one mile from the town, as competitors for the prizes offered by the Society, where a vast concourse of spectators assembled.

After the ploughs had all finished their work, and the umpires had retired for some time, their report was read to the company by the Earl of Bridgewater, the President, who, in consequence, awarded the premiums as follows: viz.

Ten guineas to Mr. Howard, of Kingsworth, as the owner of the best plough, Mr. Wood's, West Sussex plough, improved since its adoption, in Hertfordshire, last year.

Three guineas to Daniel Lovet, servant to Mr. Pope, of Whelpley Hill, as the best ploughman, with the improved Berkshire plough.

Two guineas to William Mules, servant to Mr. Pickford, of Market-street, as the second best ploughman, with Mr. Wood's West Sussex plough.

One guinea to William Grace, servant to Mr. John Cooper, of King's Langley, as the third best ploughman, with the improved Berkshire plough.

Soon after, upwards of 100 of the members and their friends, sat down to an excellent dinner; the Earl of Bridgewater in the chair. Among the company were Sir John Seabright, the Hon. Mr. Brand, Colonels Graham, Dorrien, and O'Laughlan; James Halsey, Esq. John Crawley, Esq. G. S. Martin, Esq. Daniel Giles, Esq. Messrs. T. Pickford, B. Bevan, —— Caswell, T. Dorrien, J. B. Roper, A. Meetreste, &c. &c.

Died. At *Hertford*, John Carr, Esq. L. L. D. whose polished manners, and friendly disposition, rendered him dear to a large circle of friends and acquaintance, who will ever regret his loss. He had done himself great honour by his translation of the works of Lucan, as well as other publications.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married. At *St. Neots*, J. M. Pierson, Esq. of Hitchin, to Miss Ann Gorham.

Died. At *Brington*, the Rev. Charles Favell, M. A. rector of Brington with Bythom and Old Weston.

KENT.

Married. At *Chatham*, Mr. William Dawson, of Stockbury, to Miss Knell, daughter of Abraham Knell, Esq.—At *Greenwich*, the Rev. Thomas Woodford, of Ansford, in Somersetshire, to Miss Braithwaite, of the Royal Infirmary—

At

At *Wellersham in the Isle of Oxney*, William Snead, Esq. of Brookland, to Miss Charlotte Sims.—At *Lynstead*, the Rev. Alexander Browne, to Miss Fairman, eldest daughter of the late Rev. William Fairman, Esq. of Mellars.

Died. At *Maidstone*, aged 75, Mrs. Christiana Frank, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Walter Frank, vicar of Chatham.—At *Tenterden*, aged 80, Mr. John Dunnengs.—At *Lewes*, the Rev. Thomas Aquila Dale, rector of All Saints, in that town.—At *Gravesend*, Richard Spiller, Esq. commissioner of the excise.—At *Sheerness*, aged 19, Ensign Robert Young Welsh, of the Royal Cardigan Militia. His conciliatory manners had gained him the esteem of all who were acquainted with him, but more especially of his brother-officers, who deeply feel the loss of a companion, who had he lived, would have been an ornament to society. His remains were interred at Minster, in the Isle of Sheppey, with military honours, attended by the Royal Cardigan and Denbigh militia.

A most singular coincidence in two awful events, as it respects names, times, and effects, lately occurred in the parish of St. John, Margate. The first, was William Marsh, a young man, son of Mr. Marsh, shoemaker, having been indisposed for a short time, after taking tea as usual, walked into his garden; where, being taken with a cough, he burst a blood vessel, immediately dropped, and expired!—The other, was William Marsh, a fine lad, sixteen years of age, son of Mr. William Marsh, cabinet-maker, High street, and apprentice to Mr. Adams, painter, in Bridge-street, undertook for a small wager to run a short distance, in a given time, on the Canterbury road: before he had proceeded forty rods, he dropped down, and immediately expired! Medical assistence was speedily procured, but in vain.

LANCASHIRE.

Married. At *Eccles*, the Rev. Henry Vincent Bayley, to Miss Hannah Touchet, daughter of James Touchet, Esq. of Manchester—At *Halsall*, James Watkinson, Esq. of Lydeate, to Miss Sutton.—At *Huyton*, Mr. Thomas Basnett, of Preston, to Miss Mary Hayes, daughter of James Hayes, Esq. of Knowsley.—At *Liverpool*, Philip Barrington Ainslie, Esq. youngest son of the late Sir Philip Ainsle, of Pilton, to Miss Bridget Corrie, daughter of Edgar Corrie, Esq.—At *Warrington*, William Ouchterlony, Esq. of Manchester, to Miss Lee, daughter of Thomas Lee, Esq.

Deaths. At *Lancaster*, aged 82, Mrs. Margaret Fell.—At *Liverpool*, Mr. Daniel Robertson, junior, merchant.—At *Lowton*, aged 67, Thomas Darwell, Esq. an eminent manufacturer and merchant of Manchester. The death of this valuable character will long be lamented by his numerous relatives, friends, and acquaintance; and perhaps few will be found to surpass him in assiduity, virtue and integrity.—At *Manchester*, aged 52, Mr. George Faulkner. He possessed a mind naturally endowed with strong faculties; its inventive powers were of a cast rarely equalled. His last moments were those of a Christian, whose life had been governed by the principles of piety and integrity.—Aged 56, Mr. Richard Roberts, merchant.—Aged 80, Mrs. Barton, relict of John Barton, Esq.—Aged 85, Mrs. Knap, mother of Mr. Knap, M. P. for Abingdon.—At *Ortner*, John Townley, Esq. a man whose benevolence of heart will ever be remembered by those who knew him.—At *Ulverstone*, aged 33, Captain William Forster, late of the African ship Bacchus, of Liverpool. In him were united a most dutiful son, an affectionate brother, and a truly sincere friend: humanity and extreme benevolence, were the leading characters of his life, and his death will be long and deservedly lamented by a numerous circle of relations and friends.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.—At *Market Bosworth*, Mr. Joseph Goodwin of Wiggan, to Miss Ann Adcock.

Died.—At *Castle Donnington*, aged 81, the Rev. J. Collier, rector of that parish.—At *Quorndon*, aged 93, Mrs. Hudson, relict of the Rev. Thomas Hudson.

Married.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.—At *Ashby-cum-Fenby*, Richard Sands, Esq. to Miss Martha Blythe.—At *Falkingham*, Chess Headly, Esq. of Oakham, to Miss Ramshaw.—At *Spalding*, William Moore, Esq. of London, to Miss Johnson, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Johnson, of Ayscough-Free-hall.

Died.—At *Louth*, Wrigglesworth, Esq. He has bequeathed 5,000l. for the relief of poor debtors.—Aged 85, Frederick L'Oste, Esq. father of the Corporation of which he had been nine times warden.—At *Naister*, aged 83, Mrs. Parkinson, relict of the late Rev. John Parkinson of Heiling.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.—At *Maindee*, aged 76, William Kemeys, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this county.

NORFOLK.

Married.—At *Weston*, the Rev. Gunton Postle, rector of Ringsfield, to Mrs. Cerjat of Weston-hall.

Died.—At *Breyles-hall*, aged 77, Mrs. Mary Taylor, wife of Philip Ryley Taylor, Esq.—At *Hackerston* near Woodbridge, aged 44, John Aldis, Esq.—At *Cranwich*, aged 95, Mr. J. Whistler.—At *Ingoldesthorpe*, Mrs. Davis, wife of the Rev. William Davis.—At Mr. Weekes, at *Blickling*, aged 87, Hannah Greenmore, she had been the faithful servant, nurse, and housekeeper from the grandfather to the grandson. She retained her faculties to the last week of her good and useful life, and died in the house which had been her home for nearly 70 years.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.—At *Northampton*, Henry Bell, Esq. of Woolsington, in Northumberland, to Miss Mary Jane Mainwaring, youngest daughter of Rowland Mainwaring, Esq.

Died.—At *Spratton*, aged 87, Mr. George Pierson.—At *Ailesworth*, Mr. George Smith, of the Wheat Sheaf public house. The night preceding he drank a bottle of brandy, the effects of which are supposed to have occasioned his death.—At *Peterborough*, John Spalding, Esq. commandant of the Peterborough volunteers. He had dined with the corps on the King's birth day, and after their drinking his health, had risen to return thanks to the company, when he fell backwards and instantly expired. He was buried on the ensuing Sunday with military honours. It cannot be denied that panegyric, unless well deserved, becomes fulsome flattery, yet in the present case too much can scarce be said in praise of the deceased. In his public profession as a soldier none could excel him in zeal and strict attention, for he made his duty the pride of his heart; as a proof of their affection and gratitude, his brother soldiers some time since presented him with a very handsome sword, and surely nothing could more strongly testify their unanimous approval of his conduct. His medical character had long been established on the firm basis of well tried experience, and an uniform exercise of mildness and humanity. To the poor he was well known as a ministering angel, since he never denied his services in the cause of indigent distress. In private life few could boast of brighter traits. As a father he was indulgent almost to excess, and few children have felt so irreparable a loss as the six amiable daughters he has left behind him: as a friend and companion many thousands can bear witness of his uprightness, his steady attachment and urbanity of manners. In short, he ever proved himself an honest and good man, and therefore it may be justly said, that as he lived universally beloved he died universally regretted.

At *New York*, the Rev. Thomas Dumbleton, a native of this county, he was sent out as a Missionary, by the British Methodist Conference, to the West Indies, where he laboured with success for twelve years. With his constitution broken, and in the last stage of a dropsy, he arrived at New York in search of health, where he obtained the best medical aid, but too late.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Married.—At *Newcastle*, Captain John Dutton, of the Royal Anglesea Militia, to Miss Elizabeth Shadforth, daughter of Thomas Shadforth, Esq. of the Red Barns

Barns.—At *Simonburn*, William Kirksop, Esq. of the Reding, to Miss Ridley, daughter of Mr. Ridley, of Moralee.

Died.—At *Berwick*, very suddenly, George Fenton, Esq. treasurer of the corporation.—At the *Forth*, aged 45, Richard Chambers, Esq. one of the common council of Newcastle.—At *Newcastle*, aged 102, Mary Pile.—At *Hundalee*, aged 80, Mr. John Johnson.—In the *East Indies*, Captain Richard Brown of the 77th Foot. He was a native of Newcastle, from which he had been absent upwards of twenty years, and his friends there were anxiously expecting his return when they received tidings of his death. From the recollection of those surviving acquaintances who knew him best, the impression of his worth will not be readily effaced. He was a man of an enlightened understanding, of a social and friendly disposition, and of real goodness of heart. In early life he discovered an inclination for the military profession, from the pursuit of which, no argument of superior interest in any other calling were sufficient to divert his attention; nor was his gallantry in the field inferior to the respect he entertained for his duty. At Seringapatam, and on various other trying occasions, his prowess and skill in arms were particularly signalized, but it was not his fate to fall in battle, a lingering disease put a period to his existence in the fifty-third year of his age.—At *Ford*, aged 85, Robert Sanderson, he served as orderly sergeant to General Wolfe at the memorable attack on Quebec, and is the person represented in the plate as supporting the General after he had got his fatal wound. He often boasted that he was the person who shot General Montcalm, the French commander at that place.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Messrs. Coutts and Co. of London, have paid to the treasurer of the Nottingham general hospital, 6,337*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* being the produce of 10,000*l.* three per cent consols: the benefaction of a gentleman who desires his name may not be disclosed. Donations to the same amount have also been paid to the infirmaries at Derby, and at Sheffield, doubtless from the same munificent hand.

Married. At *Clifton*, Jasper Parrott, Esq. of Stanborough-house, Devonshire, to Miss Guest, of Grantham.

Died. At *East Retford*, aged 85, Mr. Wheelwright, one of the aldermen of that Corporation.—At *Newark*, aged 78, Nicol Milne, Esq. of Faldonside.—At *Biggleswade*, of a typhus fever, by which he was attacked on his way to London, Joseph Benjamin Smith, Esq. of Newark-upon-Trent, an eminent solicitor, in the prime of life and extensive professional practice. And in a day or two after, in consequence of a paralytic attack by which he was seized immediately after he heard of the death of Mr. Smith (his son-in-law) Mark Hewish, the elder, of Nottingham, Esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Rev. Wm. Church and the Rev. Gregory Hicks, A. M. are elected Fellows of Trinity College. The Rev. William Towenay, D. D. has been confirmed in the wardenship of Wadham College, by a decree of the visitor.—The Rev. Charles Porter, M. A. of Brasen-nose, is appointed president of King's college, in Nova Scotia.

Died. At *Oxford*, aged 80, Mrs. Lawrence, mother of Dr. F. Lawrence, professor of civil law.—At *Glympton-park*, aged 76, Mrs. A. Wheate, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Wheate, Bart.—At *Henley*, aged 65, Richard Dearby, Esq.—At *Caversham Grove*, aged 91, Mr. Richard Berry.

SHROPSHIRE.

Died. At *Shrewsbury*, James Reynish, Esq. Being on a party of pleasure down the Severn the day before, the wadding of one of the guns, which was discharged from the boat, penetrated his side, which occasioned his death.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The following melancholy accident happened 9th June, at the Marquis of Bath's seat at Longleat:—A sailing-boat purchased at Portsmouth, was brought down to the lake at Longleat, under the care of a seaman, and was rigged

rigged and fitted out under his direction. He had employed more than ten days in making the necessary preparations, and the launch took place on that day. It was then intended to work her up to her anchorage in the middle of the water, when she unfortunately upset. Their were five persons in her, viz. the sailor, another man who formerly had been in the sea service, a labourer and his son, and Mr. Wade, the principal artificer, at Longleat. A boat with several persons in her followed close, to afford any assistance that might be required, and coming immediately to the spot, took up the labourer's son. Another boat, which was at a distance, came up and saved the labourer: but the two seamen and Mr. Wade were unfortunately drowned. Mr. Wade has left a wife and eight children.

Married. At *Stowey House*, the Right Rev. Lord Robert P. Tottenham, bishop of Killaloe, to the Hon. Alicia Maude, daughter of the Dowager Viscountess Harwarden.—At *Charlton Horethorn*, Mr. James Brine, to Miss Upward, daughter of Harry Upward, Esq. of Stourhead.

Died. At *Bath*, Mrs. Frances Mitford, sister of Lord Redesdale.—Aged 91, Mrs. More, of Bladud Buildings.—J. Mostyn, Esq. of Segroyt, Denbighshire.—Aged 47, the Hon. Mrs. Hartopp, wife of Edmund Craddock Hartopp, Esq. of Dalby, in Leicestershire.—Miss Gerrard, daughter of the late Mr. Gerrard, surgeon, of Walcot, and authoress of a miscellaneous volume of prose and verse, lately published.—Wm. Drayton, Esq. whose conduct in the different relations of life, endeared him to his family and friends, and whose general benevolence made him universally esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.—Mr. Wm. Turner of the grove, butcher. The loss of few individuals will be more severely felt by the poor, whose families would frequently not have known the comforts of a meal, but through his warm and hearty, though unpolished charity.

At *Bristol*, aged 79, Geo. Stuckey, Esq. of Langport.—At *Somerton*, the Rev. Mr. Whitwick, rector of Chiselborough and Middle Chinnock.—At *Catcot*, aged 92, Mrs. Mary Jones.—At *Coat*, near *Mastock*, aged 67, Thomas Pottenger, Esq.—Thomas Redont, Esq. of Seaborough House, near Crewkhearne.

At *Hinton St. George*, aged 82, Wm. Lane. He was remarkable for his uncommon strength, and only a few weeks before his death, carried a sack of flour, weighing 280lbs. from the mill to the bakehouse.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married. At *Norton*, John Robinson, M. D. of Doncaster, to Miss Williamson, daughter of the late R. Williamson, of Longport.

Died. At *Eye*, Major John Brownin of the 64th Regiment. For nearly thirty years he served his king and country with the greatest honour and integrity; his generosity and humanity of disposition conciliated the esteem and respect of all his friends and acquaintance.—At *Uttoxeter*, aged 91, Mr. Poynton. He entered into the 11th Dragoons, in 1733, and fought under the duke of Cumberland at Culloden, where he was wounded, and took one of the enemy's standards.

SUFFOLK.

James Barton, Esq. is appointed clerk of the peace, and Philip James Case, Esq. clerk of the Militia meetings in the room of the late Alderman Jenkin, of Bury.

Married. At *Ipswich*, the Rev. Thomas Lee, rector of Barton, Warwickshire, to Miss Franks.

Died. At *Haleworth*, Mrs. Clementina Hindmarsh.—At *Stowmarket*, Mr. Wm. Harwood, millwright. For nearly thirty years previous to his death, he had not been able to raise a hand to his mouth or a foot from the ground, having been entirely deprived of the use of those limbs by a cold, caught while erecting a water mill.

SURREY.

On Wednesday, June 17, the proprietors of the South London Water Works, which are designed to supply the south side of the metropolis with water, celebrated the completion of the undertaking, by giving a public breakfast

fast on the scite of the works at Kennington. The tables were spread under marquees, and presented every refreshment which liberality could provide. The company were admitted by tickets, and it is supposed that not less than three thousand were present, who seemed to unite in sentiments of surprise and satisfaction at the appearance of the works, and particularly admired the arrangements made to render the water perfectly clear, previous to its distribution, by the construction of large reservoirs, wherein the sediment is deposited, thus giving this work a decided superiority over every other, and justly raising great expectations on the part of the proprietors, at the same time shedding much credit on the talents of the engineer (Mr. Dodd) by whom it was proposed.

Married. At *Battersea*, Henry Benham, Esq. to Miss Caroline Brookes, third daughter of Mr. James Brookes, of Ipswich.—At *Croydon*, Mr. James Bowling, of the Borough of Southwark, to Miss Harris, of Croydon common.

Died. At *Clapham*, aged 61, Mrs. Pauncet.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The Rev. Thomas Lee, B. D. is presented to the rectory of Burton, on the Heath, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Wilmot.

Married. At *Birmingham*, Capt. Wm. Taylor, of the 38th Regiment, to Miss Mary Ann Burton, of Lichfield.—At Mancetter, the Rev. John Oliver, of Swepstone, to Miss Catharine Baxter, youngest daughter of Dudley Baxter, Esq, of Atherstone.—At Monks-Kirkby, Mr. Twish, attorney, of Coventry, to Miss Eliza Browne, of Sutton-under-Fope.

Died. At *Ravenshaw*, aged 72, Mrs. Capnor.—At *Newark*, in the state of *New Jersey*, Mr. James Murray, formerly of Birmingham.

WILTSHIRE.

Married. At *Britford*, the Rev. Frank Ellis, rector of Long-Compton, Warwickshire, to Miss Jervoise, daughter of the late Rev. George Purefoy Jervoise.—At *Marlborough*, the Rev. J. J. Goodenough, Fellow of New College, Oxford, to Miss Margaret Ward, second daughter of John Ward, Esq.

Died. At *Harding-Farm*, near *Great Bedwin*, aged 100, Mrs. Sarah Turner.—At *Baynton*, aged 73, Wm. Long, Esq. a much respected branch of that ancient family, which has so long flourished in this county.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married. At *Worcester*, Mr. John Palmer, to Miss Eliz. Allen, daughter of Thomas Allen, Esq. mayor of that city.

Died. At *Worcester*, aged 74, Randolph Marriott, Esq. formerly of Thirsk.—At *Broomsgrove*, aged 82, Mrs. Eliz. Tibbatts, relict of the late John Tibbatts, Esq. of Bluntington.—On the 1st. of May, (terminating a four years captivity in France) William Humphreys, Esq. formerly of Henwick near Worcester.

YORKSHIRE.

At the close of the Election for this county the numbers polled were found to be as follows:—

	Wilberforce.	Milton.	Lascelles.
East Riding . . .	2,754	1,313	1,771
North Riding . . .	3,246	2,239	3,118
West Riding . . .	5,808	7,625	6,101
	11,808	11,177	10,990

Total 33,975, a number far exceeding any former example. Thus on Friday, the 5th of June, terminated the above arduous struggle; a struggle by all the candidates and their friends, of such strength and perseverance, as has never, at any period, been equalled at any county election in the kingdom. Nothing, since the days of the Revolution, has ever presented to the world such a scene as has been, for fifteen days and nights, passing within this great county. Repose or rest have been unknown in it, except it was seen in a messenger, totally worn out, asleep upon his post-horse, or on his carriage. Every day the roads, in

in every direction, and to and from every remote corner of the county, have been covered with vehicles loaded with voters; and barouches, curricles, gigs, flying waggons, military cars, with eight horses to them, crowded sometimes with 40 voters, have been scouring the country, leaving not the smallest chance for the quiet traveller to urge his humble journey, or find a chair at an inn to sit down upon. The Stratford Jubilee was only a miniature picture of it. It is reckoned that, one day with another, about eight horses a day were found dead upon the different roads. And every house, every room, every bed in York, by an incessant change of voters, at the rate of about two thousand a day, created a consumption of provisions that might have otherwise served the city for twelve months.

The Ministers of the last Conference of the Methodists at Leeds represent the numbers of that society to be as follow:—In Great Britain, 110,803; in Ireland, 23,773; in the West Indies, whites, 1,775, people of colour 13,165; in the United States, whites, 95,628; people of colour, 24,316; in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland, 1,418; in Gibraltar, 40. Total 270,919. Of this, upwards or 109,000 are in England and Wales, and 109,000 more are supposed not to have ventured to have their names enrolled, besides the younger branches of families, making about 218,000 more, so that the whole number amounts to nearly half a million of persons.

Married.—At *York*, Charles Best, M. D. to Miss Dalton, third daughter of T. N. Dalton, Esq.—At *Tadcaster*, Henry Ramsbottom, Esq. of Bradford, to Miss Shepley.—At *Wakefield*, John Harding, Esq. of Bonehill, Staffordshire, to Miss S. M. Ridsdale, daughter of E. Ridsdale, Esq.

Died.—At *York*, aged 61, Mr. John Donaldson, organ-builder, one of the common council for Bootham ward.—At *Kirbymoor-side*, aged 77, Mrs. Dorothy Comber, wife of the Rev. William Comber, vicar of that parish. She was the daughter of James Arbuthnot, Esq. of Weymouth, a near relation of the celebrated Dr. Arbuthnot. She was a person of exemplary piety and lively manners, and of a benevolent and charitable disposition. Her loss will be severely felt by the poor, and long regretted by her acquaintances.—At *Billingley*, aged 76, Mr. Elias Mickelthwaite, and on the following day, aged 71, his brother Richard Mickelthwaite.

MIDSUMMER ASSIZES.

Oxford Circuit. Before Baron Macdonald and Sir Robert Graham. *Berkshire*, Monday, July 6, at Abingdon. *Oxfordshire*, Wednesday, July 8, at Oxford. *Worcestershire*, Saturday, July 11, at Worcester. *City of Worcester*, same day, at Worcester. *Gloucestershire*, Wednesday, July 15, at Gloucester. *City of Gloucester*, same day, at Gloucester. *Monmouthshire*, Saturday, July 18, at Monmouth. *Herefordshire*, Thursday, July 21, at Hereford. *Shropshire*, Saturday, July 25, at Shrewsbury. *Staffordshire*, Wednesday, July 29, at Stafford.

Midland Circuit. Before Mr. Justice Rook, and Mr. Justice Le Blanc. *Northamptonshire*, Tuesday, July 7, at Norton. *Rutland*, Friday, July 10, at Oakham. *Lincolnshire*, Saturday, July 11, at the Castle of Lincoln. *City of Lincoln*, same day, at the City of Lincoln. *Nottinghamshire*, Thursday, July 16, at Nottingham. *Town of Nottingham*, same day, at Nottingham. *Derbyshire*, Saturday, July 18, at Derby. *Leicestershire*, Wednesday, July 22, at the Castle of Leicester. *Borough of Leicester*, same day, at Leicester. *City of Coventry*, Saturday, July 25, at Coventry. *Warwickshire*, same day, at Warwick.

Western Circuit. Sir A. Thompson, Knt. and Sir S. Laurence, Knt. *Southampton*, Tuesday, 15th July, at the Castle of Winchester. *Wilts*, Saturday, 18th of July, at New Sarum. *Dorset*, Wednesday, 22d July, at Dorchester. *Devon*, Monday, 27th July, at the Castle of Exeter. *City and County of Exeter*, same day, at the Guildhall of the City of Exeter. *Cornwall*, Monday, 3d August, at Bodmin. *Somerset*, Saturday, 8th August, at Bridgewater. *City and County of Bristol*, Friday, 14th August, at the Guildhall of the City of Bristol.

Home Circuit. Chief Justice Sir James Mansfield; Mr. Justice Heath: *Hertfordshire*, Monday, July 20, at Hertford. *Essex*, Wednesday, July 22, at Chelmsford.

Chelmsford. *Kent*, Monday, July 27, at Maidstone. *Sussex*, Saturday, August 1, at Lewis. *Surrey*, Wednesday, August 5, at Croydon.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT. The Right Hon. Edward Lord Ellenborough, and the Hon. Sir Nash Grose, Knt. Justices, &c. *Buckinghamshire*, Monday, 13th July, at Buckingham. *Bedfordshire*, Thursday, 16th July, at Bedford. *Huntingdonshire*, Saturday, 18th July, at Huntingdon. *Cambridgeshire*, Monday, 20th July, at Cambridge. *Suffolk*, Thursday, 23d July, at Bury St. Edmund's. *Norfolk*, Monday, 27th July, at the Castle of Norwich. *City of Norwich*, same day, at the Guildhall of said City.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT. The Hon. Sir Allen Chambre, Knt. one of the Justices of the King's Bench; and the Hon. Sir George Wood, Knt. one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer. *City of York and County of the said City*, Saturday, 11th July, at the Guildhall of the said City. *Yorkshire*, same day, at the Castle of York. *Durham*, Tuesday, 21st July, at the Castle of Durham. *Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and County of the same Town*, Saturday, 25th July, at the Guildhall of the said town. *Northumberland*, the same day, at the Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. *Cumberland*, Friday, 31st July, at the City of Carlisle. *Westmorland*, Wednesday, 5th August, at Appleby. *Lancashire*, Saturday, 8th August, at the Castle of Lancaster.

WALES.

On Tuesday 16th June, a sailing match took place at Swansea; eleven boats started to sail round a boat moored off the Mumbles, and return to Swansea, the three first to be the winners of the respective prizes. The day being remarkably fine, and a fresh breeze blowing, promised great amusement to the numerous and fashionable spectators at present at that place; but unfortunately a boat, belonging to Captain Roberts, in which were eleven persons, who went to witness the manœuvring, owing to bad management, was upset, by which the following seven persons were lost, Captain Logan, Mr. Thomas (Custom-house) Mr. Bagot, Mr. Collier, Mr. Williams, Master Sylvester, Jer. Williams's son. Captain Roberts, T. Grove, J. Francis, —— Jenkins (belonging the Morriston) were saved. This accident threw such a gloom over the countenance of the inhabitants, as has not been witnessed for many years before in that town.

Married.—At *Llandillo*, the Rev. F. Woodcock, rector of Moreton-upon-Lug, Herefordshire, to Miss Dinwoody, niece of the late William Dinwoody, Esq. of Ty-dee, Monmouthshire.

Died.—At *Holywell*, the Rev. J. Lloyd, vicar of that parish. He had officiated at morning and evening service in apparently good health on the day on which he died.—Suddenly, while on his journey to vote at the Pembrokeshire election, William Davies, Esq. of Haverfordwest.—At *Brookhouse*, Denbigh, in consequence of the rupture of a blood vessel, John Thelwall, Esq. of the Inner Temple.—At *Eglwys-Cross*, near Haumer, aged 88, John Richardson, Esq. formerly a coroner of that part of the county of Flint.—At *Llanelly*, aged 67, Mrs. Dawkin, widow of the late George Dawkin, Esq. of Killegwynne.—The Rev. Thomas Thomas, rector of Cadoxton, Glamorgan.—Aged 88, Mrs. Collins, relict of Mr. Edward Collins of Ross.—At *Llandillo*, at the advanced age of 80, universally lamented by her numerous acquaintances, as well as by the poor, to whom she was a liberal benefactress, Mrs. Powell, relict of the late Richard Powell, Esq. of Glynher, Carmarthenshire. This lady was blessed with a very superior understanding and a fine person, and during her long life enjoyed that prominent influence and consideration in society, which those enviable endowments, under the direction of prudence and good sense, never fail to confer on their happy possessor.

SCOTLAND.

Election of Peers.—On Tuesday, June 9th, came on, at the Palace of Holyrood House, the election of Sixteen Peers, to represent the Peerage of Scotland in the ensuing Parliament, when the following Noblemen were chosen:

Earls Caithness,* Home,* Strathmore,* Kellie,* Haddington,* Dalhousie,* Selkirk, Aboyne,* Balcarras, Aberdeen, Glasgow; Lords Forbes, Saltoun,* Cathcart, Sinclair,* Napier.*

Those

Those marked thus * are elected in the room of the earls of Errol, Elgin, Leven, Northesk, and Stair, and Lords Elphinstone, Somerville, Blantyre, Reay, and Kinnaird.

The following is an accurate state of the votes—Caithness 38; Home 43; Strathmore 49; Kellie 44; Haddington 46; Dalhousie 49; Selkirk 43; Balcarras 51; Aboyne 50; Aberdeen 48; Glasgow 46; Forbes 49; Saltoun 48; Cathcart 51; Sinclair 43; Napier 48; Errol 6; Elgin 19; Leven 3; Northesk 22; Stair 24; Elphinstone 33; Somerville 1; Blantyre 28; Reay 28; Kinnaird 22.

One Peer, who sent in a list for the first sixteen, not being qualified in a proper manner, had his votes rejected.

Their Lordships were attended by John Pringle and James Ferrier, Esqrs. two of the Principal Clerks of Session, in virtue of a commission from the Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, and, as usual, by two of his Majesty's Chaplains, and the other proper officers.

The cutting of the Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardrossan Canal, is now going on vigorously within two miles of Glasgow. This is a barge canal, the first in Scotland on the plan of those inland navigations which, in the manufacturing towns in England, have been productive of immense advantages to the country, and to canal proprietors.

Thursday week six arable farms, in the neighbourhood of Paisley, belonging to the Marquis of Abercorn, extending to 496 acres, lately rented at 658l. were lett, by public roup, at 1909l. and the farm at Brownside, belonging to the Marquis, about two miles south from Paisley, consisting of about 72 acres of low ground, and 200 acres of hill-pasture, rented at 150l, was let at 406l.

Archibald Colquhoun, Esq. late Sheriff depute of Perthshire, is appointed Lord Advocate of Scotland, and David Boyle, Esq. Solicitor General.

The Rev. —— Duncan, minister of Ratho, has been elected Principal Clerk to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Married.—At *Edinburgh*, Charles Selkrig, Esq. accountant, to Miss Tod, daughter of the late Thomas Tod, Esq. of Drygrange WS. William Jay, Esq. merchant, to Miss Lyell, only daughter of the late Rev. Alexander Lyell, minister of the Scots church at Rotterdam. The Rev. James Falconer, of Fyvie, to Miss Margaret Touch, daughter of the late William Touch, Esq.—At *Monivaird*, John Drummond, Esq. of Coul, to Miss Jessie Baxter, eldest daughter of the Rev. Colin Baxter. At Thurso, Lieutenant William Gun, of the 72 foot, to Miss Bruce, only daughter of the late Dr. Henry Bruce, of Tobago.—At *Milbank*, Rosshire, the Rev. Hector Bethune, of Alness, to Miss Jane M'Kenzie, youngest daughter of Kenneth M'Kenzie, Esq.—At *Bowhouse* Mr. John Lardly, junior, merchant in Glasgow, to Miss B. Watson, youngest daughter of John Watson, Esq.—At *Anderston* Robert Ferguson, Esq. of Newdyke, to Miss Mary Freeland, only daughter of the late John Freeland, Esq. of Longmuir.—At *Fulkirk*, Mr. Robert Gow, junior, of Dumbarton, to Miss Jean Rennie, daughter of George Rennie, Esq.—At *Stirling*, Duncan Glassfurd, Esq. of Tillyconltry, to Miss Helen Robertson, youngest daughter of Alexander Robertson, Esq.

Died.—At *Edinburgh*, Lieutenant General James Lumsdaine, Colonel of the third royal veteran battalion. Aged 80, Alexander Wood, Esq. surgeon. Mr. Thomas Purvis, merchant. John Hamilton, Esq. of Polmontbank. William Boveridge, Esq. W. S. Solicitor to the General Post Office.—At *Johnston*, aged 33, John King, Esq.—At *Eckford*, in the 52d year of his ministry, the Rev. William Paton, aged 86.—At *Dunbar*, Mr. Alexander Lawrie, writer.—At *Leith*, Mr. William Partis, merchant.—At *St. Andrews*, Nicholas Vilant, Esq. Professor of Mathematics in the United College of St. Andrews, aged 78.—At *Hamilton* Mrs. Ann Campbell, wife of Mr. John Naismith, of Drumloch, whose worth will long endear her memory to her family and friends.—At *Barnton* William Ramsay, Esq. banker in Edinburgh. This truly respectable and worthy man, to an unassuming simplicity of manners, united firmness of mind, a correct judgment, and an upright heart. In the exercise of his public duties his aim was to be useful modestly declining those situations which might place him in the glare of life. His piety was unaffectedly sincere, his benevolence extensive,

extensive, and devoid of ostentation. By all who knew him his memory will be revered; his particular friends, while they deeply regret his loss, must ever remember him with the most affectionate esteem.—At *London*, Adam Glegg, Esq. many years Provost of Montrose. He lived beloved and respected, and died sincerely regretted by a very numerous family, and an extensive acquaintance. —At *Torr*, David Colquhoun, Esq. late of Greenock.—At *Spital-House*, aged 69, Gavin Haddow, Esq.—At *Kelvinside*, Thomas Letham, Esq.—At *Newton*, near *Paisley*, Mr. Hugh Snodgrass, writer.—At *Greenside House*, James Marshall, Esq. W. S.—At *Aberdeen*, in the 86th year of his age, the Rev. John Skinner. He had been Pastor of the Episcopal congregation in Longside, nearly sixty-five years. Aged 63, Alexander Malcolm, Esq. late of Bengal. Mr. John Davidson, goldsmith. He has bequeathed 1000*l.* sterling, to be vested on security, in the hands of the Treasurer of Aberdeen, until it accumulate to the principal sum of 1100*l.* the annual rent whereof his trustees are appointed to apply in founding a school for the education, gratis, of the children of the white-fishers and pilots in and about Footdee, as well as the children of such seafaring people in the neighbourhood as cannot afford them proper education. His trustees for this mortification are the Provost of Aberdeen, the Master of Mortifications of Aberdeen, and the youngest Minister of Aberdeen, and the Minister established at Footdee. At *Waterford*, Captain James Hamilton, of the Third Garrison Battalion, eldest son of the late James Hamilton, of Stevinston, Lanarkshire.—At *Trinidad*, Major William Baillie, of the 8th West India Regiment, eldest son of Alexander Baillie, Esq. of Knockbroke, Rossshire.—In the battle near *Rosetta*, on the 31st March, Major General Wauchope, son of the late Mr. Wauchope, of Niddry. His suavity of manners was as captivating in private life, as his bravery was conspicuous in his military capacity; alike valuable in polished society, and in the field of danger his loss will long be felt, not only by those connected with him by the ties of consanguinity, but by every one who enjoyed the felicity of an intercourse with him. —At *Trinidad*, of the yellow fever, Mr. John M'Aulay, of Glasgow.

IRELAND.

Married.—At *Dublin*, Device Hunt, Esq. only son of Sir Vere Hunt, Bart. of Carragh, to Miss Rice, only daughter of S. B. Rice, of Mount Trinchard, Limerick. Arthur Grueber Robinson, Esq. of Cuffe-street, to Miss O'Connor, daughter of Arthur O'Connor, Esq. of Peter-street. William Marshall, Esq. of Peter-street, to Miss Staines, of Camden-street. Joseph O'Brien, eldest son of Thomas O'Brien, of Carrick, in Tipperary, Esq. to Miss Mary Ann Power, of Mountrath-street. Richard Maumell, Esq. only son of John Maumell, Esq. of Portarlington, to Miss Woods, only daughter of John Woods, Esq. of Winter-lodge.—By special licence at *Tyrone, Galway*, James Kelly, grandson of the late Dennis Kelly, of Castle-street, to Miss St. George, daughter of Christopher St. George, Esq.

Died.—At *Dublin*, aged 70, Dawson Ellis, Esq. many years Clerk of the Engrossments to the Irish House of Commons. After a tedious illness Alderman J. Shaw, whose loss is sincerely regretted not only by his family but by the community at large. No one surpassed him in integrity, firmness, and loyalty, and during the agitated periods of the late and present wars, and of the unhappy rebellions in this country, his conduct as a magistrate, and his humanity as a man, gained him not only the approbation and thanks of his Majesty's government, but the affection and esteem of his fellow citizens of every religious persuasion. In him his Majesty has lost a truly faithful subject, his family a dear and affectionate friend, and this city an intelligent, humane, and incorruptible magistrate.—At his house in *Eccles Street*, Sir Boyle Roche, Bart. In the early part of his life he served in America, and particularly distinguished himself at the assault of the Moro Fort at the Havannah. On retiring from the army he obtained a seat in parliament, where his spirit proved as useful and honourable to his country as it had been in the field. In the house, where he was always heard with the most favourable attention, he never failed to impress upon his audience principles of patriotism and loyalty. In paying this last tribute

bute to his memory, it may truly be said, that a braver soldier, a more honourable gentleman, or a truer patriot than Sir Boyle Roche is not left behind him.—Universally regretted, William Preston, Esq. First Commissioner of Appeals and Member of the Royal Irish Academy, of which he was a distinguished ornament. His literary works, and especially his Translation of the celebrated Poem of Apollonius Rhodius, will be read and admired as long as letters and taste shall remain in the United Kingdom. In the amiable duties of domestic life, as husband, father, and friend, his character is beyond encomiums. He married in 1789, the eldest daughter of Lord Carbery, a lady equally formed to embellish the scenes of public life, and to sweeten the solitude of domestic retirement. By her he has left seven children.—Lady Burrowes, wife of Sir Francis Burrowes, Bart.—William James, Esq. alderman, after eating a hearty dinner, while in the act of taking a glass of wine, he fell into a fit, and instantly expired.—Mr. Philip Glenville, formerly of Crow-street theatre. He was universally esteemed and admired in private life, his conviviality and placid manners having endeared him to a numerous and respectable acquaintance, who sincerely lament his loss.—The Rev. Simon Harratty, one of the Clergymen of the Chapel in French-Street. A gentleman of distinguished virtue and piety, and much regretted by all his acquaintance to whom the rectitude of his principles, his gentleness, humility, and zeal for charity had peculiarly endeared him.—At *Galway*, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Thomas Taylor, Esq. as she was sitting near the parlour chimney, a spark from the grate fell on her clothes, which were instantly in a blaze. A servant who was in the room, almost instantly wrapped her in a large cloth (the cover of a table) but that was insufficient to extinguish the flames and was totally consumed as well as her clothes. Notwithstanding her dreadful situation, she walked up stairs to her bed room, complained of violent cold, and at intervals conversed with her family, till early on the morning of the following day, when she expired, having never during that time complained of the least pain. At *Drumcondra*, the Rev. W. Wilson, one of the Ministers of Ushers Quay Meeting.—At *Newton-Lamavady*, Robert Campbell, Esq. one of the oldest and best established bleachers in the north of Ireland, with a fair character and close application to business, he acquired property to a very large amount, which, as he died without issue, devolves to his nephew John Campbell, Esq. of Dublin, barrister at law.—At *Alcandridge*, near *Wexford*, John Colclough, Esq. one of the Candidates for the representation of that County. A misunderstanding having taken place between him and Mr. William Congreve Alcock, another candidate, they agreed to decide their difference in the field, whither they went with their seconds, followed by a vast crowd of spectators. They fired by command, and so exactly together, that their pistols seemed to make but one report. Mr. Colclough fell, and never moved a muscle afterwards, his adversary's ball having passed through his heart. The untimely death of this gentleman is universally regretted. The spirit which should harmonise our people and render them happy and united, was the impulse of his conduct and the stimulator of his activity. His ambition was to make men loyal through the medium of their affections, and his whole life was directed to this great and glorious pursuit. In private life he was in the constant practice of all those amiable virtues, which ensure the affection, and now call forth the tears of his afflicted family. May the successor to his estates succeed also to his *virtues* and to his *character*, and when about to quit this transitory scene, may be like his excellent predecessor, descend to the grave with the blessings of his countrymen. At *Castle Martyr*, in the county of *Cork*, aged 81, the Earl of Shannon.—At the *Grange*, near *Trim*, Matthew Hare, Esq. a gentleman highly regretted by an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances, and who while living, was respected and justly esteemed by all who knew him.—At *Swords*, aged 87, the Rev. John Brown, Priest of that Parish. His exemplary piety and suavity of manners, endeared him to all classes of people, but particularly to his own flock, over whom he presided with parental affection, upwards of thirty years.—In an unsuccessful attack on the island of *Prota*, near *Constantinople*, on the 27th of Feb. Capt. R. Kent, of the Royal Marines. He was the second son of Sober Kent, Esq. late mayor of Cork, and early in life entered into the Marine Corps,

Corps, in which he served with credit for 26 years. During the late war, he served on board la Pomone, under J. B. Warren, and was with him on the unfortunate expedition to Quiberon. He afterwards was appointed Adjutant to the Portsmouth Division of Marines, and served in that situation until the conculsion of the war. In the present contest he served as Captain of Marines on board the Venerable of 74 guns, under the command of Captain John Hunter, and on the night of the 24th Nov. 1804, was shipwrecked in her on the rocks in Torbay. During that tremendous night, he never quitted his Commander, but stood alongside of him on the broadside of the ship, with the sea breaking over them, until the whole of the crew were saved. He was afterwards ordered to Ireland upon the recruiting service, and on his return, was embarked on board the Canopus. In landing upon the island of Prota, he advanced with his party towards an old monastery seated upon an eminence, in which it was supposed there were only a few Turks; but upon his arriving at the bottom of the hill, he encountered a heavy fire from all parts of the building, through the windows, loop-holes, &c.: Several of his people fell, but he rushed up the hill at the head of his brave companions and set fire to the gate of the building. A severe conflict ensued, in which he continued animating his men until he received a ball through his head, which instantly deprived him of life.

NEW PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT, FOR THE SEVERAL COUNTIES, CITIES, BOROUGHS, &c. IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*** Those printed in *Italics* were not in the last Parliament.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Abingdon -	*G. Knapp.*
Agmondesham	T. D. T. Drake, T. T. Drake.
Alban's, St.	Hon. J. W. Grimstone, *J. Halsey.*
Aldborough, Suffolk -	Sir J. Aubrey, Colonel M'Mahon.
Aldborough, Yorksh. -	G. Jones, H. Fynes.
Andover -	- T. A. Smith, Hon. E. Fellowes.
Anglesea -	- *Hon. B. Paget.*
Appleby -	- Lord Howick, *J. R. Cuthbert*
Arundel -	- Sir A. Pagot, col. Wilder
Ashburton	- W. Palk, *Lord C. Bentinck*
Aylesbury	- Lord G. Cavendish, G. Nugent
Banbury -	- W. Praed, D. North, equal on the poll.
Barnstaple	- W. Taylor, *G. W. Thelluson*
Bath - -	- Lord J. Thynne, J. Palmer
Beaumaris	- Lord Newborough
Bedfordshire	- F. Pym, Gen. Fitzpatrick
Bedford Town	S. Whitbread, W. L. Antonie
Bedwin -	- Sir J. Nicholl, J. H. Leigh
Beeralston	- Lord Louvaine, Hon. Capt. Percy.
Berkshire -	- G. Vansittart, C. Dundas
Berwick -	- *Sir A. M. Lockart, Col. Allen*
Beverley -	- *Capt. W. H. Vyse*, J. H. Wharton
Bewdley -	- M. P. Andrews
Bishop's Castle	W. Clive, J. Robinson
Blechingley	W. Kenrick, *T. Heathcote*
Bodmyn -	- D. Giddy, *Sir W. Oglander*
Boro'bridge	- H. Hawkins, W. H. Clinton
Bossiney -	- *Lord Randlesham*, J. A. S. Wortley
Boston -	- T. Fydell, W. A. Madocks
Brackley -	- R. H. Bradshaw, A. Henderson
Bramber -	- *Mess. Burrell and Shetley*
Breconshire	- Col. T. Wood.
Brecon Town	Sir R. Salusbury

Bridgenorth - J. H. Browne, J. Whitmore
Bridgewater - *W. Thornton, G. Pocock*
Bridport - - Sir Evan Nepean, Sir S. Hood
Bristol - - - Rt. Hon. C. B. Bathurst, F. Baillie
Buckinghams. Marq. Titchfield, Earl Temple
BuckinghamT. Rt. Hon. T. Grenville, *Hon. R. Melville*
Callington - *Lord Binning, T. Carter*
Calne - - - J. Jekyl, *H. Smith*
Cambridgesh. Ld C. S. Manners, Right Hon. C. Yorke
Cambridge Un. Ld Euston, *Sir V. Gibbs*
Cambridge T. Gen. Finch, gen. Manners
Camelford - - Ld H. Petty, R. Adair
Canterbury - John Baker, *E. Taylor*
Cardiff - - - Lord W. Stuart
Cardiganshire T. Johnes
Cardigan T. - Hon. J. Vaughan
Carlisle - - J. C. Curwen, W. S. Stanhope
Carmarthensh. Lord R. Seymour
Carmarthen T. Admiral G. Campbell
Carnarvons. Sir R. Williams
Carnarvon T. Hon. C. Paget
Castle Rising R. Sharpe, *Hon. C. Bagot*
Cheshire - - T. Cholmondeley, D. Davenport
Chester - - Gen. Grosvenor, *J. Egerton*
Chichester G. W. Thomas, *J. Dupre*
Chippenham - J. Maitland, *Dawkins* and *Blake*
Christchurch - Rt. Hon. G. Rose, W. S. Bourne
Cirencester - M. H. Beach, J. Cripps
Clitheroe - - Hon. R. Curzon, Hon. J. Cust
Cockermouth J. Lowther, J. Graham
Colchester - R. Thornton, *R. H. Davies*
Corfe Castle H. Banks, *P. W. Baker*
Cornwall - - Sir W. Lemon, J. H. Tremayne
Coventry - - P. Moore, W. Mills
Cricklade - - Lord Porchester, J. Estcourt
Cumberland Ld Morpeth, J. Lowther
Dartmouth - E. Bastard, A. H. Holdsworth
Denbighshire Sir W. W. Wynne
Denbigh Town R. Middleton Biddulph
Derbyshire - Lord G. Cavendish, E. M. Mundy
Derby Town E. Coke, W. Cavendish
Devizes - - J. Smith, T. G. Estcourt
Devonshire - Sir L. Palk, J. P. Bastard
Dorsetshire - W. M. Pitt, E. B. Portman
Dorchester - H. C. Ashley, R. Williams
Dover - - - C. Jenkinson, J. Jackson
Downton - - Hon. B. Bouverie, *Sir T. Plumer*
Droitwich - - Hon. A. Foley, *Sir T. E. Winnington*
Dunwitch - - Ld Huntingfield, S. Barne
Durham Coun. Sir R. Milbanke, *Sir H. V. Tempest*
Durham City R. J. Lambton, R. Wharton
East Looe - Capt. E. Buller, *D. Vanderkeyden*
Edmondsbury Lord C. Fitzroy, Lord Templeton
Essex - - - Col. J. Bullock, Ad. E. Harvey
Evesham - - Wm. Manning, *Sir M. M. Lopes*
Exeter - - - Sir C. W. Bamfylde, J. Buller
Eyer - - - *M. Singleton, Hon. H. Wellesley*
Flintshire - - Sir T. Mostyn
Flint Town - *Col. Shipley*
Fowey - - - Rt. Hon. R. P. Carew, R. Wigram
Gatton - - - M. Wood, *G. B. Greenough*
Germains', St. M Montague, Sir J. S. Yorke
Glamorgansh. T. Wyndham
Gloucestersh. Ad. Berkeley, Ld. R. H. Somersetshire
Glocester City H. Howard, R. Morris
Grampound - *Hon. A. C. Johnstone, Hon. G. A. Cochrane*
Grantham - - T. Thoruton, *W. E. Welby*
Grimsby - - Hon. G. A. Pelham, *W. Ellice*
Grinstead, Ea. *Sir N. Holland, C. R. Ellis*
Guildford - - Hon. T. C. Onslow, *Hon. C. Norton*
Hampshire - Sir H. P. St. J. Mildmay, *W. Chute*
Harwich - - J. H. Addington, W. Huskisson
Haslemere - Rt. Hon. C. Long, *R. Ward*
Hastings - - Rt. Hon. G. Canning, *Sir A. Hume*
Haverfordwest Lord Kensington
Helston - - *Sir J. St. Aubyn, R. Richards*
Herefordshire *Col. Foley*, Sir J. G. Cotterell
Hereford City *Colonel Symonds*, R. P. Scudamore
Hertfordshire Hon. T. Brand, *Sir J. S. Seabright*
Hertford T. Hon. E. S. Cowper, N. N. Calvert

Heydon - -	G. Johnstone, A. Brown
Heytesbury -	Ld. Fitzharris, C. *Moore*
Higham Ferrers	Rt. Hon. W. Windham
Hindon - -	B. Hobhouse, W. Beckford
Honiton - -	Hon. A. C. Bradshaw, *Sir C. Hamilton*
Horsham - -	Sir S. Romily, L. P. Jones
Huntingdonsh.	Ld. Winchinbrooke, R. Fellowes
Huntingdon T.	J. Calvert, *W. M. Farmer*
Hythe - - -	T. Godfrey, *W. Deeds*
Ilchester - -	R. B. Sheridan, M. A. Taylor
Ipswich - -	Sir H. Popham, *R. A. Crickett*
Ives, St. - -	S. Stephens, *Sir W. Stirling*
Kent - - -	Sir E. Knatchbull, W. Honeywood
King's Lynn -	Lord Walpole, Sir M. B. Folkes
Kingston-upon-Hull - - -	J. Stanifoth, Lord Visc. Mahon
Knaresborough	Ld. J. Townsend, Lord Ossulton
Lancashire -	T. Stanley, J. Blackburne
Lancaster T.	J. Dent, P. *Patten*
Launceston	Earl Percy, J. Brogden
Leicestershire	Lord R. Manners, G. A. L. Keck
Leicester T.	S. Smith, T. Babington
Leominster -	Sir J. Lubbock, H. Bonham
Leskeard - -	*Lord Hamilton*, Hon. W. Elliott
Lestwithiel -	*E. Maitland, G. Holford*
Lewis - - -	T. Kemp, Henry Shelley
Lincolnshire -	C. Chaplain, *C. Pelham*
Lincoln City	R. Ellison, Hon. Col. Monson
Litchfield -	G. Anson, G. G. V. Vernon
Liverpool -	Gen. Gascoigne, *General Tarleton*
LONDON - -	Sir C. Price, Sir W. Curtis, Alderman Shaw, Alderman Combe
Ludlow - -	Visc. Clive, *Hon. H. Clive*
Ludgershall -	T. Everett, M. D. Magens
Lyme Regis -	Hon. Col. Fane, Lord Burghers
Limington -	J. Kingston, *Col. Duckett*
Maidstone -	G. Simpson, G. Longman
Malden - -	J. H. Strutt, *C. C. Western*
Malmsbury -	*Sir G. Bowyer, P. Gill*
Malton - -	Lord Headley, *Hon. M. Dundas*
Marlborough -	Lord Bruce, Lord Visc. Stopford
Marlow - -	O. Williams, P. Greafell
Mawes, St. -	*Lieut. Col. Shipley*, S. Bernard
Michael, St. -	*Capt. Bower, G. Galway Mills*
Merionethshire	Sir R. W. Vaughan
Midhurst - -	*Hon. J. Abercrombie*, S. Smith
MIDDLESEX -	W. Mellish, G. Byng
Milbourne Port	Lord Paget, Hugh Leycester
Minehead - -	*J. F. Luttrell, J. Dennisson*
Monmouthsh.	Lord A. Somerset, Sir C. Morgan
Monmouth T.	Lord C. H. Somerset
Montgomerys.	C. W. W. Wynne
Montgomery T.	W. Keene
Morpeth - -	W Ord, Hon. W. Howard
Newark - -	H. Willoughby, Gen. S. Cotton
Newcastle-under-Lyne	E. W. Bootle, J. Macdonald
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Sir M. W. Ridley, C. J. Brandling
Newport, Cornwall -	W. Northey, E. Morris
Newport, Hants - -	*Lord Palmerton*
Newton, Lancashire	Gen. Heron, *I. I. Blackburne*
Newton, Hants - -	*Dudley North, J. Blackford*
Norfolk - -	*Sir J. H. Astley*, T. W. Coke
Northallerton	Hon. E. Lascelles, H. Pierse
Northamptons.	Lord Althorp, W. R. Cartwright
Northampton T.	Hon. S. Perceval, E. Bouverie
Northumberland	Earl Percy, Colonel Beaumont
Norwich - -	J. Patterson, *W. Smith*
Nottinghams.	Lord Newark, A. H. Eyre
Nottingham T.	D. P. Coke, J. Smith
Oakhampton	*L. Wordell, A. Savile*
Oxford - -	Lord R. Seymour, Lord H. Moore
Oxfordshire -	Lord F. Spencer, J. Spencer
Oxford City -	F. Burton, *J. J. Lochart*
Oxford Univs.	Sir W. Scott, Hon. C. Abbott
Pembrokeshire	Lord Milford
Pembroke T.	R. Barlow
Penrhyn - -	H. Swann, *C. Lemon*
Peterborough	Hon. W. Elliott, Dr. Laurence
Petersfield -	H. Joliffe, *Hon. P. Gray*
Plymouth - -	Sir C. Pole, T. Tyrwhitt
Plympton - -	Lord Castlereagh, *Hon. W. Hawbord*
Pontefract -	*Viscount Pollington*, R. P. Milnes

Poole - - - J. Jeffery, G. Garland, *Sir R. Bickerton.* Two last equal on the poll
Portsmouth - Admiral Markham, Sir T. Miller
Preston - - Lord Stanley, Samuel Horrocks
Queenboro' - *Rt. Hon. J. C. Villiers, J. Hunt*
Radnorshire - W. Wilkins
Radnor Town R. Price
Reading - - C. S. Lefevre, J. Simeon
Retford, East Gen. Craufurd, *William Ingleby*
Richmond - A. Shakespeare, Hon. C. Dundas
Ripon - - - Hon. F. Robinson, *G. Gipps*
Rochester - J. Calcraft, *Sir T. B. Thompson*
Romney, New *Lord Clonmell, Hon. G. Ashburnham*
Rutlandshire - Lord Henniker, G. N. Noel
Rye - - - Sir J. Nicholl, *Earl Clancarty*
Ryegate - - Visc. Royston, Hon. E. E. Cocks
Salisbury - - W. Hussey, Lord Folkstone
Saltash - - Maj. Russel, W. H. Freemantle, Cap. T. F. Freemantle, *John Pedley*
Sandwich - - *Admiral Rainier*, C. C. Jenkinson
Sarum, Old - Hon. N. Vansittart, J. Porcher
Scarborough - Major-Gen. Phipps, C. M. Sutton
Seaford - - G. Hibbert, J. Leach
Shaftsbury - E. L. Lovedon, *Thos. Wallace*
Shoreham - - Sir C. M. Burrell, T. Shelly
Shrewsbury - Hon. W. Pitt, *T. Jones*
Shropshire - J. K. Powell, J. Cotes
Somersetshire Wm. Dickinson, T. B. Lethbridge
Southampton G. H. Rose, *J Jackson*
Southwark - H. Thornton, Sir Thos. Turton
Staffordshire - Sir E. Littleton, Lord G. L. Gower
Stafford Town Hon. E. Monckton, R. Phillips
Stamford - - General Leland, Gen. Bertie
Steyning - - J. M. Lloyd, P. Hurst
Stockbridge - General Porter, G. F. Barham
Sudbury - - Sir John C. Hippesley, *Capt. T. Agar*
Suffolk - - - Sir T. C. Bunbury, T. S. Gooch
Surrey - - - *S. Thornton*, G. H. Summer
Sussex - - J. Fuller, C. Windham
Tamworth - Sir R. Peele, General Loftus
Tavistock - L. W. Russell, Gen. Fitzpatrick
Taunton - - J. Hammett, A. Baring
Tewksbury - C. Codrington, *C. H. Tracey*
Thetford - - Lord W. Fitzroy, *Thos. Creevey*
Thriske - - R. Greenhill, Lt.-Col. Frankland
Tiverton - - Hon. P. Ryder, William Fitzhugh
Totness - - W. Adams, B. Hall
Tregony - - Colonel O'Callaghan, G. Wentworth
Truro - - - Col. Lemon, *Hon. E. Boscawen*
Wallingford - W. L. Hughes, Richard Benyon
Wareham - - *Sir J. T. Calcraft*, Hon. J. W. Ward
Warwickshire D. S. Dugdale, Sir C. Mordaunt
Warwick To. Lord Brook, C. Mills
Wells - - - Charles Tudway, C. W. Taylor
Wendover - Lord Mahon, G. Smith
Wenlock - - C. Forester, Hon. John Simpson
Weobly - - Lord G. Thynne, *Lord Guernsey*
Westbury - - Hon. E. Lascelles, *G. Wynne*
West Loon - R. A. Daniel, J. Buller
Westminster - *Sir F. Burdett*, Lord Cochrane
Westmorland Col. J. Lowther, Lord Muncaster
Weymouth & Melcomb Regis Sir J. Pulteney, G. T. Steward, R. T. Steward, C. Adams
Whitchurch - W. A. Townshend, W. Broderick
Wigan - - - John Hodgson, R. H. Leigh
Wilton - - - R. Sheldon, Hon. Char. Herbert
Wiltshire - - H. P. Wyndham, R. Long
Winchelsea - Sir F. F. Vane, *C. Beauclerk*
Winchester - Sir R. Gammon, Sir H. Mildmay

Windsor

Windsor - -	Colonel Desborough, R. Ramsbottom
Woodstock -	Sir H. W. Dashwood, W. Eden
Worcestershire	W. B. Lygon, Hon. W. Lyttleton
Worcester City	A. Robarts, *W. Gordon*
Wootton Basset - - -	*Major Gen. Murray, J. Cheesment*
Wycombe -	Sir J. D. King, Thos. Baring
Yarmouth, Norfolk -	Hon. E. Harbord, S. Lushington
Yarmouth, Hants - -	J. C. Jervoise, *Hon. P. Powlett*
Yorkshire - -	W. Wilberforce, Lord Milton
York City -	Sir W. Milner, *Sir M. M. Sykes*

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeenshire	James Ferguson
Anstruther, &c. - - -	Sir John Anstruther
Argyleshire -	Lord John Campbell
Aryshire - -	*David Boyle*
Ayr, &c. - -	Colonel John Campbell
Banffshire -	Sir William Grant
Berwickshire	George Baillie
Caithness & Bute - -	*Sir John Sinclair, Bart.*
Cromarty & Nairn - -	*Gen. R. B. M'Leod*
Dornoch, &c.	Gen. M'Kenzie Fraser
Dumbartonshire - -	*Henry Glassford*
Dumfriesshire	William Johnson Hope
Dumfries, &c.	*Sir John Heron Maxwell, Bart.*
Edinburghshire - -	Hon. Robert Dundas
Edinburgh City - - -	Sir Patric Murray
Elginshire	Col. Frances, W. Grant
Elgin, &c.	*Archibal Colquhoun*
Fifeshire -	*Gen. William Wemys*
Forfarshire	Hon. William Maule
Forfar, &c.	Sir David Wedderburn
Fortrose, &c.	*Peter Baillie*
Haddingtonshire - -	Hon. Charles Hope
Haddington, &c. - - -	*Sir George Warrinder*
Inverbervie, &c. - - -	James Farquhar
Invernesshire	Charles Grant
Kincardineshire - -	William Adam
Kinghorn, &c.	Gen. R. C. Ferguson
Kinross & Clackmannan - - -	William Adam
Kircudbright Stewarty -	Hon. Montier Stewart
Lanarkshire -	Lord Arch. Hamilton
Linlithgowshire - -	Hon. Alexander Hope
Orkney & Zetland -	*Malcolm Laing*
Peebleshire -	Sir James Montgomery
Peebles, &c.	William Maxwell
Perthshire -	*Lord James Murray*
Renfrewshire	William M'Dowall
Ross - - -	*Gen. A. M. Fraser*
Roxburghshire	John Rutherford
Rutherglen, &c. - - -	Archibald Campbell
Selkirkshire -	W. Elliott Lockhart
Stirlingshire -	Hon. Charles Fleming
Stirling, &c. -	*Gen. Arch. Campbell*
Sutherland -	Hon. William Dundas
Wigtonshire -	Col. William Maxwell
Wigton, &c. -	Hon. E. R. Stewart

IRELAND.

Antrimshire -	*J. B. R. O'Neil*, E. A. M'Naghten
Armaghshire	*Wm. Richardson, Wm. Brownlow*
Armagh Boro'	Patric Duigenan
Athlone Boro'	*Hon. H. Wellesley*
Bandon Brid. Town - -	Viscount Boyle
Belfast Boro'	Edward May
Carricfergus Ct. & Town	*James Craig*
Cashel City -	*Quinton Dick*
Catherloghshire - -	D. La Touche, Jun. W. Bagnal
Catherlogh Borough -	Andrew Strahan

Cavanshire

Cavanshire	N. Sneyd, J. M. Barry
Clareshire	Hon. F. N. Burton, Sir Edward O'Brien
Clonmel Bor.	Col. W. Bagwell
Coleraine Bo.	*Walter Jones*
Corkshire	Viscount Bernard, Hon. G. Ponsonby
Cork City	Col. M. Longfield, Hon. C. H. Hutchinson
Donegalshire	Henry Vaughan Brooke, Sir James Stewart
Downshire	Hon. John Meade, Francis Savage
Downpatric Borough	*John W. Croker*
Drogheda Co. & Town	*Hon. T. H. Foster*
Dublinshire	Hans Hamilton, *R. W. Talbot*
Dublin City	Hon. H. Grattan, Rob. Shawe
Dublin Univ.	John L. Foster
Dundalk Bo.	Josias Duprie Porcher
Duncannon B.	*Lord Claude Hamilton*
Dungarvon B.	Gen. G. Walpole
Ennis Boro'	Rt. Hon. Jas. Fitzgerald
Enniskillen B.	*Charles Pochin*
Fermanaghshire	Gen. G. L. Cole, Gen. M. Archdall
Galwayshire	Rt. Hon. D. B. Daly Richard Martin
Galway Town	James Daly
Kerryshire	Rt. Hon. Mau. Fitzgerald, H. A. Herbert
Kildareshire	Lord H. Fitzgerald, R. La Touche
Kilkennyshire	Hon. Jas. Butler, Hon. F. Ponsonby
Kilkenny City	Hon. C. H. Butler
King's County	Thos. Bernard, *Hardress Lloyd*
Kinsale Town	H. Martin
Leitrimshire	H. J. Clements, *J. La Touche*
Limericshire	Col. Wm. Edell, Hon. Wyndham Quin
Limeric City	Col. Charles Vereker
Lisburn Boro'	Earl of Yarmouth
Londonderryshire	Lord Geo. Berresford, Hon. C. W. Stuart
Londonderry City	Sir G. F. Hill
Longfordshire	Sir J. Fetherstone, Vis. Forbes
Louthshire	Hon. John Foster, *Hon. John Joselyn*
Mallow Town	Denham Jephson
Mayoshire	Rt. Hon. Dennis Brown, Rt. Hon. H. A. Dillon
Meathshire	Sir M. Somerville, Tho. Bligh
Monaghanshire	Richard Dawson, C. P. Leslie
Newry Boro'	*Gen. F. Needham*
Portarlington Borough	
Queen's County	Wm. W. Pole, Henry Parnell
Roscommonshire	Arthur French, Honor. Col. Mahon
Ross T. (New)	*William Wigram*
Sligoshire	Charles O'Hara, Edw. S. Cooper
Sligo Borough	Col. George Canning
Tipperaryshire	Hon. Monta. Matthew,
Tralee Boro'	Hon. F. A. Prittie *Sir Arthur Wellesley*
Tyroneshire	James Stewart, Hon. T. Knox
Waterfordshire	John C. Berresford, R. Power
Waterford Cit.	Sir J. Newport
Westmeathshire	Wm. Smyth, Gustavus Rochfort
Wexfordshire	*Abel Ram, W. C. Alcock*
Wexford T.	*Richard Neville*
Wicklowshire	William H. Hume, W. Tighe
Youghall T.	Viscount Boyle

Bankruptcies and Dividends announced in the London Gazette from 20th May to 20th June 1807. The Solicitors' names are in parentheses.

BANKRUPTS.

Robert Adams, Southampton, ship-builder, June 19, at one, 20, at eleven, and July 13, at twelve, at the sign of the Dolphins, Southampton. (Nicholls, Southampton.)

Henry Alexander, Moorfields, broker, June 16, 27, and July 25, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Maddock and Stevenson, New-square, Lincoln's-inn.)

Charles Andrews, Burnham, Essex, butcher, June 2, 16, and July 11, at ten, at Guildhall. (Alexander, Bedford-row; and Mitchell, Maldon, Essex.)

Robert Armitstead, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, July 9, at five, 10, and Aug. 1, at eleven, at the Red Lion Inn, Preston. (Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton Garden; and W. and T. Carr, Blackburn, Lancashire.)

James

James Balls and Francis Balls, Barton Mills, Suffolk, carriers, June 17, at five, 18, and July 4, at eleven, at the Six Bells Inn, Bury St. Edmund's. (Chinery and Sparke, Bury St. Edmund's; and Bromley and Bell, Gray's-inn.

Aaron Isaacs Bing, Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields, merchant, June 27, 30, and July 25, at 12, at Guildhall. (Willett, Annesley, and Son, Finsbury-square.)

Edward Blackmore, Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden, tailor, June 13, at eleven, 23, and July 18, at one, at Guildhall. (Hinrich, Palsgrave-place, Temple-Bar.)

Edward Briden, Market-street, Hertford, maltster, June 13, at one, June 20, and July 21, at ten, at Guildhall. (Hurd, King's-Bench-walks, Temple.)

Thomas Brook, Boston, Lincolnshire, ironmonger, June 15, 16, and July 11, at eleven, at the Peacock Inn, Boston. (Lodington and Hall, Secondaries Office, Temple; and Bowles, Boston.)

John Bruckner, Southampton-street, Hanover-square, ladies'-shoe-maker, June 20, at ten, 23, and July 25, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Pike, Air-street, Piccadilly.)

James Bulloch, Scot's-yard, Bush-lane, wine and spirit-merchant, June 13, at ten, 23, and July 28, at one, at Guildhall. (Crowder, Lavie, and Garth, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.)

Richard Cann, Frith-street, Soho, painter, June 2, 30, and July 11, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Walton, Giddler's-hall, Basinghall-street.)

Joseph Carles, Maidstone, corn-merchant, June 20, 27, and July 21, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Cooke, Maidstone; and Webb, St. Thomas's-street, Southwark.)

Thomas Chapman, Macclesfield, butcher, June 3, 4, and July 4, at ten, at the Star Inn, Manchester. (Charles Coobe, Macclesfield; and Benjamin Kent, Clifford's-inn.)

George Chipps, late of Cecil-street, Strand, tailor, June 6, 13, and July 7, at ten, at Guildhall. (Hodgson and Crosse, Clement's-inn.)

Richard Clemoe, Falmouth, merchant, June 9, 16, and July 18, at ten, at Guildhall. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday-street, Cheapside.)

George Colmer, Canterbury, corn-chandler, July 9, 10, and 11, at Guildhall, Canterbury. (Nethersole and Portal, Essex-street, Strand; and Plummer, Canterbury.)

Thomas Cooper, Wilbarston, Northamptonshire, draper and grocer, June 17, at six, 18, and July 11, at eleven, at the Swans Inn, Market Harborough, Leicestershire. (Goodman, Market Harborough; and Bove and Donnelton, Took's-court, Chancery-lane.)

Robert Corney, New Gravel-lane, slop-seller, June 20, 30, and July 28, at one, at Guildhall. (Wilde, jun. Castle-street, Falcon-square.)

John Corey, Liverpool, cotton-spinner, June 17, 18, and July 4, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Tavern, Liverpool. (Rowlinson, Liverpool; and Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.)

William Cutler the younger, Warminster, Wiltshire, clothier, June 29, 30, and July 25, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Warminster. (Davies, Warminster; and Davies, Lothbury.)

John Davies, Dardiff, Glamorganshire, builder, June 12, 17, and July 18, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol. (Andrewes, Bristol; and Tarrant, Gray, and Moule, Chancery-lane.)

Peter Degroes, Cheapside, London, and Thomas Bainbridge, Manchester, warehousemen, May 30, June 9, and July 7, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Higson, Manchester; and Foulkes and Longdill, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.)

Richard Elsam, Church-row, Newington, Surrey, carpenter, June 16, 27, and July 25, at ten, at Guildhall. (Theakeston and Welchman, Church-street, Blackfriars-road.)

Richard Gibson, Selby, Yorkshire, cooper, June 23, 30, and July 25, at ten, at Guildhall. (James, Gray's-inn-place, Gray's-inn.)

William Hogarth Gibson, Saville-row, Walworth, warehouseman, June 6, at eleven, 16, and July 11, at one, at Guildhall. (Ledwich, Baldwin's-court, Cloak-lane.)

Robert Gibbs, Whitecross-alley, Moorfields, chair-maker, June 6, at one, 13, at ten, and July 11, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Russen, Crown-court, Aldersgate-street.)

Timothy Good, Kingston-upon-Hull, shoe-maker, June 23, 26, and July 28, at eleven, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull. (Ellis, Cursitor-street; and Gaillard, Kingston-upon-Hull.)

Gervas Hall, Bow-street, liquor-merchant, June 28, July 3, and Aug. 1, at eleven, at Guildhall. (M'Dougal and Hunter, Lincoln's-inn.)

John Hall, Bedminster, Somersetshire, victualler, June 24, 25, and July 21, at eleven, at the White Lion, Broad-street, Bristol. (Leman, Bristol; and Edmunds and Son, Exchequer-office of Pleas, Lincoln's-inn.)

Joseph Hanson, Hurtsgreen, Sussex, and Thomas Hanson, Battle, Sussex, innkeepers, June 23, July 11, at one, and Aug. 1, at ten, at Guildhall. (Gregson and Dixon, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street; and Martin, Battle.)

John Heaps, Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, Surrey, tailor and draper, June 9, 16, and July 28, at ten, at Guildhall. (Harrison, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street.)

William Astley Hebb, Bridgnorth, Salop, linen-draper, June 8, 9, and July 7, at eleven, at the Crown Inn, Bridgnorth. (Smart and Thomas, Staple-inn, Holborn; and Parry, Bridgnorth.)

William Howard, Lower East Smithfield, victualler, June 2, 9, and July 11, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Turner, Edward-street, Cavendish-square.)

John Holder, Painswick, Gloucestershire, butcher, June 17, 18, and July 21, at twelve, at the Falcon Inn, Painswick. (Cooke, Stroud.)

William Hobton, Knightsbridge, coach-maker, June 16, at twelve, 23, and July 25, at one, at Guildhall. (Hinrich, Palsgrave place, Temple-bar.)

Roger Bullake Hosking and John Hosking, jun. South Brent, Devon, yarn-makers, June 29, 30, and Aug. 1, at ten, at the London Inn, Ashburton, Devon. (Samuel Anstice, No. 3, King's-bench-walks, Inner Temple; and Solomon Tozer, Ashburton, Devon.)

William Bickford Jackson, Exeter, merchant, June 23, 30, at eleven, and July 21, at five, at the Globe Inn, Exeter. (Wm. Bowring; and Williams and Darke, Bedford-row.)

Lewis Jones, Liverpool, merchant, June 16, 17, and July 4, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. (Stainstreet and Eden, Liverpool; and Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.)

Andrew Johnstone and John Rainby, Finch-lane, perfumers, May 30, June 6, at one, and July 4, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Vandercom and Cowyn, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.)

Joseph

Joseph Kekwick, East Ham, Essex, dealer, June 16, 27, and July 21, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Foulkes, Southampton-street, Covent Garden.)

Edward Kendall, Tabernacle-walk, Finsbury-square, tallow-chandler, June 16, 23, and July 25, at one, at Guildhall. (Williams, Upper John-street, Fitzroy-square.)

John Keyte, Birmingham, builder, May 25, June 6, and July 4, at twelve, at the Minerva, Birmingham. (Barbor and Browne, Fetter-lane; and George Freete, Birmingham.)

Joseph King and William Edward King, King-street, Covent Garden, silk-mercers; June 2, 16, and July 11, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Booth and Haslewood, New-square, Lincoln's-inn.)

Richard Knight, Bath, cheesemonger, June 15, July 11, and 25, at six, at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, Bath. Shephard and Adlington, Bedford-row; and R. A. Sheppard, Bath.)

John Lapish, of Kighley, Yorkshire, grocer and linen-draper, June 15, 16, at ten, and July 7, at eleven, at the Devonshire Arms, Kighley. (Allen, Exley, and Stocker, Furnival's inn; and Cuthbert Metcalfe, Kighley.)

Nathaniel M'Knight, Samuel M'Knight, and John M'Neilie, Liverpool, merchants, June 22, 23, and July 11, at one, at the Talbot Hotel, Water-street, Liverpool. (Whiteley, Water-street, Liverpool; and Tarrant, Grey, and Moule, Chancery-lane.)

Jonathan Mallalieu, Manchester, dealer in cotton twist and weft, July 3, 21, and Aug. 1, at eleven, at the Palace Inn, Manchester. (Edge, Back-square, Manchester.)

John Mathias, Brighthelmstone Sussex, slater, June 13, at one, 27, at twelve, and July 18, at one, at Guildhall. (Hughes, Clifford's-inn.)

Theophilus Merac and Moses la Porte Merac, Queen-street, Cheapside, warehousemen, June 20, at one, July 7, at twelve, and July 28, at one, at Guildhall. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry.)

Thomas Mitchell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper, June 17, 29, and July 18, at the Turk's Head Inn, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. (Harvey, Newcastle; and Wortham and Stephenson, Castle-street, Holborn.)

Joseph Midgley, of Leeds, grocer, June 18, 19, and July 7, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, John-street, Liverpool; Davies, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; and Meddowcroft and Stanley, Gray's-inn.)

Thomas Nickells, jun. Fowey, Cornwall, shipwright, July 6, 7, and 21, at eleven, at the Rose and Crown Inn, Fowey. (Wm. Brown, Fowey.)

James Oldmeadow, of King's Lynn, Norfolk, upholsterer, June 30, at six, July 1, at ten, and 14, at four, at the Guildhall in King's Lynn. (Harvey Goodwin, King's Lynn; and Lynn and Collyer, Gray's-inn.)

Richard Palmer, late of Chatham, cordwainer, June 20, 27, and July 25, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Chapman, Prince's-street, Bank of England.)

James Parry and John Pickman, of Deptford, merchants, June 2, 9, and July 7, at ten, at Guildhall. (Lee, Three Crown-court, Southwark.)

John Pascoe, Plymouth Dock, mercer, June 6, 20, and July 11, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Lys, Tooke's-court, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane.)

Joseph Pickering, Frodsham, Cheshire, corn-merchant, June 22, 23, and July 11, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, John-street, Liverpool. (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row; and Griffith, Lower Castle-street, Liverpool.)

Robert Prested, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, shoe-maker, June 16, 27, and July 25, at ten, at Guildhall. (Mayhew, Boswell-court, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn.)

Thomas Prigmore, Baker's-row, Coldbath-square, refiner of oil and spermaceti, June 9, 20, and July 18, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Parkinson and Marriott, Symond's-inn.)

William Riggs, Old Bailey, glove-merchant, June 9, 20, and July 14, at ten, at Guildhall. (Morgan, Gray's-inn-square.)

Thomas Tiplady Rowe, Chelmsford, linen-draper, June 13, 23, and July 21, at ten, at Guildhall. (Oldham, Nag's-head-court, Gracechurch-street.)

Davenport Sedley, London-wall, money-scrivener, June 6, 13, and July 14, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Brown, Bride-lane, Fleet-street.)

Alexander Sibbald, Wapping, slop-seller, June 9, 23, and July 14, at ten, at Guildhall. (Smith and Setree, Great St. Helen's.)

John Silvester, late of Dunkirk Mill, Broughton Gifford, Wiltshire, miller, June 22, 23, and July 21, at eleven, at the King's Arms Inn, Melksham, Wilts. (Pheue, Melksham; and Sandys and Houton, Crane-court, Fleet-street.)

John Simpson, Artillery-street, Bermondsey, tallow-chandler, June 6, 16, and July 14, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Eaton and Hardy, Birchin-lane.)

Henry Smith, Birmingham, victualler, June 19, 20, and July 14, at twelve, at the Swan Hotel, Birmingham. Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's-inn; and Smith and Arnold, Birmingham.)

James Stoneham, Saint Nicholas, Bristol, tavern-keeper, June 25, July 11, and August 1, at six, at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, Bath. (Sheppard and Adlington, Bedford-row; and R. A. Sheppard, Bath.)

John Spencer Taylor, Gracechurch-street, straw hat manufacturer, June 2, 13, and July 11, at ten, at Guildhall. (Pearse, Dixon, and Allen, Paternoster-row.)

Samuel Twamley, Eardington, Salop, iron-master, July 3, 4, and 25, at eleven, at the Crown Inn, Bridgnorth, Salop. (Devey and Hardwick, Bridgnorth.)

William Watson the younger, Basford, Nottingham, joiner and house-carpenter, June 26, at six, 27, and July 18, at ten, at the Ram Inn, Nottingham. (Cutts and Sanders, Nottingham; and Blakelock, Elm-court, Temple.)

John Wharam, Manchester, victualler, June 22, 23, and July 4, at two, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. (Wharton, Manchester; and Ellis, Cursitor-street.)

John White, Birmingham, tailor, June 16, at four, 17, and July 11, at eleven, at the White Hart, Dickbeth, Birmingham. (Stubbs, Birmingham; and Egerton, Gray's-inn.)

Joseph Wicken, Sandhurst, Kent, grocer, June 19, 20, and July 18, at ten, at the George Inn, Cranbrook, Kent. (Willis, Cranbrook; and Dyne, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.)

Thomas

Thomas Withers and Henry Browne Withers, Greenhill's-rents, Smithfield-bars, merchants, June 6, at eleven, 16, and July 11, at one, at Guildhall. (Gregory and Brookes, Wax-Chandlers'-hall, Maiden-lane, Wood-street.)

Griffith Williams, Newington Causeway, linen-draper, June 9, 20, and July 11, at ten, at Guildhall. (Drake, Old Fish-street, Doctor's-Commons.)

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

Andrew Braid, Frith-street, Soho, baker, from June 13 to Aug. 1, at ten, at Guildhall.

M. Puckey, Probus, Cornwall, wool-stapler, from June 13 to Aug. 1.

Richard Stracey and Josiah Oliver, Cateaton-street, factors, from May 26 to July 14, at ten, at Guildhall.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Joseph Biddle, Birmingham, factor.

John Crocker, Gosport, ship-chandler.

DIVIDENDS.

June 13.—John Alfrey, Charleston, carpenter.—June 16. Alexander Anderson and David Robertson, Coleman-street, merchants.—August 11. Henry Hanson Angell, New Bond-street, Middlesex, haberdasher.—July 4. Henry Atkinson, Bread-street-hill, ironmonger.

July 7. William Ballantine, St. Martin's-le-Grand, goldsmith.—July 13. John Barns, Truro, Cornwall, mercer.—June 13. Robert Bent, Lincoln's-inn-fields, merchant.—July 11. William Simon Betham, Furnival's-court, Holborn, printer.—July 11. William Bilby, King-street, Bloomsbury, carpenter.—July 8. John Blades, Bath, linen-draper.—June 30. George Blunt and John Mount, Little Carter-lane, Doctor's-Commons, grocers.—June 30. John Blunt and Robert Scolley, of the Coal Exchange, coal-factors.—June 23. John Bore, Bishop's-Castle, plumber.—June 8. G. Bowker & J. Chapman, Manchester, corn-dealers.—June 16. J. Bowman, Water-lane, brandy-merchant.—June 27 and July 25. John Bowler, Bishop's Wearmouth, Durham, hatter.—July 11. Thomas Boyd, Buckingham-street, Strand, wine-merchant.—June 27. Richard Garland Braint, Minories, butcher.—July 9. John Brown, Liverpool, draper.—June 27. William Brown, Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, tailor.—July 9. William Brown, Holcott, Northamptonshire, woolcomber.—July 2. Benjamin Brownson, Parwich, Derbyshire, dealer.

June 30. Needler Chamberlain, Fleet-street, druggist.—July 2. William Champion, Worksop, Nottinghamshire.—July 11. Charles Chard, High Holborn, chemist.—July 11.—Francis David de la Chaumette, Leadenhall-street, merchant.—June 23. Christopher Cobb, Ringwood, Southamptonshire, hosier.—July 6. Thomas Colbourne, late of Henstridge, Somersetshire, linen-manufacturer.—June 20. James Craik, Union-court, Broad-street, insurance-broker.—June 16 and July 7. William Cunninghame, Great Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields, wine-merchant.

June 27. Rachael Dawson, Edward-street, Portman-square, milliner.—July 4. Joseph Dean, Watling-street, wholesale linen-draper.—July 27. William Dean, Newbrough, Lancashire, common-brewer.—June 30. George Dennett, Gray's-inn-lane, cow-keeper.—July 11. Wm. Wentworth Deschamps, Bennet Stevenson Morgan, and Peter M'Taggart, Suffolk-lane, merchant.—July 18. George Deverell, Redbourn, Hertfordshire, straw hat-manufacturer.—June 27. William Dewdney, Fleet-street, jeweller.—July 7. W. Dickson, Stamford, linen-draper.—July 11. James Ditchfield, Newgate-street, victualler.—July 4. George Dorset, John Johnson, John Wilkinson, William Berners, and James Tilson, New Bond-street, bankers.—June 16. William T. Douse, Coal's-row, Lambeth, haberdasher.—July 7. Henry Drewett, of the Glazier's Arms, Mansfield-street, Southwark, Surrey, victualler.—July 20. Philip Dugdall, Portsea, Southampton, pork-butcher.

July 7. William Edwards, Little Newport-street, toyman.—July 7. George Elliott and George Pickard, late of Wood-street, Cheapside, ribbon-manufacturer.—July 1. Thomas Ellis, Preston, Lancashire, ironmonger.—June 22. James Epworth, Spalding, Lincolnshire, grocer.—July 4. David Evans, Southampton-court, Southampton-row, linen-draper.

July 25. Josiah Fletch, Stockport, Cheshire, silkman.—June 17. Samuel Ford, Birmingham, merchant.—June 27. Bartholomew Fox, late of Gough-square, merchant.—July 11. Joseph Frowd, Windsor, upholsterer.

June 16 and 25. George Gardner, Oxford-street, linen-draper.—June 20. John Peter Gassiott, Union-street, Bishopsgate-street, merchant.—June 20. Jarvis German, Aldermanbury, hosier.—July 3. John Ginger, Piccadilly, bookseller and stationer.—July 11. Alexander Gordon, Snowhill, cordwainer.—July 1. Theodosia Green, Woore, Salop, tallow-chandler.—July 11. William Grove, Poultry, haberdasher.

July 11. Robert Hamilton, Stalbridge, Dorsetshire, linen-draper.—June 30. Henry Hancock and John Bernard Hoffmeyer, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants.—June 23. John Hannam, Sloane-street, music-seller.—June 16. Joseph Harris, Great Shire-lane, army-cap-manufacturer.—June 25. Joseph Harris, Keynham, Somersetshire, tanner.—July 4 Timothy Harris, Waltham Holy Cross, pin-maker.—July 13. Thomas Harris, Oxford-street, mattrass-maker.—July 3. William Hart and Samuel Turner, jun. Lothbury, warehousemen.—June 23. Benjamin Haynes, Pepper-street, Surrey, hat-maker.—July 7. Johanna Hempel, King's-road, Chelsea, potter.—June 30. Howay, Old Change.—July 7. W. Hibbert, Hollinwood, Lancashire, victualler.—June 20. Zachariah Hiscocks, Bristol, draper.—July 21. Samuel Hitchin, Kingsland-road, victualler.—July 7. James Hogg and Edward Holmes, Sherborne-lane, Lombard-street, merchants.

July 7. Joseph Inman, Houndsditch, cheesemonger.

June 20. Walter Jacks, Bristol, merchant.—July 6. John Jarrett, Bristol, hop-merchant.—June 20. John Jeffery, Bristol, cutler.—July 11. Humphrey Richard Jones, Type-street, Finsbury-square, confectioner.—June 23. Humphrey Jones, Rochdale, Lancashire, grocer.—July 8. Wm. Jones, Newnham, Gloucestershire, drover.—June 16. Jeremiah Samuel Jordan, Fleet-street, bookseller.—July 14. Wm. Joyce and Wm. Batchellor, Bristol, silversmiths.

June 20. J. Kay, Lloyd's Coffee-house, underwriter.—July 7. James Kershaw and Joseph Kershaw, Manchester, cotton-merchants.

July

July 25. Philip Leigh, Charles-street, Hoxton-square, Middlesex, merchant.—June 29. Wm. Leighton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, innkeeper.—July 15. John Lewis the younger, Spilsby, Lincolnshire, linen-draper.—June 16. Matthew Lewtas the younger, Liverpool, merchant.—July 1. John Lowthwaite, Liverpool, merchant.

June 30. Thomas Madden, Page's-walk, Bermondsey, victualler.—July 1. David Maitland, late of Wigan, Lancashire, Walter Campbell, London, and Wm. Wright, Liverpool, cotton-manufacturers. June 27. Thomas Maltby and George Maltby, Size-lane, merchants. June 30. Edward Marston, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, cork-cutter.—July 8. George Mather and James Hutchinson, Manchester, joiners.—June 10. Isaac Mouselin and David Annick, Cheapside, perfumers.—June 30. Edward Cook Millburn, John Hallowell, and Thomas Walmsley, North Shields, ship-builders.—June 10. James Mills and John Mills, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, merchants. June 23. Robert Mitford, Cornhill, woollen-draper.—July 13. Benjamin Mountfort, Walsall, Staffordshire, miller and grocer.—June 25. Thomas Mullington and John Mullington, Blackburn, cotton-manufacturers.—July 4. Joseph Murray, Buxton, Derbyshire, draper.

July 11. Edward Newton, Watling-street, linen-draper.

July 30. John Oliphant, Fleet-street, tailor.—July 7. Francis Oliver, Tottenham High Cross, grocer.

July 11. George Paine, Brompton, Kent, butcher.—July 1. John Parker, Birmingham, brass-founder.—July 11. James Parnell, Deal, innkeeper. June 30. Matthias Pearce, Blackman-street, Southwark, Surrey, cheesemonger.—July 11. John Pearson, Pudsey, Yorkshire, clothier.—July 11. John Perkins, Hertford, carpenter.—June 6. John James Perry, Whitechapel-road, Staffordshire, warehouseman. July 4. Bernard Preston, Holborn, linen-draper. June 29. Charles James Prichard and Sarah Tipper, Chippenham, Wiltshire, victuallers.—July 10. J. Pritty, Hadleigh, Suffolk, grocer.—July 7. Wm. Pugh, Berwick-street, Soho, tailor.

July 6. Mark Quaile, Liverpool, merchant.

July 11. Wm. Ramsey, Bury St. Edmund's, cabinet-maker.—July 11. Samuel Rawlinson, Manchester, merchant.—June 24. John Raymond, late of Fowey, sail-maker.—July 7. Michael Ricould, Brightbelmstone, wine-merchant.—July 11. George Robinson and John Robinson, Paternoster-row, booksellers.—June 30. Thomas Rookby, linen-draper.

June 20. John Saunderson, St. James's-street, goldsmith.—July 1. John Sharples, Walton-in-le-Dale, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer.—July 11. Henry Shepard, Cambridge, wine-merchant.—June 18. George Sidgreaves, Preston, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer.—June 30. John Somerville, Chancery-lane, cabinet-maker. June 15. John Starr, Worcester, brandy-merchant.—July 25. Sarah Stiles and Mason Stiles, Dorking, Surrey, plumbers.—July 4. John Stork, Thomas Whithy, and Matthew Botterill, Great Driffield, York, merchants.—July 11. Thomas Stretch, Grafton-street, Middlesex, grocer.—July 13. Joseph Swan, Castor, Lincolnshire, mercer.

July 18. Benjamin Tabart, Bond-street, Middlesex, bookseller.—July 4. Wm. Taylor, Little Eastcheap, cork-cutter.—July 4. Wm. Taylor, Harwich, ship-builder.—July 21. Thomas Theobald, Oxford-street, hosier.—June 9. Wm. Charles Titford, Bishopsgate-street Within, linen-draper.—June 30. John Lewis Topping, Bishopsgate-street, grocer.—July 11. Benjamin Travers and James Esdaile the younger, Cheapside, sugar-dealers.—June 25. John Tremlett, Exeter, draper.—July 7. John Turner, Kingston-upon-Thames, maltster.—June 27. Charles Twycross, Thavies-inn, Holborn, money-scrivener.

July 10. John Usher, Great Kingston, Warwickshire, butcher.

July 25. James Wake, late of Whitby, Yorkshire, ship-builder.—July 1. James Wallace, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer.—July 4. John Warner, Elmdon, Essex, shopkeeper.—July 7. Wm. Peter Watson, Selby, Yorkshire, mercer.—June 30. Wm. Webb, Westminster-bridge-road, Surrey, coal-merchant.—June 25. Nathaniel Westhorp, Harwich, merchant.—July 20. Mark Anthony Whitcomb, Gosport, common-brewer.—July 11. Thomas White, Southwark, haberdasher.—June 23. Richard Whiting, Daventry, Northampton, brandy-merchant.—June 27. Wm. Wicks, Middle-row, Holborn, haberdasher.—July 4. Stephen Williams, Dover, grocer.—July 1. Angel Windecker, late of Liverpool, merchant.—July 11. Christian John Adam Witke, Coleman-street, merchant.—June 30. Abraham Wood, Scotland-yard, Whitehall, victualler.—June 19. Robert Wood, Liverpool, grocer.—June 16. Thomas Wood, Sculcoates, Yorkshire, dealer in spirituous liquors.—July 25. Thomas York, Devonshire-street, St. George the Martyr, merchant.—July 4. Wm. Young, husband, Colchester, draper.

SCOTTISH SEQUESTRATIONS.

June 3. William Bogle and Co. merchants, in Glasgow.
May 19. John Connal, dealer in grain, at Mill of Broich.
May 28.—John Cowan, corn-dealer, in Glasgow.
June 5. James Douglas, vintner and horse-dealer, in Edinburgh.
May 12. James Duncan, corn-dealer, at Baiglie.
June 2. James Fergoson, merchant, in Glasgow.
May 15. William Hutchinson, wright trunk-maker and builder, in Glasgow.
May 9. John Landale, merchant, in Kirkaldy.
May 16. W. and R. Lawrie and Co. merchants, in Glasgow.
May 30. William Livingston, in Cawseway-Green.
May 26. John and Niel M'Pherson, grocers and spirit-dealers, in Glasgow.
May 9. Rattray, Miller and Co. merchants, in Edinburgh.
May 9. John Muirhead, jun. skinner, in Glasgow.
May 29. Dorothy Penny otherwise Lash, glover, in Edinburgh.
May 21. George Ralph, merchant, in Perth.
May 11. Adam Rennee and Co. merchants and corn-dealers, in Grahamstone, near Falkirk.
May 29. Thomas Russell, builder, in Edinburgh.
May 18. Thomas Smith and Co. sadlers, in Glasgow.
June 9. Robert Stewart, grocer, in Glasgow.
June 3. Peter Swine, builder, in Edinburgh.
May 19. Alexander Tennant, jun. merchant, in Anstruther.
May 21. John Wood, wright, in Glasgow.
June 2. Walter Wright, jun. currier, in Glasgow.

IRISH

IRISH BANKRUPTS.

John Coghlan, jun. of Bridgefoot-street, merchant, to surrender 30 May and 1 and 30 June.
John Coleman, of James-street, Dublin, brewer, to surrender 6 and 8 June and 7 July.
James Davison, of Nehead, county of Antrim, miller, to surrender 27 and 29 June and 28 July.
James Doolan, of Shearone, in the King's County, flour-factor and miller, to surrender 27 and 28 May and 27 June.
Valentine Green, of Smock-alley, merchant, to surrender 25 and 26 June and 25 July.
Charles M'Lean, of Brabazon-street, Dublin, brewer, to surrender 22 and 23 June and 23 July.
James Magennis, of Ranelagh, in the county of Dublin, brewer, to surrender 15 and 16 June and 16 July.
Francis Meighan, of Bridge-street, linen-draper, to surrender 10 and 11 June and 11 July.
Edward Murphy, of Luke-street, Dublin, merchant to surrender 22 and 23 June and 23 July.
Robert Popham, of Bandon, in the county of Cork, brewer and distiller, to surrender 5 and 6 June and 7 July.
Charles Rooney, of Watling-street, distiller, to surrender 10 and 11 June and 11 July.
William Stevenson, of the city of Londonderry, merchant, to surrender 26 and 27 June and 25 July.
Samuel Stock, of Dublin, hosier, to surrender 29 and 30 June and 28 July.
Isaac Usher, of Capel-street, ironmonger, to surrender 25 and 26 June, and 25 July.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

Married. At *Nassau*, in New Providence. Capt. Samuel Chambers of the Royal Navy, to Miss Susan Matilda Willy, eldest daughter of William Willy, Esq. Attorney General of the Bahama Islands.

Died. At *Kingston, Jamaica*, after a residence of thirty years in that Island, James Cleghorn Esq.—Capt. John Nicol, late commander of the ship Lucia of London. This vessel being captured in the Pacific Ocean, he was carried a prisoner to Panama, and from thence to Carthagena, where he was lately exchanged, and arrived at Jamaica, in La Pique Frigate. His death was occasioned by the barbarous treatment he experienced from the Spaniards, after he had surrendered, having been most wantonly mangled in different parts of his body.—On board H. M. ship *Repulse*; in his eighteenth year, Lieu. E. Marshall, of the Royal Marines. He was mortally wounded by a granite shot from the Castle of Abydos in their retreat through the Dardanelles, at the very moment they had passed every other difficulty. He was extremely beloved and respected by his brother officers; and died with the resignation of a brave and good christian fighting for his King and Country.—On the 27th at Paris in the 85th year of her age, the Right Hon. Lady Anastasia Stafford Howard, Baroness of Stafford, only surviving daughter and heir of William Earl Stafford, who died in 1734. She was sole heir of the body of Sir William Howard, Viscount Stafford, the only married younger son of the present Duke of Norfolk's ancestor, Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel. She was only sole heir of the body of that Viscount's wife, Mary Stafford, Baroness of Stafford; and through her, sole heir of the body of Edward, the last Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, hereditary Lord High Constable of England, who was sole heir of the body of King Edward the Third's youngest son, Thomas Plantagenet, of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, and of his wife, Lady Eleanor Bohun, eldest daughter and co-heir of the last Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton, and Lord High Constable of England; and whose youngest sister was wife of King Henry the Fourth, but from whose body there was an entire failure of issue on the death of her grandson, King Henry the Sixth. Notwithstanding the accumulation of Plantagenet, Bohun, and Stafford heirships, which became centered in Lady Anastasia Stafford Howard, she was disabled by the attainder of her ancestor, the last Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, from possessing any of the family dignities, except the Stafford Barony. She died without having been ever married. Her heir is Sir William Jerningham, Bart. whose grand-mother was sister of the before mentioned William, Earl of Stafford.

RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

THE fate of Dantzig, which has been the principal object of interest presented by the continent for some weeks past, has been finally determined in the manner that must have been expected by all who were capable of duly estimating

timating the relative strength and position of the two grand armies. For the purpose of relieving that city, the Russians had under consideration two different plans; that of attempting to force the French lines on the Passarge, and hazarding a general battle, and that of throwing succours into the place by sea. The former being deemed too dangerous an enterprize, the latter was resolved upon. Accordingly Lieutenant General Kamenskoi embarked with twelve Russian and several Prussian regiments, which, on May 12th, were landed in the port of Dantzig under protection of the fort of Weichselmunde. A division under Marshal Lannes was immediately sent to reinforce the French troops in that quarter; and when on the 5th the Russians advanced in columns with the intention of forcing their way, they met with a superior force, with which they had a severe conflict. The result was, that the Russians were repulsed with great loss, and the remains of their force were obliged to take shelter in Weichselmunde. It is said that some of the Russian regiments, refusing to lay down their arms when surrounded by the enemy, were cut off to a man. The loss of the French was also, of course, considerable. A diversion seems to have been attempted at the same time in Poland, where a division of Russians passed the Narew, and made various attacks on the French line of cantonments, but were finally repulsed.

The fall of Dantzig was now certain, and it was accelerated by the want of ammunition. Negociations were soon entered upon, and upon May 20th the capitulation was signed. The terms were honourable to General Kalkreuth and his garrison, who were allowed to march out with all the honours of war, only stipulating not to serve against the French or their allies for a year from the signature. A great number of artillery, magazines of all kinds, and a large quantity of grain fell into the hands of the victors. Weichselmunde held out to the 26th, and then surrendered. Gen. Kamenskoi, with the remains of his detachment, had previously embarked and sailed to Pillau. This success set a large force of the French and their allies free to act elsewhere, and the siege of Grandentz immediately commenced.

The strong fortress of Neisse, in Silesia, capitulated on May 30th, and Glatz is the only place of strength in that province now not in the possession of the French.

The events of the war have been not more favourable to the common cause in other quarters. The capture of Alexandria has led to a serious disaster to the British arms, of which an account has been published in the London Gazette, in a letter from Major General Fraser. It states, that in consequence of an alarming scarcity of provisions in Alexandria, he had detached a force, consisting of 2500 men, under Major General Wauchope and Brigadier General Meade, to Rosetta. The heights above that town were taken possession of without loss; but the commander, instead of keeping his post there, took the resolution, on March 31st, of marching his whole force into the town, without the least previous examination. He was received with such a hot fire from the windows and house-tops, that after a number of men had fallen, it was found necessary to retreat. The troops reached Aboukir in good order, without molestation. On this occasion between four and five hundred were killed and wounded; General Wauchope was among the former, and Brigadier Meade among the latter.

The distress of Alexandria caused a second attempt to be made against Rosetta, which proved still more disastrous, as the enemy were not only prepared, but had received a large reinforcement of troops down the Nile. Of the action on this occasion we have as yet but a very imperfect account; but the loss in killed, wounded, and missing, is loosely stated by Gen. Fraser at nearly 1000, and private accounts represent it as much greater.

Although the evacuation of Alexandria was by some expected to be the result of this misfortune, yet it appears that supplies of all kinds have been sent for by the commander; and General Moore, with considerable reinforcements, is said to have proceeded there from Sicily.

A very dangerous and alarming mutiny broke out on April 4th at Malta, in a new raised regiment called Froberg's, consisting of recruits from a great variety of nations, and mostly commanded by German officers. For some reason which is not mentioned, these soldiers flew to arms, overpowered their officers, some

some of whom they murdered, and seizing upon fort Recazoli, in which they were quartered, loaded the guns and mortars, and pointed them upon the city. The General immediately placed guards to prevent their escape, and then pointed all the guns upon the fort that could be brought to bear. The mutineers threatened that if provisions and a free pardon were not sent them, they would murder all their remaining officers, and all the English of both sexes in the fort. No conditions were, however, to be made with them; and at length, after repeated unavailing messages to the General, they began to differ among themselves, and the greater part rushed out and surrendered themselves, whilst in the confusion the officers and English made their escape. The ringleaders, who alone remained, were now rendered desperate, and fired some shot and shells on the town. They were at last driven into the powder magazine, where, being deprived of water and provisions, they resolved to end their misery by blowing up the magazine. This they effected on April 12th, but with less mischief to the fortress than was expected, three centinels only losing their lives. Of the mutineers taken, a number have been already executed, who met their death in the most daring and hardened manner, and several more will probably suffer the fate which their desperate attempt has merited.

The Russian fleet still blocks up the entrance of the Dardanelles, to the great inconvenience of Constantinople; and besides the isle of Tenedos, has taken possession of Lemnos and Ibro. The capitain Pacha who sailed for the purpose of driving away the Russians, found himself not strong enough for the attempt.

Various bloody actions with different success have taken place between the Turks and Servians. The Russians in that quarter are said to have abandoned the siege of Ismail, and to be on their retreat into Moldavia, after having suffered a considerable loss. But this intelligence seems of dubious authority.

The German papers have given several reports of negotiations for peace; but at present there seems to be nothing of that kind going on, and the grand armies are in a state of activity. This last advice mention, that in June "the Russians made attacks on three divisions of the French army posted on or near the Passarge, in all which they are said to have been repulsed.

Marshal Lefebvre, the conqueror of Dantzig, has been created by Napoleon, Duke of Dantzig, with territorial possessions in the interior of France, and the title, as well as property, has been rendered *hereditary*, an observable circumstance, as shewing the intention of renewing the system of hereditary nobility in that country.

Nothing of consequence has occurred in domestic politics during the last month. The winding up of the election contests occupied the public attention in the early part of it, and the opposition was considered as having gained an important victory in the return of one of the members for the great county of York. The new parliament met on June 22d, and Mr. Abbott has been unanimously re-chosen to the office of Speaker of the House of Commons.

A great expedition, supposed to be destined for the continent, has been preparing for some time past. One division has already put to sea, and large embarkations are daily taking place at Ramsgate.

On June 26th, his Majesty's speech was read in the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor. It begins with expressing satisfaction with the numerous addresses in which his subjects had given assurances of their attachment to his person and government, and their resolution of supporting him in maintaining the just rights of his crown, and the true principles of the constitution. It proceeded to acquaint the House that his Majesty's endeavours had been employed to draw closer the ties by which he is connected with the powers of the Continent, and aiding their efforts for resisting the ambition and oppression of France. It then alluded to the breach between Russia and the Porte; the failure of the attempt at Constantinople, and the distresses in Egypt; and mentioned an intention of adopting such measures, in concert with Russia, as might tend to put an end to hostilities with the Porte. The Commons were then desired to proceed without delay in those enquiries connected with the public economy which were begun in the last Parliament. The speech concluded, with urgently calling upon both Houses to cherish the spirit of union and harmony among the people.

After

After the usual re-echoing Addresses had been moved, by the Earl of Mansfield in the Lords, and Viscount Newark in the Commons, an amendment, pointed at the misconduct of Ministers in having advised the dissolution of the late Parliament, was moved by earl Fortescue in the Lords, and Viscount Howick in the Commons. After a long and spirited debate, the numbers on division were, in the House of Lords—for Ministers 160, against Ministers 67, majority 98. In the House of Commons—for Ministers 350, against Ministers 155, majority 195.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE confidence with which a negotiation on the Continent was spoken of some weeks ago, had the effect at that time of raising the funds, but since the sailing of the expedition to the Baltic, and the declared hostility of Sweden to France, these rumours seem to have vanished, and stocks have fallen to their former price. However desirable a general peace would be for the sake of humanity, and in our opinion for the political advantage of the belligerent powers, we fear the contending cabinets will think differently and that an end will not be put to their quarrels without fresh bloodshed.

Various rumours of the re-capture of Buenos Ayres have been circulated during the month. These have reached us chiefly through a channel which has often proved inaccurate—the masters of American ships. The public are in anxious expectation of hearing of Gen. Cranfurd's arrival in the Rio de la Plata from the Cape. Until this takes place, Gen. Achmuty seems prudently to avoid dividing his force. The city of Buenos Ayres is unfortified, and will, we hope, surrender without much resistance.

Another East-India fleet has sailed from Portsmouth, having on board two regiments of king's troops for the company's service. After the unhappy discontents among the Sepoys in the Madras government, we deem it highly expedient to increase the number of British soldiers in India, but our best security will be found in a conciliatory attention to the feelings of the natives. A homeward-bound fleet from China is soon expected to arrive in the channel. They left Canton in January, and had just reached at St. Helena, when our last accounts came away. We lament in common with all who have visited St. Helena, the ravages lately caused in that island by the unfortunate introduction of the measles, but we have the satisfaction to assure our readers, that the extent of the ravage has been much exaggerated by report, and that several persons have been put down in the list of victims who are at present in perfect health in England.

The first homeward-bound convoy from the West Indies, left Tortola the 29th of April, and arrived here, after a passage (uncommonly quick for a fleet) of six weeks. It exceeded a hundred sail, and will speedily be followed by the first Jamaica, and the second Leeward Island convoys. Hitherto, by an unfortunate delay in the arrival of our West-India fleets, the docks where the whole of their cargoes *must* be exclusively unloaded and warehoused, have been so overstocked with shipping, that vessels have often remained there a month, six weeks, or two months, before being enabled to begin their discharge. During the present year this inconvenience will not occur. Instead of beginning to unload in September, as was the case the two last years, our ships are now in readiness in June, and it is not likely that a greater number will be in the docks at any one time, than there will be accommodation to discharge.

The London docks appear to go on successfully. Their stock, which was long at par, and sometimes even at a discount, now bears a premium of 21 per cent. This rise is the consequence of a recent advance in their dividend. At a peace, when our intercourse will be resumed with France and her dependencies, we are inclined to think that the business of these docks will be much increased.

We have several times adverted to the depressed state of the West-India trade, and the extremely low price of sugar. This has been the subject of deliberation with two committees of the House of Commons—one of which commenced its labours in January, on the motion of Lord Temple, and another

two

two months afterwards at the desire of Mr. Hibbert. The object of the former was to enquire into the expediency of permitting the use of sugar in the distilleries. This report has not been printed, but we understand that while it admitted the difficulty on the score of the revenue in permitting distillation from sugar, it seriously called the attention of the legislature to the removal of these difficulties in contemplation of the indispensible necessity of the adoption of this measure. The object of the second committee was more general. It was instituted to instruct the House in regard to the real state of the West-India trade, and we are informed that its proceedings will exhibit a picture of distress, of which the country at large have no idea. In consequence of the great quantity of sugar that is raised, and of the superior facility of transport from the West-Indies to the continent of Europe by neutral flags, the price of sugar, so far from indemnifying the planter, is actually below the expence of preparing it for the market. The duty is 27s. the cwt. and the freight, cost of stores, &c. above 30s. so that sugar costs to the planter above 57s. a cwt. in the Windward Islands, and in Jamaica (from the higher freight and insurance) above 60s. Now the average price for several weeks past (see the gazette) has been only 59s. which not only affords the planter no reward for his personal labour, and no interest whatever on his capital, but is even less than the disbursement he makes to bring his crop to market. This state of trade is, we believe, unexampled in the history of commerce, and no industry, no capital can long withstand its destructive operation.

We have been the more explicit on this head as we understand that the state of the West-Indies, and the means to remedy this alarming depreciation of property, are about to engage the anxious attention of parliament.

20th June, 1807.

CURRENT PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

American Pot-ash per cwt.					3l.	8s.	0d.	to	4l.	0s.	0d.	Logwood Chips . ton.	8l.	0s.	0d.	to	9l.	10s.	0d.
Ditto Pearl					3	16	0	—	4	0	0	Madder, Dutch crop cwt.	4	6	0	—	5	3	0
Barilla					2	8	0	—	2	15	0	Mahogany —— ft.	0	1	0	—	0	2	4
Brandy, Coniac gal.					1	0	6	—	1	0	9	Oak Plank, Dantz. last		none					
Ditto Spanish					0	18	0	—	0	18	6	Ditto American ——		none					
Camphire, refined lb.					0	4	6	—	0	4	10	Oil, Lucca 25 gal. jar	12	0	0	—	13	0	0
Ditto unrefined cwt.					14	10	0	—	20	0	0	Ditto spermaceti — ton	68	0	0	—	69	10	0
Cochineal, garbled lb.					1	4	0	—	1	12	0	Ditto whale ——	29	10	0	—			
Ditto East India					0	5	3	—	0	6	6	Ditto Florence ½ chest	2	6	0	—	2	8	0
Coffee, fine . . cwt.					7	5	0	—	7	15	0	Pitch Stockholm cwt.	0	12	0	—	0	14	0
Ditto, ordinary . . .					4	4	0	—	5	5	0	Quicksilver —— lb.	0	3	10	—	0	3	11
Cotton-wool, Surin. lb.					0	1	10	—	0	1	11	Raisins, bloom, — cwt.	5	0	0	—	6	5	0
Ditto Jamaica					0	1	6	—	0	1	7	Rice, Carolina ——	1	17	0	—	2	0	0
Ditto Smyrna					0	1	6	—	0	1	8	Ditto East India ——		none					
Ditto East India					0	1	1	—	0	2	4	Rum, Jamaica — gal.	exp.	3	9	—	0	4	9
Currants, Zant cwt.					3	10	0	—	4	4	0	Ditto Leward Island —	exp.	3	0	—	0	4	9
Deals, Dantz. piece					6	10	0	—	7	0	0	Saltpetre, E. In. cwt.	2	15	0	—	2	15	6
Ditto Petersburgh H.					22	0	0	—	24	0	0	Shellach ——	3	10	0	—	7	10	0
Ditto Stockholm ..					22	0	0	—	24	0	0	Silk, Thrown Italian lb.	1	15	0	—	2	5	0
Elephants' Teeth . .					30	0	0	—	36	0	0	Silk, Raw Ditto ——	1	2	0	—	1	14	0
—— Scrivell					22	0	0	—	30	0	0	Ditto China ——	1	9	0	—	1	13	0
Flax, Riga . . ton.					70	0	0	—	80	0	0	Ditto Beng. —— novi	0	9	0	—	1	2	0
Ditto Petersburgh					64	0	0	—	66	0	0	Ditto Organzine ——	0	6	9	—	0	11	6
Galls, Turkey cwt.					5	10	0	—	6	10	0	Tallow, English cwt.	2	14	6	—			
Geneva, Hollands gal.					1	0	0	—	1	1	0	Ditto Russia, white —	2	11	0	—			
G. Arabic, Turk. cwt.					10	0	0	—	11	10	0	Ditto —— yellow —	2	16	0	—			
Ditto Sandrach					3	10	0	—	6	6	0	Tin in Blocks — cwt.	6	3	0	—			
Ditto Tragacanth					24	0	0	—	25	0	0	Tobacco, Maryl. — lb.	0	0	10	—	0	1	1
Gum Seneca cwt.					5	15	0	—	6	0	0	Ditto Virginia ——	0	0	6	—	0	0	7½
Hemp, Riga . ton.					64	0	0	—	65	0	0	Wax, Guinea — cwt.	10	0	0	—	11	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh .					64	0	0	—				Whale-fins —— ton.	26	0	0	—	26	10	0
Indigo, Carracca lb.					0	11	9	—	0	13	0	Wine, Red Port pipe	86	0	0	—	96	0	0
Ditto East India					0	5	0	—	0	12	6	Ditto Lisbon ——	86	0	0	—	90	0	0
Iron, British, bars ton.					18	0	0	—				Ditto Madeira ——	80	0	0	—	130	0	0
Ditto Swedish					28	0	0	—				Ditto Vidonia ——	76	0	0	—	80	0	0
Ditto Norway					22	0	0	—				Ditto Calcavella ——	86	0	0	—	96	0	0
Ditto Archangel ——					26	0	0	—				Ditto Sherry — butt	86	0	0	—	100	0	0
Lead in pigs —— fod.					39	0	0	—				Ditto Mountain ——	75	0	0	—	80	0	0
Ditto red —— ton.					37	0	0	—				Ditto Claret — hogs.	70	0	0	—	90	0	0
Ditto white ——					54	0	0	—				Yarn Mohair —— lb.	0	4	6	—	0	8	6

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	June 5th	June 12th	June 19th		June 5th	June 12th	June 19th
Amsterdam	36 6	36 6	36 6	Bilboa	37¼	37¼	37¾
Ditto at sight	35 10	35 10	35 10	Leghorn	49½	49½	49¾
Rotterdam, c. f.	11 7	11 7	11 7	Naples	42¼	42¼	42¼
Hamburgh	34 8	34 8	34 8	Genoa	45	45	45
Altona	34 9	34 9	34 9	Venice, N. C.	52	52	52
Paris	24 10	24 10	24 10	Lisbon	65	65	65
Ditto 2 us.	24 14	24 14	24 14	Oporto	65½	65½	65½
Bourdeaux	24 14	24 14	24 14	Dublin	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Cadiz	38¼	38¼	38 ¼	Cork	11¼	11	11¼
Madrid				Agio on the Bank of Holland		5½ per cent.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Portugal Gold, Coin and Bars . . . . . per oz.	0l. 0s. 0d.
New Dollars	0 5 6
Silver in Bars, standard	

PRICE OF STOCKS.

3 per Cent. Reduced	62⅞	63	62⅞
4 per Cent.	80	⅞	¼
Omnium	¼	⅛	
Imp. 3 p. c.	62	61⅞	62
Exch. Bills 2 Disc. 1 pr.			
Lottery Tickets	19l. 17s.		
Consols for ac.	64⅛		

NEW LLOYD'S COFFEE-HOUSE, 20th JUNE, 1807.

PREMIUMS OF INSURANCE.

LONDON to	
the East Indies	6l. per ct.
out and home	12 —
Jamaica	8 gs. retr. 4l. 0s.
Leeward Islands	ditto
Musquito Shore	10 do.
America (their ships) . .	3 do.
Ditto (British ships) . .	10 do. retr. 5l. 0s.
Newfoundland	6 do.
Greenland (out and home)	8 do.
Southern Fishery (do.) .	20 do.
Mediterranean	10 do. retr. 5l. 0s.
Lisbon and Oporto . . .	6 — — 3 0
Stockholm, &c.	4 — — 2 0
Gottenburgh	3 — — 1 10
Tonnengen (Neutrals) . .	2 do.
Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Newry, or Belfast . .	2½ do.
Limerick or Galway . .	3 do.
Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverpool, Whitehaven, &c.	2 do.
all parts of Scotland . .	1¼ do.
Hull or Gainsborough . .	1¼ do.

JAMAICA to the	
American States	10 gs. per ct.
Quebec or Montreal . . .	12 do.
Newfoundland	12 do.
London, Liverpool, Bristol, Dublin, &c.	20 do. retr. 3l.
LEEWARD ISLANDS to	
Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland, &c.	ditto
American States	12 gs.
Cork, Waterf. or Dublin .	8 do. retr. 4l.
Bristol, Chester, Liverpool	do.
NEWFOUNDLAND to	
American States	5 gs.
Jamaica & Leeward Island	25 do.
Lisbon or Oporto . . .	10 do. retr. 5l.
Plym. Dartm. Exeter, &c.	8 do. — 4
Bristol, Liverpool, &c. .	8 — — 4 0
Dublin, Cork, &c. . . .	do.
Portsmouth, London, &c.	do.
QUEBEC to Ireland . . .	10 gs. retr. 5l. p.
Great Britain	do.
DENMARK or SWEDEN to Bengal and China .	5 gs.
out and home	7 do.

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, &c. for JUNE, 1807; *at the Office of Mr. Scott, 25, New-Bridge-street, London.*

The Coventry Canal, 530*l. per share;* the dividend for the last half year was 14*l.* per share nett.—*Stourbridge*, 185*l.*; the last half-yearly dividend 5*l.* 10*s.*—*Leeds and Liverpool*, 176*l.*; paying 8*l.* per share nett per ann.—*Grand Junction*, 90*l.* including the half-yearly dividend of 10*l.* nett per share, payable July 6th.—*Ellesmere*, 55*l.*—*Croydon*, 55*l.*—*Kennet and Avon* 20*l.*—*Union*, 26*l.* for 91*l.* paid.—*Lancaster*, 19*l.*—*Swansea Harbour Bonds*, 75*l.* per cent.—*West India Dock Stock*, 150*l.* per cent. dividing 5*l.* per cent. nett at Midsum. and Christmas.—*London Dock*, 118*l.* to 121*l.* per cent.—*East India Dock*, 128*l.* per cent.—*Globe Insurance*, 111*l.* to 115*l.* per cent.—*Rock Life Insurance*, 4*s.* to 7*s.* per share premium.—*Southwark Porter Brewery*, 19*l.* to 12*l* 10*s.* per cent. premium.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JULY.

EVERY species of crop continues in a flourishing state, but warm showers are generally wanted. The exceptions are, wheats upon certain cold, wet, and baking soils, particularly where they were late sown; these were much hurt by the heavy rains, and their growth retarded, nor can they possibly recover to make any tolerable figure at harvest, unless we have immediate warm rains. The spring corn on some soils of this description has but a middling appearance thus far. Beans, peas, seeds of all descriptions, and potatoes, promise good crops. Little is yet said about the turnips, but various reports have circulated respecting the hops, however, nothing decidedly unfavourable can be said; mild rains may make them an abundant crop. Apples will be generally abundant; peas are said to be short; wall-fruit indifferent, but in favourable situations there is a great shew. From the continuance of the dry weather the caterpillar has made its appearance in the gardens, and also among the field cabbages, where, in some parts, it has made great havoc. This admits a remedy on the small scale. The plants being taken on the first appearance of a decline, the eggs of the caterpillar may be washed off with water and a painter's brush.

The hay harvest is nearly finished in the vicinity of London, and will be so, the weather permitting, in two or three weeks, in most parts of England. The grass crop has been generally good, although not so abundant as in the most favourable years. The artificial grasses are large. No great stocks of old hay on hand; but the old stocks of wheat and flour are full as great as they have been supposed.

On cattle, nothing new. Lean stock continues dear, and in the greatest plenty; the fat cheaper, excepting prime beef, which is an article in request.

Smithfield.—Beef 4s. to 5s. 6d. Mutton 4s. to 4s. 8d. Lamb 5s. to 7s. Veal 6s. to 7s. Pork 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. Bacon 6s. 4d. Irish 4s. 6d. to 5s. Fat 3s. to 3s. 4d. Skins low.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The continuance of warm dry weather the crops of wheat, barley, and beans on strong cold lands have much recovered from the injury done them by the heavy rains which fell in the early part of the preceding month. In Norfolk, and on all dry warm soils, the winter and spring crops are universally good and of great promise. Tares, clovers, and the artificial grasses are strong and flourishing, much of which have been already mown. The turnip fallows are in a state of great forwardness, and a large scope of land has been already sown with the Swedish kind.

The writer of this report is sorry to observe, that in the fen districts, where the drainage has been incomplete, or the banks broken by the heavy rains which fell the latter end of May, many thousand acres of oats are spoiled, and the wheat, beans, and barley on the higher lands much injured in their growth, much of which will never exceed half a crop. Their mowing grounds on the banks of rivers, (provincially called washes) have been completely inundated, and the crops of grass spoiled, which will make hay with them next winter very dear. Fortunately their high meadows and artificial grasses, which are now mowing, turn out an heavy swath; and their extensive cow commons are in excellent condition, keeping large stocks. The summer fen operations of paring and burning for coleseed, although impeded in the beginning by wet, have been renewed, and carried on with much activity.

In the Midland counties the pastures are flourishing, and the meadows nearly ready for the scythe, and will yield good crops. Around the metropolis the hay harvest is in a state of great forwardness, and with some nearly finished; the hay of a good quality, and well got together; but from the necessity these farmers are under of mowing early, the bulk is not so great as otherwise it might have been.

Little variation has been experienced in the prices of lean stock at the late fairs, where horses, sheep, and cattle have been brought in plenty, and met with some buyers.

N. B. It

N. B. It is worthy of observation, that since the Middlesex hay farmers have discontinued the practice of making the enormous large stacks they used to do, they seldom suffer by their heating and firing. The stacks now made rarely exceed 8 to 10 yards in length, by 4½ to 6 yards breadth.

PRICE OF GRAIN.

	ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	74	3		69	5
Rye	47	1		35	9
Barley	36	7		33	11
Oats	27	11		26	7
Beans	42	5		41	4
Peas	48	0		42	0
Oatmeal	41	11		22	3
Bigg	—	—		28	4

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a letter signed W. T. containing a defence of the moral character of the Scotch, against what he conceives the insinuations of Cosmus in his last letter respecting Scotch marriages. We are convinced that no reflexion of this sort was intended; and that the hypothetical case there put, of a youth decoyed into a marriage, was only meant to set in a stronger light the equivocal nature of the matrimonial contract according to the existing laws of that country.

The correspondent who enquires after the authority of the Greek proverb equivalent to the English "One swallow does not make a summer," is referred to Erasmus's Adages under the head "Conjecturæ."

The letter of T. M. shewing the dissimilarity of the works of Mr. Newton and Mr. George Walker, on Conic Sections, came too late for insertion in the Correspondence for this month. In the mean time it is proper to mention, that the conversation with Mr. Frend on the subject being reported only from memory, the alleged resemblance was too strongly stated; Mr. F. having only asserted it with respect to the general plan and principle, and indeed rather applied it to the work of father Boscovich than that of Mr. Newton. What were the real motives of the rejection of Mr. W.'s work from the University press, is only known to the Curators themselves.

W. S. will excuse us from continuing in the Athenæum a newspaper controversy on the sugar trade.

The following pieces, which do not suit our miscellany, are deposited at Messrs. Longman's and Co. for return to their respective authors upon application.

Prose.—*The College of Fort William. Nomenclature of distinguished Authors. Remarks on Paoli. Cornelius. T. S. T. Dutidius. J. C. Queen Mary's Procession. H. B. G. W. R. Discipulus. Medius. Translation of a Fragment of Polybius.*

Verse.—*Αυρογηθης. Stephanus. The Tournament. Juvenis. Sonnet by D. L. S. Two Translations from Horace by T. N. Monody on Lord Nelson. Translation of Horace by A. B. The Warning. William. Mary. The Death of Brunswick. E. W. Horatio. A War Ode! Emma: Translation from the Iliad. Lines on the Abolition of the Slave Trade. Bright. Tyro. Peregrine. Quintus. J. D. L. The Waking Year.*

THE ATHENÆUM.

No. 8. August 1st, 1807.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CONVERSATION REVIVED.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

AT a party lately given in the neighbourhood of one of our fashionable squares, a personage, long supposed to be dead, made his appearance, to the universal terror of gentlemen and ladies. It was your old acquaintance, Conversation, so altered, indeed, that for a time his personal identity was questioned, till some sallies, uttered with his former fire, left no room for doubt. After the first sensation caused by his unexpected visit was over, a circle was formed around him, and he was requested to relate the history of his extraordinary seclusion. The story was simply this: He was rising in the opinion of the public, when, instigated by envy, or some such base passion, a conspiracy was entered into by his two determined enemies, Folly and Fashion, to undermine his reputation, and reduce him to ruin. Their artifices had but too well succeeded. He was accused of conspiring to abridge the amusements, and add to the natural gloom of his countrymen; and it was proved that he was an enemy to cards and scandal. "Trifles light as air" were magnified into crimes; and, in short, after being branded with the title of methodist and proser, he was scouted by those who had called themselves his friends, and driven from the houses of such as had formerly admitted him to the closest intimacy. A few, however, "faithful amidst the faithless found," still stood by him, and after offering him a safe asylum, agreed, as his enemies had threatened his very existence, to give out the story of his death. He had passed some years in this secluded society, associating only with a few literary and sober men, who had seen through the artifices, and despised the characters of Folly and Fashion. Though apparently happy, he became by imperceptible degrees thoughtful and pale. The fire of his eye no longer shone with unimpaired lustre. His discourse was no longer replete with vivacity and energy. This was attributed to want of regular exercise, but really originated in the regret he felt on being secluded from society,

where alone his powers were in full vigour. Like a true patriot too he panted to impart those stores which he was conscious of possessing. Whilst his mind was thus agitated, he learnt that his enemy, Folly, was in disgrace, and that Fashion was desirous of a reconciliation with him. This was speedily accomplished, and he quitted his retirement to enter once more upon the busy scene, determined to persevere in the favourite pursuit of his heart, the improvement and consequent happiness of mankind. To further his views, he had contracted a strict friendship with Music, who had undertaken to diversify the scheme, and fill up those intervals which, from fatigue or other cause, he should leave unoccupied.

Such was the discourse of your old friend, and his hearers heartily rejoiced in the prospect of his once more indulging them with

"The feast of Reason, and the flow of Soul."

A character so generally accomplished in the graces both of mind and manners, possessing a wonderful fund of knowledge, and communicating it with infinite facility and clearness, cannot fail of becoming a general favourite, when no longer seen through the medium of prejudice, nor debased by the arts of his enemies. Few, indeed, are the topics on which he cannot discourse well. With the ladies he can expatiate on genuine gallantry; with the literati on philosophy; with the soldier on war; with the divine on theology. To the acuteness of Locke he adds the elegance of Melmoth, the fire of Milton, the patient investigation of Newton, the humour of Sterne, and the eloquence of the Roman orator. He is particularly happy in bringing together men of talent, and drawing forth their peculiar excellencies; and it has been observed, that wherever he is encouraged (for though he has splendid abilities, he is modest and unassuming) his candour banishes envy, his politeness and urbanity reconcile all disputes, and his communications leave upon the minds of his hearers a genuine and lasting satisfaction. There is only one subject which it is dangerous, or at least unpleasant, to introduce in his presence; it is the injustice done him by his enemy, Folly, whose name he never hears without inveighing with bitterness against his ungenerous proceedings. If this warmth be a fault, it is but as a drop of water in the midst of the sea, and is lost in the variety of his merits.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

One of the BAS TON.

June 11, 1807.

EXTRACTS FROM A MANUSCRIPT TOUR THROUGH THE COUNTIES OF GLOUCESTER, WORCESTER, SALOP, HEREFORD, AND MONMOUTH.

By a gentleman of Literary eminence—(continued.)

Near the sixth stone, leaving this forest track, we observed several large heaps of marle thrown out of the subterraneous tunnel over which we were passing. It is perforated by a cylinder of fifteen feet diameter

diameter for the space of 3860 yards under Saperton-hill, to form a junction of the rivers Thames and Severn. The deepest perpendicular of the shafts is 245 feet, and it is the most remarkable public work of the kind in Europe. That at Languedoc, in the south of France, approaches the nearest to it. By the ancients nothing equal was ever performed. A tunnel, seven furlongs only, in the island of Samos, historians relate as one of their wonders; but their aqueducts may be considered as equally stupendous, for several of those at Rome were conducted by channels of masonry from ten to twenty miles distance.

We were now travelling over the lower district of the Coteswold through square inclosures of stone walls, an offence against the picturesque which the eye cannot reconcile. The distant country looked cheerful.

After crossing a wide plain of heathy verdure, the view from the summit of Rodborough-hill presents a scope of country singular from its excessive cultivation. These lofty hills spread into plains; the acclevities are covered with beech wood, and the frequent vallies are full of houses and busy scenery. It is the seat of the clothing manufacture. On the right we observed the town of Stroudwater, which gives a name to the contiguous vale, extending to the banks of the Severn. As it rises against a steep promontory, and so many of the houses are seen without intervention of others, the perspective is pleasing. In the delightful valley on the left is the village of Woodchester. When Britain was a province of the Roman empire, it has been supposed that the superior amenity of the place induced the emperor Hadrian to select it for a palace. The superb mosaics lately discovered there, and given to the learned world with so much science and taste, are of sufficient extent and magnificence to encourage that conjecture. The long rows of cloth exposed on tucks give the prospect a garish effect, totally unpicturesque, as well from the number of right lines as the multiplicity of colours. So many whitened houses strewed about at small intervals, and the navigable canal intersecting the vale, when contrasted by the bold sweeps of the Severn, may justify this assertion. Yet for richness of composition, consisting of objects which are the result of industry and commerce, few prospects have excited more general admiration; for the greater number of tourists are politicians, not painters.

Excepting a promontory of conic form, richly wooded, in the middle tint, there is no object on which the eye can rest; no city is seen clustering in the centre, nor single massive building, for Gloucester and Berkeley Castle are both excluded by the hills.

The point of time when this vast picture is seen to the greatest advantage, is a few hours only after sun-rise. In general we are disappointed, for the mid-day sun, acting on the humid surface of the ground, produces exhalations which render the extreme parts of the prospect very imperfect.

On the southern continent of Europe the universal deficiency of verdure is compensated by the cloudless transparency of the sky. For a single view (if a single view only were afforded us) the foreign is preferable

preferable to our own. The surprising clearness through which the most distant objects are brought so near the eye, and the luminous colouring of every part of the landscape, especially of the distances, fill the mind with surprise and delight. But were such scenes always in our view, we might feel fatigue in the sameness of grandeur, and mere surprise is not a source of lasting pleasure. The English prospects, therefore, instantly varying from accidents of light and shade, are the more agreeable; as in the female countenance, while the fixed majestic, or the constantly smiling air, have a temporary effect either of admiration or attraction; it is to those looks

> Lampeggiar gli occhi, e folgorar gli sguardi
> Dolci ne l'ira, hor che sarian nel riso?
> *Tasso Gier. Lib.* c. iii. l. 42.

which occasionally, pensive or vivacious, are informed and lighted up by sentiment, that we willingly yield our fascinated hearts.

I have heard many, who have seen landscapes by the great Italian masters only in England, object, that however excellent the other parts, the skies were unnaturally blue; an observation not just in itself, but tending to evince how much more pleasing our own are, because so much more harmonizing.

All widely extended prospects, as seen from hills, have a great similarity, dotted over with small and scarcely perceptible objects, or marked by a single one of consequence.

Before the eye rests on the Severn, this view cannot be allowed any great degree of picturesque beauty. Beyond, there is a grand distance of the forest of Dene, and the horizontal line is closed by the mountains of Monmouthshire and Brecknock. At sun-set their effect is particularly pleasing.

After a few miles through close hedgerows, upon leaving these high grounds, the town of Painswick appeared in front, and its well-proportioned spire, with the hills rising gradually behind it. They are soon drawn to a sharp conic point, where are perfect remains of a Roman entrenchment, being one of the chain of Specula extending through the lower division of the province of the Dobuni, which has been long since occupied by the ill-fated Charles, during the siege of Gloucester, in 1643. We heard a tradition, that when the young princes enquired of him "when they should go home," the melancholy monarch replied with tears of affection, "that they had no home to go to."

A mile beyond opened to us a view so extensive as to elude our farthest ken. On the left, the forest of Dene, dark and umbrageous; the broad water of the river Severn glistening around its confines; the blue mountains of Malvern softened into almost imperceptible distances; and on the opposite side the whole chain of Coteswold promontories, the sweetly cultivated hills of Robinhood and Churchdown, occupying the centre of an immense and most fertile vale; the city of Gloucester, crowned with its elegant gothic tower; all these fine features, in one grand whole, compose a truly magnificent landscape.

Of

Of this landscape it is the peculiar character that each distance is marked by some object of consequence, and that each part separately taken is exquisitely beautiful, though the whole be on too large a scale for a single picture.

From the celebrated nunnery of St. Luke, above the city of Bologna, I was shewn, as an object of extraordinary admiration, the view which it commands of the great vale of Lombardy and the course of the Po. It is an endless flat, with objects, excepting the city immediately beneath, soon rendered indiscernible; and I could only compare it to the rich but confused tissue of a Turkey carpet, even at the middle distance. It is a picture wanting the relief of a frame, and is in that respect only inferior to our present view, so magnificently inclosed as it is by the Coteswold and Malvern mountains.

Descending several steep hills in succession, we reached the level road to Gloucester, and as we turned round, Painswick point adopted a volcanic appearance, and the bright yellow rocks being thrown into shade, the effect was not disturbed.

At the base of Robinhood's-hill, which here assumes a more picturesque form, as it is green to the summit, and planted with taste, an interesting object is Mattesden, the seat of the late Mr. George Selwyn. He found it the former but neglected residence of his ancestors in the style of the reign of Elizabeth, and with great judgment repaired and improved it, without altering the original design. In the apartments were then some fine English portraits, and a bust of Charles I. by Rysbrack, rivalling that by Bernini. The bust in bronze by Bernini was either melted or stolen in the great fire which consumed the palace of Whitehall in 1697. He received 1000 Roman crowns for it, about 500l. sterling. In the sale of the royal collection in 1652 it was purchased for 800l. Like that it was formed by inspecting portraits of that monarch, by Vandyck. But Mattesden is more known as having been the court of king Charles, when his army lay before Gloucester for six-and-twenty days, and he was at last forced to raise the siege and secure his retreat.

This, as it was the first, was probably the greatest mortification he met with in his contest with his people. Such was the patriotic ardour of the inhabitants, that with their city in a defenceless state they defied a numerous and well-disciplined army, with their king commanding them; and under the conduct of General Massie, obliged him to relinquish the undertaking as hopeless. A minute journal of the occurrences of each day of the siege is still extant, in which the incredible exertions of the citizens is detailed. The women and boys were constantly employed in repairing the ramparts or supplying the ammunition.

(To be continued.)

For the Athenæum.

SYNONIMIC ELUCIDATIONS.

Dumb. Silent. Mute.

HE is dumb, who cannot speak; he is silent, who does not speak; he is mute, whose silence is compulsory. Mute is a participle which means *rendered dumb* from whatever cause. Eastern slaves, whose tongues have been cut away that they may be safe confidants, are called mutes. Those only are called dumb, who are so from birth. The poets should personify observation as silent; secresy as mute; ignorance as dumb.

Benediction. Beatitude. Blessing. Bliss.

Benediction bears that relation to beatitude which benevolence bears to beneficence: the one is the wish, the other the realization. The benediction of the priest. The beatitude of heaven.

Blessing and bliss are Saxon words, answering nearly to the Latin words benediction and beatitude. The blessing of the priest. The bliss of heaven.

Yet there is this difference between benediction and blessing; that whereas benediction is only used of good wishes (being derived from *bene dicere*, to say good) blessing is used of good things. The blessings of a plentiful harvest. The blessing of sunshine.

And whereas beatitude is only used of those who have been rendered happy (being derived from the participle *beatus*, made happy) bliss is used of those who make themselves so. The bliss of intoxication, the bliss of love.

> Bliss is the same in subject or in king. *Pope.*

If the Latin word had taken, which Cicero coined and could not naturalize, *beatitas*, we should probably have imported it, and have had two more synonyms, *beatity* and *blessedness*, to include in this list. These two words would have been identical in meaning.

Choaked. Throttled. Strangled. Stifled. Smothered. Suffocated.

Here are six words, describing stoppage of breath. He is choaked, whose respiration is interrupted *from within*, whose wind-pipe is irritated or closed by food swallowed amiss, or by such internal affection as produces an effort *at coughing*. He is throttled, whose respiration is checked *in* the throat, whether from without or within. He is strangled, whose respiration is interrupted from without *by squeezing* the neck, whose wind-pipe is compressed by a noose, or a bow-string. He is stifled, whose respiration is stopped by *repeated* efforts. He is smothered, whose respiration is interrupted *at the orifice* by covering the mouth and nostrils. He is suffocated, whose respiration is attacked *in the lungs* by the introduction of irrespirable or azotic airs.

> Clouds of dust did choak
> Contending troops. *Waller.*

The

The throttling quinsey 'tis my star appoints. *Dryden.*

Staring full ghastly like a strangled man. *Shakspeare.*

The air we drew out left the more room for the stifling steams of the coals. *Boyle.*

Children have been smothered in bed by the carelessness of nurses. *Trusler.*

Miners are often suffocated by damps.

Aceocan (whence *to chonk*) is to swell out the cheek, to cough. *Throttle*, more properly *throttel*, is the throat-instrument, the larynx, or uvula; from this substantive derives the verb, which has corruptly assumed a frequentative form, *le* for *el*.

At the upper extreme it hath no larynx or throttel to qualify the sound. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Strangle is the frequentative of *stringere*, to compress, to grasp. *Stifle* is the frequentative of *to stop*; the French *etouffer* and *etouper*, whence our *stifle* and *stop* are both derived from *etoupe* or *estoupe* (Latin *stupa*) a bunch of moss or tow, with which the chinks of vessels are caulked or stopped. *Smut*, whence *to smother*, is the silth of a chimney, the soot and ashes.

"Smother the embers, that they may not burn out before our return." "Smutty herrings, smutty hams, are such as are smoke-dried." "The inside is so smutted with dust and smoke, that neither the marble, silver, nor brass works show themselves." *Addison.*

Have you but mark'd the fall of snow
Before the soil hath smutch'd it. *Jonson.*

To smother is to cover as with soot and ashes. To suffocate is to put *under fire (sub foco)* and thence to destroy as fire-damps destroy.

Flesh. Meat. Victuals.

Flesh is the natural composition of an animal; meat is any kind of food, although commonly used of flesh-meat, or butcher's meat; victual is a ratio of provision, meat served in portions. "The flesh of a woodcock is an exquisitely delicate meat." "Grain is the meat of birds." "Fish and vegetables, according to the Catholics, are the proper meats during Lent." "He was not able to keep that place three days for lack of victuals." "You had musty victuals, and he help to eat them."

Flesh is a word common to all the Gothic dialects. Wachter thinks it etymologically connected with *Leik*, body; in which case *animal origin* is the essential idea. Ihre thinks it etymologically connected with *Flek*, bacon: in which case *cutting up* is the essential idea. *Flitch* and *flesh* may have been one word; yet it is less harsh to suppose it connected with the verb *to flush*, and to place in *redness* the essential idea. Meat signifies *nourishment:* in the following passage milk is called a meat.

I.e

Le linge, orné de fleurs, fut couvert pour tous mêts,
D'un peu de lait, de fruits, et des dons de Ceres.

Lafontaine.

Victual is from the French *victuaille*, which is from the Italian *vittuaglia*, and this from the Latin *victigal*, which is apparently derived from *vescor*, to feed, and meant first a requisition of provisions, then a requisition of money, then tribute.

Austerity. Severity. Rigour.

"Austerity (says Blair) relates to the manner of living; severity, of thinking; rigor, of punishing. To austerity is opposed effeminacy; to severity, relaxation; to rigor, clemency. A hermit is austere in his life; a casuist, severe in his decision; a judge, rigorous in his sentence."

In this attempt at discrimination there is little exactness. Austerity is applied not only to habit, but to doctrine, and to infliction. Solitary confinement is a severe form of life, and a severe punishment. Rigid observances, rigid opinions are oftener spoken of than rigid sentences.

A hermit is austere who lives harshly; is severe, who lives solitarily; is rigid, who lives unswervingly. A casuist is austere who commands mortification; severe, who forbids conviviality; rigid, whose exactions are unqualified. A judge is austere who punishes slight transgressions; severe, who punishes to the utmost; rigid, who punishes without respect of persons and circumstances.

Why this? Austerity is an idea of the palate; it means crabbedness. *Vinum austerius.* The metaphorical use of the word keeps this in view. Those modes of life which are painful to the moral taste, are called austere. To shun luxury, to incur mortification, to fly from cheerful social enjoyments, is to live austerely. Those doctrines which are painful to the moral taste, are called austere. To reprobate fornication, to command flagellation, to stimulate perpetually the ruminations of remorse, is to preach austerely. To lay informations for sabbath-breaking, for swearing, for gambling, is to execute the laws austerely. Austerity is opposed to suavity.

Severity is not easily traced back to the sensible idea in which the word originates. *Se* and *vereor*, to bend down apart, are the probable component ideas. To bend down, to sink, is the result of fear or awe. *Metuebant eum servi, verebantur liberi*, says Cicero. A pious fear, a holy awe, is implied in reverence. The reverence, which separates from the croud, is severity in its primary sense. *Severa virginitas.* To severity is opposed remissness: both were used of the weather by the Latins.

"There is a difference between an ecclesiastical censure and severity; for under a censure we only include excommunication, suspension, and an interdict; but, under an ecclesiastical severity, every other punishment of the church is intended: but according to some, a censure and a severity is the same."—*Ayliffe.*

Severitatem

Severitatem in senectute probo. Cicero. *Falso nomine severitatem pro sævitiâ appellat.* Tacitus.

The idea of *lying prostrate apart* is not only descriptive of the praying anchoret, of public penance, and of affected strictness, but of cruel infliction; and to all these cases severity is accordingly applied.

Sanctitude severe and pure. *Milton.*

What made the church of Alexandria be so severe with Origen?
Stillingfleet.

From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*

The soldier was severely flogged.

If this be the true theory of the signification of severe, it ought not to be followed by the preposition *with*, as in Stillingfleet, but rather by the preposition *against*, which is consistent with the metaphor implied. The word, however, is often employed unaccountably, as by Dryden.

Hydra stands within,
Whose jaws with iron teeth severely grin.

Rigor is stiffness: rigid means frozen, stiff with cold: *aquæ in grandines rigescunt*, rain hardens into hail. Thawless unmelting obstinacy is the metaphor implied in rigor. *Ferri rigor.*

The stones the rigor of their kind expel. *Dryden.*

To rigor is opposed pliancy.

Religious competition renders sects austere, priests severe, and establishments rigid.

(To be continued.)

A REMARKABLE SUPERSTITION.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

If you think the following narrative worth adding to the curious account of popular superstitions given in your last number, it is at your service.

Agobard, archbishop of Lyons in the reign of Charlemagne and his son, has the following passage in his book "De Grandine." "In these districts almost all persons, noble and plebeian, townsmen and rustics, old and young, believe that hail and thunder may be produced at the will of man, that is, by the incantations of certain men who are called *Tempestarii*." He proceeds—"We have seen and heard many who are sunk in such folly and stupidity, as to believe and assert that there is a certain country, which they call *Magonia*, whence ships come in the clouds, for the purpose of carrying back the corn which is beaten off by the hail and storms, and which those aërial

sailors purchase of the said Tempestarii." Agobard afterwards affirms, that he himself saw in a certain assembly four persons, three men and a woman, exhibited bound, as if they had fallen from these ships, who had been kept for some days in confinement, and were now brought out to be stoned in his presence; but that he rescued them from the popular fury. He further says, that there were persons who pretended to be able to protect the inhabitants of a district from tempests, and that for this service they received a payment in corn from the credulous countrymen, which payment was called *canonicum*.

If air-balloons had been invented in that period, what a confirmation of their superstitious notions would the arrival of one of them in that country have been to the inhabitants!

N. N.

ACCOUNT OF MR. CARLYLE'S INTENDED GREEK TESTAMENT.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

IT is a circumstance, I should conceive, pretty well known to several of your readers, that Mr. Carlyle, the late and much respected vicar of Newcastle, had in contemplation the design of publishing an edition of the Greek Testament in a new and much improved form. As the precise extent of his plan is not, perhaps, so generally known, I presume that a particular account of it will not be an unacceptable addition to your literary information. It was intended not only to comprise all the various readings collected by former editors, together with those of a numerous selection of MS. which he had himself made in Syria, Palestine, and the Grecian Islands,* and which at the period of his death were in the hands of several gentlemen who had undertaken to collate them, but also to exhibit the variations between

* In a printed paper of "Hints and Observations," which Mr. Carlyle circulated amongst the gentlemen whom he had engaged to collate his MSS. he thus enumerates his collection: "Mr. C.'s collection of MSS. like every other numerous one formed in the East, is composed of codices of five different kinds, viz. those containing the gospels, arranged according to the order observed in our canons; of these there are ten Greek codices and an Arabic one; those containing the Acts and Epistles, of which there are seven codices; the book of Revelations, of which we have only one codex; Evangelistaria, i. e. selections from the Gospels, arranged according to the order in which they are appointed to be read as lections or lessons by the Greek ritual, of these there are four codices; and, Praxapostoloi, i. e. similar selections from the Acts and Epistles, of these we have five codices. These two last species of codices go under the common name of Lectionaria. The whole of the present MSS. were either brought by Mr. C. from Syria, or furnished by the Patriarch of Jerusalem from his library at Constantinople, or lastly, collected by Mr. Hunt and Mr. Carlyle in the islands of the Archipelago and of the sea of Marmora."

tween the different printed editions.* To facilitate the execution of this part of his comprehensive plan, it was his design to have arranged all the printed testaments under two general classes, viz. standard copies, i. e. those which have been admitted as received texts, including all those which have strictly followed them; and, independent editions, i. e. such as have followed no particular established text, but have been formed by their respective editors according to their own judgment. Under this last class he proposed to arrange such editions as those of Matthaei, Alter, Woide, and Kipling, on account of their being printed from some uncollated codices. By this arrangement a very considerable degree of labour would have been avoided, since by collating only those standard copies in the first class which varied from each other, the necessity of collating any subsequent editions that professedly followed them would be entirely done away. The editions in the second class professing to follow no previous copy, but being formed either directly from some unprinted codex, or varying from the received texts by the admission of readings presumed to be superior or more authentic, such as those of Colinæus, Bengel, Bowyer, Griesbach, &c. would of course all require to be distinctly collated.

Much and deeply for the interests of sacred literature in particular is it to be regretted, that this truly eminent and indefatigable critic should have been cut off in the midst of this and other unaccomplished schemes of literary usefulness.† When the MSS. were returned in consequence of his death, a very small proportion of them, not, I believe,

* In the paper to which I have above referred, Mr. C. without entering into a detailed account of this part of his plan, states, that, "if his proposals meet with encouragement from the public, he means to give all the various readings that have been published by previous editors of the New Testament which are not found to be erroneous. But as most of these editors have made use of a different text from that of Mills (by which he proposed to collate his MSS.) in adapting their various readings, it will be necessary to collate the text of each of these editions with that of Mills, and to mark down every variation from Mills's text in the same manner as the various readings of a MS. Such a collation will occasion some trouble, but it will also be attended with considerable advantage, as it will afford an opportunity of comparing, at one glance, different editions of the Greek Testament with each other, and observing the several alterations that have been inserted in the text by the respective editors."

† Mr. Carlyle died at Newcastle-upon Tyne, April 19, 1804, aged 45 years. He was formerly Professor of Arabic at Cambridge, and at the time of his death was Chancellor of Carlisle, by the present amiable Bishop of which diocese he had not long been presented to the valuable living of Newcastle. He had also been recently appointed a chaplain to the Bishop of Durham. Of his knowledge of Oriental literature he gave an elegant specimen in his translation of select pieces of Arabic poetry, and has left a monument of his classical taste for poetry in some posthumous poems, chiefly suggested by scenes in Asia Minor. At the time of his dissolution he was engaged in the preparation of a correct edition of the Arabic bible. During the short period of his residence at Newcastle, the severe sufferings of the painful disorder which terminated his existence, prevented his ever engaging in his professional duties. But those who enjoyed the opportunity of access to him in private, and could thus witness his virtues, and appreciate the powers of his mind, will long and deeply regret the loss of a man, whose premature fate has deprived the world of one of its great and distinguished ornaments.

lieve, above three or four, had been completely collated, nor any one of the printed editions even commenced. As one of those to whom a share of the labour had been assigned, I cannot but lament that a work of such obvious importance should be abandoned. I could almost hope that the mere expression of such regret, equally felt, as I am persuaded it is, by the rest of Mr. C.'s coadjutors, who had the opportunity of knowing and appreciating the full value of his labours, might act as a stimulus to induce the proprietors, into whose hands his MSS. have since fallen, to resume and complete the undertaking. That such of your readers who feel an interest in subjects of biblical criticism may form an estimate of the value of these MSS. and more fully enter into Mr. C.'s views respecting them, I subjoin some extracts from one of his letters relative to them, which I have no doubt will afford them considerable pleasure.

"Upon looking over and arranging the different MSS. which I brought from the East, I find the Greek ones, containing the New Testament, either wholly or in part, to be much more valuable as well as numerous (compared with those already known) than I had apprehended; for I believe they amount to near a *tenth part* of all the MSS. of the New Testament which have been yet examined in Europe. Some of these MSS. are only lent me for the purpose of collation, at least I am bound to return them to the patriarch of Jerusalem, should he ever demand them. I am very desirous, therefore, of having the whole number of codices which I possess collated as soon as possible. In order to bring this about, I have determined to make application to my different clerical friends whom I conceive equal to the task, and who would not dislike such an employment, to lend me their assistance in completing my plan. It is unnecessary for me to say any thing with regard to the utility of such a scheme, as it is now universally acknowledged that collation is the true basis of all biblical criticism.

"The MSS. have no contractions, and are in general written in a large hand, so that when two or three trials have familiarized your eye to the few letters which differ in form from our common alphabet, the difficulty in comparing the MSS. with the printed copy will not be much greater than that of comparing two printed copies with each other. This is all that is requisite to be done, except making every discrepancy between the MSS. and the published text with accuracy. And as I should not think of publishing the various readings for at least a year, I should hope the intermediate time would enable you to complete the collation without interfering with your other avocations. I shall only add, that when the work appears, the names of the gentlemen who have assisted me in it will be given in the preface, with every acknowledgment that their kindness has deserved."

Had Mr. Carlyle lived to complete his work, he would have probably given before the commencement of its publication a detailed prospectus of its plan and extent. The part which occupied his own immediate attention, and some other particulars relative to his design, will form the subject of a future communication.

VIGILIUS.

June 27, 1807.

A GRAMMATICAL DISCUSSION.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

IN page 468 of the Athenæum, I find observations on the impropriety of using, in certain instances, what has been named a double perfect, to express the past contemplation of a then present, or a subsequent, action, depending upon a finite verb. To the propriety of these I give my fullest assent; but, as the phraseology has occasioned a considerable want of *concord* among grammarians, and as I have not yet found the subject explained in a way level to the capacities of, at least, your junior readers, who are particularly interested in grammatical discussions, I shall first transcribe the opinion of one of the latest and most critical grammarians against such a usage; I shall then copy the opinion of a late ingenious writer on grammar, who supports the usage; and shall conclude with a few explanatory remarks of my own, written many months ago, and which were not originally intended to be intruded on the public, through any periodical vehicle. In regard to the idea, "that, as one of the verbs was in the preterite, the other should be so too," I shall only observe, that, when different actions are spoken of contemporaneously, congruity in the tenses is certainly requisite, but, in the instance alluded to, "He designed to have written," the time of the intention, and that of the consequent action, are obviously and necessarily different. Strictly speaking, there is but one verb or affirmation in the sentence, namely, *designed*, the other words being to be considered as constituting merely an objective case; thus, "He designed—*what?* the actual possession of an action not yet done, and yet characterised as done by the designer himself, and the future doing of which is the object of his own intention. I need not add, that, as what is not done cannot be possessed as done, so it is an absurdity to design or to contemplate the possession of such a contradiction. As well might it be necessary to say in Latin *debui legisse*, instead of *debui legere*, for "I ought to have read," an error which I am confident that the gentleman alluded to by your correspondent would not fall into. Lest it should be objected, that, in the translation of the Latin phrase, there is a double perfect, I beg leave to premise, that, as the English *ought*, which once denoted past duty, is now confined chiefly, perhaps wholly, to the expression of present duty, it is necessary in English to mark the past time by means of the dependent infinitive. Dr. Crombie writes, "I have lost this game, "though I thought I should *have won* it." It ought to be, "though "thought I should *win* it." This is an error of the same kind, as, "I expected to have seen you," "I intended to have written." The "preterite time is expressed by the tenses "expected," "intended," "and, how far back soever that expectation or intention may be re- "ferred, the seeing or writing must be considered as contemporary, "or as soon to follow; but cannot, without absurdity, be considered "as anterior."

The

The other grammarian writes, "Several grammarians, particularly "*Lowth*, and those who have adopted his opinion, reprobate such "phrases as have the *past* infinitive, as they call it, after a verb of "*past* time; as, "I desired to have written;" but their criticism is "misplaced: For, "to have written" is *present* and *future* as well "as *past*, and can properly be associated with any time. There is "no absurdity whatever in such expressions: "I desired to have "written" signifies, I contemplated the *completion* or *termination* of "writing with pleasure, whenever it might take place. If we can "properly say we desire the *whole* of any act, certainly it cannot be "absurd to say we desire any point or period of it."

In answer to some of these latter observations I shall make a few remarks. Nine days ago, I said "I intend *to write* to my friend"—but I did not write to him. To-day, in speaking of this intention, which is now *past*, I say "Nine days ago I *intended—what?*—look to the foregoing example for the intention, which, in the nature of things, must be the same and unaltered, and must, therefore, be expressed in precisely *the same words*, "I intended *to write* to my friend," and not "to have written." And I do assert, in opposition to this grammarian, that, if we intend any part of the *action only* of the verb *write*, *to write* must remain unchanged: thus, "I intend, I have intended, I had intended, &c. *to write*." I do not say that "I intended to have written" is ungrammatical in its form, but that it involves a contradiction, since in it no present or future *action* of the verb *write* is the object of my intention, but a *past action* as done by myself, along with the *possession* of it, while at the same time I mean to refer to an action *not yet done*, consequently not *possessed as done*, and which is *to be done*. As to the idea that "to have written" is *present* and *future* as well as *past*, I shall only observe that, *per se*, *to have*, denotes *possession* indefinitely as to time; that the accessary word *written* refers to an *action* already completed, and, by an obvious and necessary inference, in *past* time, and that therefore, it is not an object of *intention*, a word which, in its very nature, is *prospective*; and that when the simple *to write* follows a verb in any time, it always denotes the time *relatively* present, or the time following.

If it be proper to say "I *intended* to have written," why may we not say, and why do we not find, "I *intend* to have written," which would be equally proper, since it is certain that every *past* intention was at one time *present*, and since the action which we *intend* may be the same as that which we *intended*, and must consequently be couched in the same words? And, if such forms as "to have written" denote past, present, and likewise *future* time, which in the opinion of the last quoted grammarian they do, this is an additional reason against considering "I intend to have written" as an impropriety, for no one can assert that future action is incompatible with "I intend." I am not ignorant that there is in the English language one compound tense, the perfect-future, which seems to give a sanction to such forms; but, since this tense, as a whole, is universally known and allowed to denote solely and exclusively futurity of possession (although in one of its

its parts it may imply present intention or obligation) and the completion of a future action *previously to another future action* indicated by another verb, expressed or understood, to which action the completion of its own particularly refers; and since this form is never used, like the one now condemned, to denote the bare intention of performing merely a simple, future action, the object of the intention, without any necessary reference to another action; arguments drawn from its existence or nature will not tend, I conceive, to confirm the propriety of that phraseology, which, to say the least of it, is wholly unnecessary, and which is so generally considered as reprehensible. While I condemn "I intended to have written a letter" in reference to the future action of writing, we may with propriety say, in a certain sense, "I intended to have my letter written;" for, it is to be observed, that, in the one form, action, and past action too, is the primary idea, which is inconsistent with the nature of the verb, *intended*, the possession being but a secondary one, while, in the latter, relatively present, or, by inference, future possession is the primary idea, which is perfectly consistent with the nature of the leading verb, the action being to be considered as only the secondary idea.

"Besides (adds the last-mentioned grammarian) upon their principle it would be wrong to say "I desire, expect, &c. to have written," as well as "I desired, &c." so that one form of the infinitive mode must be wholly laid aside." He much mistakes, if he thinks that the form of the infinitive, which contains *to have*, must be wholly laid aside. So far is this from being true, that, whenever a past action with the possession of it, and not a present or future action, is, consistently with the nature of the leading verb, dependent upon this last, this form must be used. Thus, if I refer to the possession of a finished action, I shall say "He appears," or, "He appeared *to have written* the letter;" "He seems," or, "He seemed *to have studied* Homer," because, in such expressions, an action, referred to either as past or present, may, consistently with the nature of the finite verb, and with the nature of things, be predicated of the subject or nominative. But, after such verbs as *desire*, *design*, *intend*, *expect*, denoting mental affections plainly referring to futurity, and which are verbs of a prospective nature, such a form of the infinitive is requisite as indicates subsequent and not past action. The result of this discussion (which is longer than "I intended it *to be*) is simple, and may be reduced to two rules, which, I believe, will in most instances ascertain the nature of the infinitive which ought to be used after another verb. 1st. When merely the *action* of the subsequent verb, either present or future, is intended, use the present of the infinitive of this verb; thus, "It pleases me," or, "It pleased me *to give* good advice." 2dly. When not merely the action of the verb is intended, but the *past action* and the *possession* of it, use what is named the perfect of the infinitive, provided that, according to the nature of the leading verb, a form implying a past action can be the object of its reference, or can, consistently with the nature of things, be dependent upon

upon it; thus, "It pleases me," or, "It pleased me *to have given* good advice."

Mr. L. Murray's remarks on this subject are, in general, correct; but, from not having clearly seen the real principles upon which his practice depended, he has fallen into error; thus he says "In the "sentence which follows, the latter verb is with propriety put in the "perfect tense of the infinitive mood: "It would have afforded me "great pleasure *to have been* the messenger of such intelligence." "As the message must have preceded the pleasure, the infinitive "which expresses it, must also be precedent in time." According to the remarks contained in this paper, both "to be," and "to have been," are perfectly correct, although the sense is thereby varied; for, if the circumstance of *being* the messenger is the cause of the pleasure, "to be" must be used; if the possession of the finished circumstance of being the messenger is the cause of joy, *have*, denoting possession, and *been*, the finished state, must be used; and both forms appear to me strictly correct. To make this, if necessary, a little plainer, suppose that I am a messenger come from France with the tidings of an honourable peace, and that I wish to express the pleasure I received during the journey from this circumstance, I say "*To be* the messenger of such tidings afforded me pleasure." But if after my arrival, and after having delivered my message, I wish to refer to the pleasure afforded me (perhaps lately) by being in possession of the finished state of being the messenger, I shall say, "*To have been* the messenger of such tidings afforded me pleasure." Neither can I admit the propriety of "I wish to have written," "I wished to have written," &c. which are in pointed contradiction to his own remark, that, "all verbs expressive of hope, desire, intention, or command, must invariably be followed by the present, and not the perfect of the infinitive."

I am, Sir, yours, &c. J. GRANT.

Crouch End, June 2, 1807.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

WHAT CONSTITUTES COUNTRY.

Sir,

IN a volume lately published, entitled, "Dutensiana," there is a paragraph under the head *What constitutes country?* In this the writer contends, that although a native of France, he is not a Frenchman; for (says he) being brought up in the religion of my parents, which was protestantism, I could not consider France as my country, since it was a maxim with the government of that kingdom that it acknowledged no protestants in France. He proceeds—"At the time I determined to quit it, the protestants were excluded from all the advantages enjoyed by the subject of a state. A protestant could not contract a valid marriage; his children were deemed illegitimate;

timate; they could hold no place either in the army, at the bar, or in the church."

If this reasoning of M. Dutens be good, how is it possible to forbear applying it to the numerous class of subjects of England who are in a similar predicament? An English non-conformist to the established religion, whether protestant or catholic, lies under even greater disabilities than those mentioned, with respect to places of public trust or emolument, for he is excluded from *all;* and should he, from scruple, refuse compliance with the matrimonial-rite of the church (except he were a quaker) the consequences would be the same illegitimacy of his children. Is not England then his country? This is a most important question, and the time apparently draws near in which it *must* press home upon the minds of all who are interested in the public welfare.

After the loads of pamphlets that have been written to justify religious tests as the condition of admission to civil privileges, it still remains an uncontrovertible *fact*, that there are in this country a number of persons, by no means inconsiderable in property and influence, who *think* themselves treated with injustice, and to whom their country appears in the light of a partial step-mother, rather than that of a kind and equitable parent. That it is worth while to conciliate such persons will scarcely be disputed by those who have remarked the urgent call for unanimity and concord in the present alarming state of affairs, from the highest authority. It cannot be that such language is used as a mere unmeaning cant, without the least intention of taking any steps to abolish those differences which obviously tend to destroy unanimity. That would be adding insult to injury.

What can now be intended by the test laws? To produce uniformity in religion? How little they are calculated for that purpose experience has sufficiently proved. To form a bulwark to the national church? If the church had not much stronger bulwarks than tests, it would indeed be in danger. To promote a spirit of piety? On the contrary, they conduce to the profanation of the most sacred rite of religion in a manner that is lamented by all serious and thinking men. Wherefore, then, are they continued? Merely through the force of prejudice, and a senseless dread of innovation. When the time shall come—as come it certainly will—when England, no longer behind her neighbours in true policy and liberality, shall admit the principle *that difference in religion is no ground of difference in civil rights*, it will be matter of astonishment that she could so long have delayed to recognize a maxim so obviously just and wise.

In reality, it is the system of *toleration*, of which we so loudly boast, that has made us insensible to the evils still retained under it, because we have only looked at the greater evils subsisting under an intolerant system. Toleration! there is insult in the very word. My neighbour presumes to *tolerate* or *endure* me who differ from him in a matter in which I have fully as good a right to judge for myself as he has. It is true, he is stronger than I, and might knock me down, or thrust me out of the parish. He does not do this, and therefore

thinks himself extremely humane and forbearing, though he treats me with every other species of indignity.

To revert to the introductory question, What constitutes country? It is that place which is the seat of our most powerful associations. Many of these, in a well-disposed mind, and under favourable circumstances, are of a most endearing kind, and strongly attach us to *place*, even in spite of local disadvantages. But there may also be associations of the repulsive nature; and when these overbalance the attractive, the charm of place is *dissolved*, and country ceases to be the same. It should then be the object of wise and enlightened policy to multiply all the agreeable associations belonging to country, and as much as possible to avert all unpleasant ones. In this attempt nature has done much to favour governments, for many ties of affection are already formed by habit and the charities of life before any estimate of relative advantages and disadvantages can be made. It can only be through some flagrant abuse in the rulers that the natives of any country are brought to consider themselves as aliens, and are driven to seek a preferable settlement abroad. Such an abuse is subjecting a part of them to disabilities for the sake of partial and subaltern interests, which must also appear to the sufferers unjust and unnecessary.

The nation that cannot see, or will not amend, such radical errors in its political system, must expect to be taught wisdom by some very severe lesson.

A REMONSTRANT.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

A CORRESPONDENT in your last number observes, that I have fallen into a very common error, in attributing the inventing the cotton-spinning machines to Sir Richard Arkwright. I confess I stated Sir Richard as the inventor entirely from the authority of common report in Lancashire and other parts of the country where cotton-spinning forms a considerable branch of trade: but on referring to that excellent work, "Aikin's Biography," I find that the account of him there agrees precisely with the opinions which I have imbibed, namely, that Sir Richard Arkwright was the first man who ever brought cotton-spinning by machinery to such a pitch of perfection, as to pay the proprietor a return for his time and out-laid money accompanied with a profit; all of which Sir Richard did ultimately succeed in. The work alluded to observes, that several had attempted it before him, but none had succeeded. However, if your correspondent's friend, Mr. Crompton, did (before, or as soon as Sir Richard) invent the machinery alluded to, I am certainly wrong informed; the merit is due to Mr. Crompton, and my thanks to your correspondent for his communication. He also states, that a hank of cotton yarn runs

runs 840 yards, whence my calculation would appear to fall short of the real length of the yarn; I therefore will beg leave here to remark, that I reduced the length of the hank to 787 yards, which is a practice we universally adopt at the manufactory, when calculating the quantity of yarn required for webs, and we seldom find fine yarn will run more than that quantity, in consequence of the loss and waste in winding, warping, &c. &c. Nevertheless, the length on the reel is what your correspondent states, and therefore, perhaps, more correct, although the manufacturer cannot count on so much from the circumstances I have stated. The insertion of the above will much oblige,

Sir, your most obedient servant, W. T.

London, July 3, 1807.

OMNIANA.

40. *The Ophites.*

THE Ophites must have been just such jugglers as always have existed, and still exist in the same countries; they are classed among heretics, because when Christianity became prevalent in Egypt, they made their snakes christian divinities, as they had before been demi-gods, and are now sheiks. St. Augustine's account of them makes this quite clear. "they have a snake (he says) whom they feed and worship, who, at the incantation of the priest, comes out of his cavern, and gets upon the altar, which is placed close thereto, and licks their oblations, and turning himself round them, returns into his hole. They then break the oblations for the Eucharist, as having been sanctified by the serpent Christ." St. Epiphanius adds, that each of them kissed the snake, who had either been tamed by charms, or by some operation of the devil.

41. *The Oak of Mamre.*

In one remarkable instance the Jews, the Christians, and the pagan Arabs united in religious feelings. This was in their reverence for the Oak of Mamre, where the angels had appeared to Abraham; for Abraham's sake the Jews held the place holy, the Arabs for the angels, the Christians, because, in the ignorance of their own scriptures, they affirmed, that the Son of God had accompanied those angels to destroy Sodom and Gomorrah. An annual fair was held here, and every man sacrificed after the manner of his country; nor was the meeting ever disgraced by any act of intemperance or indecency. Nothing had been done to injure the venerable antiquity of the place. There was nothing but the well which Abraham had dug, and the buildings which he had inhabited beside the oak. These remains were destroyed by order of Constantine, in abhorrence of the *impious* toleration exhibited there! A church was built upon the spot, and Mamre, so interesting to the poet and the philosopher, became a mere den of superstition.

42. *The*

42. The Simorg.

The author of Thalaba has mistaken the sex of his friend, the Simorg. She is a hen; there is indeed a cock also, but he is of some inferior species; a sort of Prince George of Denmark; the Simorg's consort, not the cock Simorg.

In that portion of the Shah-namah which has been translated by Mr. Champion, some anecdotes may be found concerning this all-knowing bird, who is there represented as possessing one species of knowledge, of which she would not immediately be suspected. Zalzer, the father of Rustam, is exposed by his own father, Saum, who takes him for a young deviling, because he has a black body and white hair. The infant is laid at the foot of Mount Elburs, where the Simorg has her nest; she takes him up, and breeds him with her own young, who are very desirous of eating him, but she preserves him. When Zalzer is grown up and leaves the nest, the Simorg gives him one of her feathers, telling him, whenever he is in great distress, to burn it, and she will immediately come to his assistance. Zalzer marries Rodahver, who is likely to die in childing; he then burns the feather, and the Simorg appears, and orders the Cesarean operation to be performed. As these stories are not Ferdusi's invention, but the old traditions of the Persians, collected and arranged by him, this is, perhaps, the earliest fact concerning that operation which is to be met with; earlier, probably, than the fable of Semele. Zalzar was ordered first to give her wine, which acts as a powerful opiate, and after sewing up the incision, to anoint it with a mixture of milk, musk, and grass, pounded together, and dried in the shade, and then to rub it with a Simorg's feather.

In Mr. Charles Fox's collection of Persic books is an illuminated copy of Ferdusi, containing a picture of the Simorg, there represented as an ugly, dragon-looking sort of bird. I should be loath to believe that she has so bad a physiognomy; and as in the same volume there are blue and yellow horses, there is good reason to conclude that this is not a genuine likeness of

> **The all-knowing bird of ages, who hath seen**
> **The earth with all her children thrice destroyed.**

When the genius of Aladin's lamp is asked to bring a roc's egg and hang up in the hall, he is greatly enraged, and says, "Wretch, wouldst thou have me hang up my master?" From the manner in which rocs are usually mentioned in the Arabian tales, the reader is as much surprized at this indignation as Aladin himself. Perhaps the original may have Simorg instead of roc. To think, indeed, of robbing the Simorg's nest, either for the sake of drilling the eggs, or of poaching them, would, in a believer, whether Shiah or Sunni, be the height of human impiety.

It is very much to be wished that we had a faithful version of the Shah-namah: national patronage is required for such a work.

46. In

43. In the library of the Liverpool Athenæum is a book in French, printed for the use of the blind; the letters, which are very large, are raised cameo-like, so as to be distinguished, it is supposed, by a practised touch. This is a very useless invention; whatever blind man could afford to purchase books printed in this manner, could afford to keep a person to read to him.

I have no where met with a more useful hint for the learned blind, than in the following passage from Thevenot's Travels.

"At Ispahan I saw one of those princes at his house whose eyes had been plucked out; he is a very learned man, especially in the mathematics, of which he has books always read to him; and as to astronomy and astrology, he has the calculations read unto him, and writes them very quickly with the point of his finger, having wax, which he prepares himself, like small twine less than ordinary packthread, and this wax he lays upon a large board or plank of wood, such as scholars make use of in some places that they may not spoil paper when they learn to design or write; and with this wax which he so applies he forms very true letters, and makes great calculations; then with his finger's end he casts up all that he hath set down, performing multiplication, division, and all astronomical calculations, very exactly."

44. A ridiculous instance of enforcing words by symbols, after the Oriental manner, occurs in Arabian history. When the people of Medina revolted against Yezid the first, they assembled in the mosque. One of them rose up, took off his turban, and flinging it on the ground, exclaimed, "I depose Yezid from the caliphate in the same manner as I cast away my turban." In an instant all who were near enough to understand him followed his example, and immediately a multitude of turbans were seen to be thrown down, and every one was repeating the same formula. In another corner of the mosque, a moslem took off his slippers and threw them away, and cried, "I depose Yezid from the caliphate as I throw away my slippers." They who were near him took off their slippers in all haste, threw them away, and repeated this formula also. The ceremony went no farther, or perhaps the whim of some violent symbolist might have there given rise to a set of Mohammedan Adamites.

45. *Stilling the Sea with Oil.*

Dr. Franklin's idea of pouring oil upon the sea, to still the waves, has often been put in practice. There is scarcely a commoner miracle in British hagiology. It is mentioned also by Erasmus, among other superstitions practised during a tempest. An easy method of effecting the same purpose is mentioned by Martin in his account of the Western Islands.

"The Steward of *Kilda*, who lives in *Pabbay*, is accustomed in time of a storm to tie a bundle of puddings, made of the fat of sea-fowl, to the end of his cable, and lets it fall into the sea behind the rudder; this, he says, hinders the waves from breaking, and calms the sea; but the scent of the grease attracts the whales, which put the vessel in danger."

46. *An*

46. *An heptastic Vocable.*

At the end of Littleton's Dictionary is an inscription for the monument, wherein this very learned scholar proposes a name for it, worthy for its length of a sanscrit legend. It is a word which extends through seven degrees of longitude, being designed to commemorate the names of the seven Lord Mayors of London, under whose respective mayoralties the monument was begun, continued, and completed.

Quam non unâ aliqua ac simplici voce, uti istam quondam *Duilianam*;
Sed, ut vero eam Nomine indigites, Vocabulo constructiliter *Heptastego*.

FORDO—WATERMANNO—HANSONO—HOOKERO
VINERO—SHELDONO—DAVISIANAM
Appellites oportebit.

Well might Adam Littleton call this an *heptastic vocable*, rather than a word.

47. *Service for Prisoners.*

It is not, perhaps, generally known, that we have a form of prayer for prisoners, which is printed in the Irish Common Prayer-Book, though not in our's. Mrs. Berkeley, in whose *Preface of Prefaces* to her son's poems I first saw this mentioned, regrets the omission, observing, that the very fine prayer for those under sentence of death might, being read by the children of the poor, at least keep them from the gallows. The remark is just. If there be not room in our prayer-book, we have some services there which might better be dispensed with. It was not very decent in the late abolition of holidays to let the two Charles's hold their place, when the Virgin Mary and the Saints were deprived of the red letter privileges. If we are to have any state service, it ought to be for the expulsion of the Stuarts. There is no other part of their history which England ought to remember with sorrow and shame. Guy Faux also might now be dismissed, though the *eye of Providence* would be a real loss. The Roman Catholics know the effect of such prints as these, and there can be no good reason for not imitating them in this instance. I would have no prayer-book published without that eye of Providence in it. The experience of two thousand years has proved that fable and allegory are the best vehicles for popular instruction.

Let it not be supposed, that he who thus idly deals out *scrap and omnium* in the Athenæum (gentle reader, would that he had *scrip and omnium* to employ his thoughts instead!) is by any means a favourer of the Roman Catholic religion. Few men, perhaps, are better acquainted with that religion, and none can more heartily abhor it. So far from thinking any farther indulgence necessary, it is his opinion that too much has been shewn, and that the bishops are highly culpable in having permitted the re-establishment of the monastic orders in England. This question, however, is not the question at issue between the new ministry and the old.

51. *Mode*

48. *Mode of ventilating a Town.*

The town of Montalvan, in Arragon, is ventilated in a very simple and easy manner. It stands in a very deep valley, surrounded with mountains, and is exposed to excessive heat. Much wine is made in the neighbourhood, and every house has its cellar underneath, dug to a great and unusual depth, probably because of the hot situation. Every cellar has its vent-hole to the street, and from each of them a stream of cold air continually issues out, and cools the town. There is no doubt that this advantage was not foreseen. Might it not be usefully imitated in all hot countries?

The inhabitants used to say, that wine drank fresh from these cellars never intoxicated. The reason they assigned was, that it was so cold as to compress the vapours in the stomach, which were then tempered when they ascended to the brain instead of being in a burning state. The weakness of the wine is a more obvious solution than the excellence of the cellar; though, undoubtedly, hot liquors intoxicate sooner than cold.

This account of Montalvan is as it was two centuries and a half ago; but things have undergone so little alteration in Spain, that it probably may still be accurate.

49. According to old physicians, perfect melancholy is the complexion of the ass. This would have made a good allusion in the days of Ben Jonson, when it was the humour of fools to be melancholy. It would be well if our fools could be persuaded into the same humour, but they imitate the magpie instead of the owl. We shall lose our character as a serious nation: in all that sort of conversation which is denominated small-talk, and of which, like small beer, most use is made, it may be observed that the listener always laughs. Young ladies would do well to remember, that if laughter displays dimples, it creates dells; and young gentlemen, when they practice at the glass, would also do well to observe how far more becoming a long face is than a broad one. Broad faces are vulgar, and of all things they should avoid vulgarity. Laughter also is a plebeian emotion; nothing beyond a silent and transitory simper should ever be indulged in by the refined ranks. Be melancholy, be melancholy, according to your complexion! It was when our statesmen had long faces that the phrase long-headed was introduced as synonimous with thoughtful. If the national physiognomy goes on for another century receding from the oval as it has done for the last, the next new mythology will make the man in the moon our progenitor, and prove the genealogy by the likeness.

50. Oldmixon says, that "Mr. Weedon, late of Lincoln's-inn, had a project for a *Temple of Praise* to be erected in that square, where hymns of praise and thanksgiving only should be sung; he observing, that we are always taking too much care of ourselves in our daily prayers, and too rately lift up our grateful souls in praises to our heavenly benefactor, for the mercies we are always begging and receiving of him."

If

If any reader of the Athenæum could communicate an account of this Mr. Weedon, and of his project, I should be greatly obliged to him.

51. *Eclipses.*

The philosophy of eclipses as affecting princes is thus explained by an old author.

"Eclipses and defects of the sun and moon, which are seen from time to time in the heavens, do not announce the death of princes, but really cause it, and that by the great impression which they make upon inferior things; as may be understood of the sun, by perceiving how his strength and vigour influence the elements and their compounds, not only occasioning the production and generation thereof, but also their preservation and support. It may therefore well follow, that when the moon interposes and deprives them of the action and virtue of the sun's influence, and of the sustenance which they derive from it, they may sooner decay and die, that virtue failing them which gave them life; and especially those compounds which from their tenderness and delicacy are most subject to the celestial influencies, such as the bodies of kings and princes. Eclipses, therefore, of the sun, occasioned by the interposition of the moon, and of the moon, occasioned by the interposition of the earth, are not so much the tokens of the deaths which are to follow, as they are the causes." He then proceeds to shew that comets are the tokens which are sent to these tender and delicate compounds, and concludes with a compliment to that tender and delicate compound Philip 2d. Of this sagacious distinction between eclipses and comets he is not a little proud.

52. *Mosquitoes.*

The plague of flies is of all plagues the most intolerable. Settlements and cities have been deserted in consequence of it. The mosquito, which is of all the race the most noxious, breeds in the water. Might it not be possible at the seasons when they emerge, and when they deposit their eggs upon the surface, to diminish their numbers by pouring oil upon great standing waters and large rivers, in those places which are most infested by them?

53. *Coup de Soleil.*

I have seldom seen, especially in modern writers, so gross an instance of credulity as the following.

"I have forgotten to notice in the body of my work," says P. Labat in one of his prefaces, "an infallible and easy remedy for those *Strokes of the Sun* which are so dangerous, especially since both men and women have thought proper to go bare-headed, for fear of deranging the economy of their hair. *Messrs. les Medecins*, of whose number I have not the honour to be, will, I hope, pardon me this little infringement upon their rights. Here is the remedy. When a person is struck with the sun, he must as soon as possible point out with his finger the place where he feels the most acute pain; the hair must then be shaved there, and a bottle of cold water applied to it, so dexterously

terously inserted upon the place as not to run out, the bottle being nearly full. Thus it must be held till the water begins to bubble and toss as if it were upon a fire; and then a fresh bottle is to be promptly substituted from time to time till the water ceases to contract any heat, when the patient will be entirely cured and out of all danger. This remedy is simple and easy, and the reader may be assured that its efficacy has been repeatedly proved."

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

REPLY CONCERNING AN ERROR IN CALCULATION.

"Agedum, pauca accipe contra." *Hor.*

AVERSE, Sir, as I really am, to the tedium of protracted controversy, I depend on your regard to *correctness* for the insertion of a few words in answer to a misrepresentation of A. E. while I admit the truth of his principle.

The expression of *one-twelfth alloy* was referred by me, not to *weight* but *space*, from which a portion had been deducted, and the *vacuum* filled up with so much more content of copper. Although this be a misapprehension, I rely for my excuse on the ambiguity of the phrase, nor does my supposition betoken ignorance or absurdity; so that the case which A. E. has *created*, for he found it not in my calculation, is by no means in point, *i. e.* so much *weight* of one metal being added to another.

But the fact is, Mr. Editor, that although I overlooked the proper method of finding the error, it *still exists*, as any person who is acquainted with the simple arithmetical rule of alligation, will see by the following process, with more than the outline of which I desire not to swell your page.

One-twelfth of 18888 is - - - - - -	17314
1574, one-twelfth more, to be reckoned as*	3435
	20749

The preceding can very easily be verified by A. E. who has not himself

* The reason is, the difference between the specific gravity of copper, 9000, and that of *pure* gold, 18640; and, by the rule of proportion, if 18888 be correct, 20749 should exceed 19640 as much as the latter does the weight of *standard* gold, but

20749 : 19640 :: 19640
19640

20749)385729600(18584.
in lieu
of 18888.

himself descended even to the *appearance* of calculation, and I trust that it will now be obvious, that I did not embarrass myself in a difficulty of my *own* creation, although I hastily misapprehended the proper means of exposing it.

Many typographic errors will creep into an author's work, nor did I affirm that any author imagined 1898 inches to be contained in a cubic foot, but merely that the specific gravity, as I have now *proved*, was incorrect, *because* it pre-supposed this manifest absurdity.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully, D. S.

ON THE EFFECTS OF LETTUCES.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

THROUGH the medium of your valuable miscellany I am induced to ask a question, which I make no doubt some of the readers of the Athenæum, better informed on the subject than myself, will willingly answer; and I am well persuaded that you, Sir, will on certain occasions admit queries, which though apparently idle in themselves, may possibly tend to a discussion highly useful to the community.

Having lately been in the habit of eating a large quantity of lettuce, particularly at night, I have constantly observed that I have slept most profoundly according to the quantity I have eaten, a remark which I since find to have been made by others before; and whenever I have missed my usual sallad, so certain did I experience the watchful night I had long been accustomed to; I think, therefore, without the smallest doubt, the lettuce must have a powerful narcotic quality, which exists in the *milky juices of the plant*, for, on eating a quantity of it when in *its very young state*, and particularly the *upper part of the leaves*, I did not find the effect nearly so strong as when I ate the same proportion of the *stalk* in its maturer state; from a long series of ill health, where the blessing of opium was my only refuge, of course I speak feelingly on the subject. Now all those in the habit of taking laudanum well know, from experience, that a *constipation of the bowels* is generally the consequence of its use, a circumstance which considerably lessens its value; but I have invariably found *no such effect* to accrue from the lettuce, at the same time its narcotic qualities were most active; and, for the sake of experiment, I have taken the poppy, from which the opium is extracted, in its fresh state, and when eaten in sufficient quantity to procure rest, it has always acted on the intestinal canal as it does in its prepared state. This circumstance has led me to suppose, that the juices collected from the matured lettuce in the like manner as from the poppy, might yield, though not in so powerful a degree, perhaps an extract capable of giving rest, without the above-mentioned drawback, a constipation of the bowels. If any of your readers should have turned their thoughts to this circumstance,

stance, and should be able to give any information on the subject, it will very much gratify, Sir, your constant reader and humble servant,

LACTUCA.

Kingston, June 20, 1807.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

A SKETCH OF THE PRESENT STATE OF EDINBURGH.

Sir,

IF you think that the following sketch of the present state of the Scotch metropolis will be acceptable to any of your readers, it is very much at your service for insertion in the Athenæum. As local descriptions and remarks are consistent with the plan of your Magazine, apology would be less necessary for the design than for imperfections of execution. It is not my intention indeed to enter into any very minute descriptive detail of streets or public buildings, but rather to make a few general observations upon the most remarkable objects in the town and neighbourhood; to pourtray, as far as my opportunities of observation will allow, the more prominent features in the character and manners of the inhabitants; and to offer some remarks upon the present state of those literary institutions which do so much credit not only to this particular town, but to the nation at large.

I know no place which interests so much at first sight as Edinburgh. The peculiarity and grandeur which mark its situation, the picturesque character of the surrounding country, the magnificence of the public buildings, and the singular contrast afforded by the appearance of the old and new towns, are all calculated to arrest the attention and gratify the observation of the stranger, whose eye, if accustomed to the sameness of objects occurring in most of the large English towns, will view with pleasure and surprise the varieties of scene which present themselves in every part of the Scotch metropolis. The superficial glances of the summer tourist or commercial traveller can, however, give them but slight information as to the real state of Edinburgh. They have little opportunity of observing the peculiarities which, even more than those of a local nature, distinguish this from every other town in the island, and which, in fact, must constitute its principal interest with every liberal and cultivated mind. I allude particularly to the state of society in the place, and to that literary and scientific spirit which enters so largely into the general character of its inhabitants. In the latter respect Edinburgh, perhaps, stands unrivalled. The celebrity which it has derived from the names of Hume, Blair, Robertson, Black, and other literary worthies, is still kept up by a numerous body of men, whose labours have contributed to extend and enrich every department of human knowledge. The importance and value of the many publications which issue annually from the Edinburgh press afford a public testimony to the truth of this assertion. Much of the effect in question is doubtless to be attributed to the presence

sence of the university; at the same time the connection of many of the most eminent literati of the place with this institution, tends to reciprocate the advantage, and to give energy and rapidity to the advancement of general science.

The situation of Edinburgh, as was observed before, is peculiar and striking. The principal part of the old town is built upon a hill of singular form, which rising gradually from east to west, is terminated towards the latter side by a precipice three hundred feet in height. On the rock forming this extremity of the hill stands the castle, a fortress which, from the advantageous nature of its situation, was formerly deemed impregnable, but which in its present state could offer little resistance to the modern improvements in the art of warfare. Along the summit of the ridge is carried a street, which, under the several denominations of the Lawn-market, High-street, and Canongate, extends from the castle to the place where the rise of the hill commences, a distance of somewhat more than a mile. It is terminated at its eastern extremity by the palace of Holyrood-house. On each side of the hill which thus forms the central part of the town, is another ridge of ground, inferior, however, in elevation, and terminating much less abruptly. The southern hill is covered with what may be termed the new part of the old town, which, though it contains many good streets and buildings, is laid out with little attention to that regularity of disposition so remarkable in the New Town. It is connected with the central ridge principally by means of a bridge of nineteen arches, only one of which, however, is visible. This is named the South Bridge. The intervening valley is occupied by a long, narrow, and dirty street, called the Cowgate, from which numerous streets and alleys run up the sides of the hill to join the high-street.

The New Town is the peculiar pride and boast of Edinburgh, and as far as regards regularity of design and beauty of situation, may probably be considered as the most splendid assemblage of buildings in the kingdom. It is situated on the ridge to the north of the New Town, from which it is separated by a deep valley, formerly a morass, called the North Loch. The communication between the two towns is preserved by the North Bridge, and by an earthen mound thrown across the valley a little further to the west. The latter was formed entirely from the soil and rubbish obtained in laying the foundations of the New Town. The North Bridge is eminently remarkable for the lightness and elegance of its structure, and for the singularity of the views which it commands. Its whole length is eleven hundred feet, of which about three hundred are occupied by the piers and arches. The height of the three central arches is nearly seventy feet from the base to the top of the parapet.

The plan of the New Town in its present state is extremely simple. Three principal streets, extending nearly a mile in parallel lines from east to west, are intersected at right angles and at equal distances by six cross streets about a quarter of a mile in length. Much loyalty has been displayed by the worthy people in Edinburgh in the assignation

of

of names to these different ranges of buildings. They have George's-street, Queen-street, Prince's-street, Hanover-street, with many others of similar import: while the designation of a large square furnishes a national memento of good old St. Andrew, and his pious deeds. This square is situated at the eastern end of St. George's street, the central of the three principal streets; Charlotte-square, which forms the other extremity, will, when completed, equal in elegance and beauty any other in the kingdom. The great length and width of George's-street, the size and regularity of the houses, and the relief afforded to the eye by the situation of several public buildings at different points in the distance, produce a grandeur and magnificence of general effect which lead many persons of acknowledged taste to prefer this to any other street in the New Town. The two other principal streets, however, are not without such claims to admiration as may induce some hesitation in giving this preference. Prince's-street, which is open to the south, commands a view scarcely to be paralleled for its singularity. This is derived principally from the peculiar situation of the Old Town, the buildings in which, many of them ten stories in height, are seen across the valley, ascending the side, and cresting, if I may so express myself, the ridge of the opposite hill. A little further to the west the view comprehends the castle, and the precipitous front of the rock on which it is situated; and beyond, a champaign tract of country terminated at the distance of five miles by the elevation of the Pentland hills.

The view from Queen-street, which has an open aspect towards the north, is of a different description, though equally striking. A gradual slope of two miles, ornamented with parks, plantations, and villas, conducts the eye to the Frith of Forth, the course of which may be traced even from the place where it first begins to enlarge its river dimensions to the diffusion of its waters in the German ocean. The singular beauty of the shores which bound this magnificent expanse, the rocky islets which emerge from the bosom of the waters, the numerous vessels gliding along the surface, the hills of Fifeshire forming an elevated back ground to the north, and the still more distant and romantic mountains of Perthshire to the north-west, all conspire to give an interest and variety to the scene, which might rouze even the dullest soul to rapture. The picturesque effect of this prospect is so much heightened by the tints of the declining sun, that it is not surprising Queen-street should have become the fashionable summer evening's promenade. The inhabitants of other large towns would gladly compound with a walk of many miles to enjoy those beauties of scenery which the residents in the New Town of Edinburgh have before their own doors. It is much to be lamented, however, that the erection of new streets on the sloping ground in front of Queen-street should be intercepting by degrees a view so perfect and pleasing in all its parts; this evil has already proceeded to a considerable length, and is likely to extend itself much further.

Prince's-street is likewise much resorted to as a promenade, more especially in the wintry months, when the beams of a mid day sun are not

not unacceptable to the bodily feelings of the pedestrian. On a fine day at this time of the year to form one of the group is not an uninteresting occupation to the individual who thinks with the poet,

The proper study of mankind is man.

We are not, indeed, entitled, in the present state of our physiognomical knowledge, to consider the external as an infallible clue to the internal character; but to a certain extent we are undoubtedly warranted in following the steps of the ingenious Lavater, and even where we fail of an accurate developement, the mistake is generally innocent and lies with ourselves. For the exercise of this species of observation, the walk in Prince's-street certainly furnishes ample scope. We here meet with all the most prominent varieties of external character; modern fashionables of each sex and of every degree of rank, antiquated beaux and belles, remnants of ancient nobility, idle militia officers, poets, reviewers, hair-dressers, nursery maids, and footmen. To this catalogue must be added, groupes of collegians of every description; some, warmed by the impressive eloquence of a Stewart or the philosophy of a Playfair, enlarging their minds in the activity of scientific discussion; others lounging along with all the vacant listlessness which affectation can suggest or natural indolence inspire. An opinion of the state of manners and society, drawn from one of these places of public resort, would, however, in all probability, be exceedingly imperfect. To form an accurate estimation of this subject, many other circumstances must be taken into the account.

I mentioned before my intention of refraining from any minute description of the streets or public buildings of Edinburgh, and shall now, therefore, content myself with a simple reference to the objects of this description, which are more peculiarly worthy the attention of the stranger. These are, the castle, the palace and abbey church of Holyrood-house, Herriot's hospital, the parliament-house and courts of law, the bank of Scotland, the college, and the register-office. It may likewise be worth while to visit the assembly-rooms in George's-street, and the interior of the High-church of Edinburgh. If the stranger has time at his command, and is gifted with a little pedestrian dexterity, he will do well to ascend to the summits of Salisbury-Craig, and Arthur's seat, two lofty hills in the immediate vicinity of the town, whence he will enjoy a range of prospect almost unequalled for extent, singularity, and beauty. The objects of view from both these eminences are in a great measure the same, but the superior elevation of Arthur's seat communicates to the general effect a variety which is far from uninteresting. To the north, the eye glancing over the central part of the city, embraces that wide expanse of scene, which renders Queen-street so attractive as a promenade. Pursuing the view gradually towards the west, it comprehends three several distances of objects; the majestic rock on which the castle is situated; beyond, the fertile and well-wooded heights of Costerphine; and, in the more remote prospect, the rugged and towering summits of the highland mountains,

mountains. In some peculiar states of the atmosphere, it is even possible to discern the elevated peak of Ben Lomond, though the direct intervening distance considerably exceeds sixty miles; this, however, is a rare occurrence. To the south, the eye is thrown over the fertile district of Mid Lothian, bounded by the picturesque ridge of the Pentland hills, and by the Lammer-muirs; while to the east, the expanded æstuary of the Forth, the winding shores of Fifeshire and East Lothian, the rocky isle of May breaking through the line of the watery horizon, and the precipitous heights of the Bass, and North Berwick Law, present to the admiring beholder a magnificence of landscape, which would baffle the most lively powers of description.

The beauty of the views which they command is not, however, the only interesting fact connected with these hills. To the speculator in geological science the precipitous cliffs of Salisbury Craig and Arthur's Seat offer a wide field for observation and reasoning; and it is not improbable that their immediate vicinity to Edinburgh may have been one of the principal circumstances leading to the formation of that geological system, which has so much engaged the attention and discussion of the scientific world: I allude to the Huttonian Theory of the Earth. The mineralogical facts observable in the structure of these hills are certainly eminently favourable as illustrations of the general principles of this theory. The rock of Salisbury Craig presents to the west a face having more than 300 feet of elevation above the subjacent valley, of which about 90 feet are absolutely perpendicular. This perpendicular portion forms the extremity of a stratum of whinstone, incumbent upon beds of secondary sandstone of a schistose structure, and covered above by beds of sandstone similar in every respect to those beneath. Where the junction is formed between these strata, and to a small distance from the point of contact, the sandstone shews evident marks of induration or extreme consolidation; its granular texture in a great measure vanishing, and the appearance of a species of jasper being produced. This consolidation, the followers of Dr. Hutton contend, can only be attributed to the powerful action of the whin when in a state of igneous fusion; the circumstance of its being equally manifest in the subjacent and superincumbent layers of sandstone clearly evincing, according to their ideas, that no kind of percolation could have produced the effect in question. Other arguments in favour of the Huttonian hypothesis are deduced from the position of the strata forming the rock, which have a very considerable inclination to the horizon; and not a little stress is laid upon the precise parallelism of their arrangement with respect to each other, a circumstance which it is said could not have occurred had they been the product of an aqueous deposition upon a plane possessing such a degree of inclination.

The Calton-hill is another of those objects which render the situation of Edinburgh so singular and picturesque. This eminence is situated at the eastern extremity of the New Town, and commands a view somewhat similar to those from Salisbury Craig and Arthur's Seat, though considerably less extensive. As the stranger ascends the Calton-hill he will notice in a burying-ground to the right a small turret-

like

like building, somewhat elevated above the adjoining tombs. This is the mausoleum of David Hume, the historian and philosopher, a man whose character and writings have been exposed to more varieties of public opinion than those of almost any other individual. Admired and extolled by some, abused and depreciated by others, they still remain open for that period, when the more enlightened and advanced state of human science shall pass its final decision upon their merits. That he was a man of extensive intellectual endowments none can deny; that his disposition was strongly tinctured with vanity and the love of display is a fact equally certain. Seeming to fear an approach to the character described by Horace,

Serpit humi tutus nimium timidusque procellæ,

he braved the common opinions and sentiments of mankind, and wove a web of metaphysical subtleties which has entangled many, and which it would require a more than an ordinary share of penetration and industry entirely to unravel.

(To be continued.)

VARIOUS QUERIES.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

A GENTLEMAN whose whole life, and that not now a very short one, has been spent in literary pursuits, would observe, that a magazine into which queries on natural history and literature in general might be speedily admitted, with at least some faint hopes of an answer, seems to be a desideratum not at present fully provided for in English periodical publications. Under this idea, notwithstanding your apparent rejection of such a department, he would be extremely obliged to you, or to some of your correspondents, to favour him with answers to the following.

1. What is the Linnæan name of the bird which Dr. Tennant in his Indian Recreations, vol. ii. p. 397, calls *Eyrus?* This name, &c. is not found in Lin. Syst. Nat. Edit. Gmelin, nor in Bomare, nor any work on natural history to which the writer can have recourse, though these are not a few. He would also ask and observe the same respecting

2. Cyrus, another name of a bird, which occurs in either Forster's Journey from India, or in Turner's Embassy to Tibet. Are these two names, which seems at least probable, of the same bird?

3. By what formulæ were the cases of *Spherical* Trigonometry answered* before the invention of tables of sines, tangents, &c.?

4. To

* Numerically. I have yet met with no mathematician who could or would answer this question.

4. To what historical or legendary fact does that fine, severe, though neglected satyrist, Oldham, refer in

"How Hosts distrest her smock (Virg. Mary's) for banner bore?"

Where, and by whom is the fact recorded? Thomson has done nothing in illustrating the learned allusions of this "Marcellus of our tongue."

5. One of the most difficult allusions in Spenser's Fairy Queen has been passed over in silence by Upton, Warton, Church, and Todd. It is the "Egyptian Phao." B. 3. C. 2. St. 20. and B. 4. C. 11. S. 49. In what legendary author is this Phao and her tower more fully described? In what edition and page is an illustration to be found? The Querist has often fancied that it is *Phtha*, which from oriental letters might be expressed without much straining in English ones as in Spenser. He would observe also, that representing *Phtha*, the elementary principle of fire, as the allegorical mistress of the philosopher Ptolemy, gives some degree of plausibility at least to this conjecture. Si quid novisti rectius, &c.

6. Homer somewhere calls the grave the *Mouth of Death*. Where? The Querist, though "struck with the love of song" in an extreme degree, is a little too old to undertake the entire perusal, as it might happen, for the sake of finding this single expression, though his present views enforce the wish to be able to refer to it with precision.

7. From a passage in Ben Jonson, which Whalley at least has passed over without notice, it seems to appear that it was the fashion in his time for beaux to have bells appended to their spurs. In the only copy I ever saw of Sturtt's Dresses there is nothing of this. Is there any other testimony of this fashion? Where?

"*Fungoso.* I had spurs of my own, but they were not jinglers."
Every Man out, &c. Act 2. sc. 5.

8. What does the same author mean by "Travels of the Egg"—"Daggers in the Nose"—"Wigh-hie"—"Stramazoun"—"Patoun"—"Receit Reciprocal."—*Same Play*, Act 4. sc. 6.

9. Phin. Fletcher, in Purp. Isl. c. 8. sc. 14. uses the name *Iris*, certainly not the Iris of the Grecian mythology. Does he allude to Eira of the northern mythology in Mallet's North. Ant. vol. i. p. 110. Eng. Tr.? or to Spenser's Tears of the Muses, v. 446. (5 St. of Calliope)? or to Horat. Carm. lib. 2. Od. iii. v. 21-23. Who or what else are we to understand by this name?

10. *Orown*, in Spenser's Eglogue, v. 4. Where? With authorities?

11. M. Drayton is represented by Dr. Towers in the 8vo. Brit. Biog. as having published a poem in 1593, entitled, "Rowland's Sacrifice to the Nine Muses." The editions of his works of 1748 and 1753 have not this piece. Has the Doctor, as I suspect, been guilty of an inaccuracy of expression? Is the piece lost? Or was it esteemed unworthy of republication?

12. Dr. Lind on the scurvy, says, the "first University-professorship of Chemistry was established at Leipzic, and the first professor was a Dr. Martin." page forgot. If this be a real fact, required the date of the foundation, and the name of the founder, with sufficient authorities?

13. Is "Dr. Aikin on Natural History in Poetry" a separate work, or an appendage to some other? If the latter, how to be ordered? by whom published?*

M. D. & L.L. D.

* It is a small work, in crown 8vo. published by Johnson, St. Paul's Churchyard, 1777. *Edit.*

CLASSICAL DISQUISITIONS.

AN ACCOUNT OF SOME MANUSCRIPTS AND EDITIONS OF HOMER.

THE remaining manuscripts of Homer, preserved in various public and private libraries, are numerous, and several of them are of considerable antiquity and great value. The most ancient must, however, fall far short of that remote age in which the poet lived, and are all subsequent to that final settlement of his text, which was probably due to the labours of the grammarians posterior to the christian æra. A few of the more valuable of those which have been hitherto examined and described may now be noticed, commencing with those of our own country.

Cambridge possesses a manuscript, which, if the antiquity which has been ascribed to it could be supported, or rendered probable, might well be regarded as one of the most valuable copies which have been transmitted to us. It is contained in the library of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, bequeathed to that society under peculiar restrictions by Matthew Parker, archbishop of Canterbury. It is written on paper, and contains the Iliad, the Paralipomena of Quintus Calaber, and the Odyssey. On the first page appears the name Theodore, in letters ornamented with gold. Hence it was supposed by Parker and others to have been the property of Theodore, of Tarsus, archbishop of Canterbury in the seventh century, who is said to have brought various manuscripts into this country. This supposition is sufficiently improbable, and does not seem in any degree supported by the characters and appearance of the book itself, which, it is observed by Mr. Nasmith, the editor of the last catalogue of the library in which it is contained, is rather to be referred to an age but little antecedent to the invention of printing. It formerly belonged to the Augustine monks of Canterbury, and is referred to under the title of the Cambridge or the Canterbury MS.

In

In the collection of bishop More, preserved in the university library of Cambridge, there is also a valuable copy of Homer.

The Bodleian library possesses a few manuscripts of Homer, of which Cod. Barocc. 203, is described as the most valuable. Barnes speaks of a MS. of Queen's-college (an error for New-college) so injured by time as to be nearly illegible.

In Eton-college library is preserved a fragment of Homer, containing a few of the first books of the Iliad, accompanied with a considerable number of scholia, referred by Heyne to the second class.

The Harleian collection, preserved in the British Museum, is rich in copies of Homer, of which two may be mentioned as of peculiar value; a MS. of the Iliad, numbered 5693, and one of the Odyssey, 5674.

The former of these is not a MS. of great antiquity, being referred to the fifteenth century. It contains, however, a valuable text, and is enriched with important scholia. It is written on paper, in a coarse but legible character. At the beginning are represented the critical signs employed to illustrate the text of Homer, and their use is described. Some grammatical tracts follow, a part of which has been lost, then the Batrachomyomachia, and the entire Iliad, with interliniary and marginal scholia, to many of which the name of Porphyry* is prefixed. The MS. forms a large volume in folio, consisting of 320 leaves.

The MS. of the Odyssey, No. 5674, was formerly collated by Thomas Bentley, but more recently, and with much greater care and skill, by Mr. Porson, for the edition of Homer published at the Clarendon press in Oxford in the year 1800. It is referred in the Harleian catalogue to the thirteenth century, to which estimate of its age Mr. Porson likewise assents. This MS. is a small folio, on vellum. The text is elegantly written and well preserved, in a character not very dissimilar to the specimen of the Paris MS. of Longinus, represented by Pearce in his preface. The scholia are written on the margins in a minute character, with many contractions, and are apparently of equal antiquity with the text, though it may be doubted whether they were written by the same hand. They frequently refer to the authority of the Alexandrian grammarians, and probably form the most valuable extant collection of scholia on the Odyssey. Some extracts occur in Mr. Porson's collation.

Heyne has recently conjectured that these two MSS. are the celebrated codices Wittiani, which were sold in Holland about the beginning of the last century, and which, to the regret of learned men, were supposed to have been since lost.

This conjecture is strongly confirmed by the inspection of the volumes

* A work attributed to that philosopher, with the title of Ομηρικα ζητηματα is still extant, and has been frequently published. He is supposed, however, to have written a work of much greater extent upon the subject, of which the treatise now extant is perhaps an abridgment, and fragments of which are to be found in the different collections of scholia.

lumes themselves. Though they now stand separately in the catalogue, yet they appear to have been purchased at the same time by the earl of Oxford, the date in each being the same, Feb. 2, 1726-7. They both bear the subscription of Cardinal Seripandi, in the same form, *Antonii Seripandi et amicorum.* That the MSS. of de Wit were formerly in the library of Seripandi, appears from the account of Fabricius, whose words are the following. "Anno MDCCI Dordraci in auctione publica bibliothecæ illustris Jo. de Wit venum expositus fuit Homerus MS. cum obelis Aristarchi, et scholiis MSS. quæ margini adscripta bonam partem Porphyrium auctorem agnoscunt, adjunctæ Procli commentario ad sex libros priores Iliadis, ex bibliotheca Antonii Seripandi cardinalis; tum Odyssea cum antiquis scholiis MSS. copiosis*."

The Harleian MSS. also correspond closely with the account given by Stephen Bergler† of the manuscripts employed by him in his edition of Homer. "Etiam ut accuratissima nostra editio evaderet, (says that editor) nullis neque sumptibus neque laboribus pepercit (H. Witstenius) nam paravit sibi utriusque operis codices MSS. præstantissimos, scholiis nondum editis insignes, sed alterum profundæ antiquitatis nomine longe excellentissimum, alter in frontispicio etiam signa Aristarchi, et Μυοβατραχομαχιαν, uti ibi scriptum habet." This account applies to the MSS. in question, that of the Odyssey being distinguished by its appearance of antiquity, that of the Iliad, exhibiting the signa Aristarchi at the beginning, and containing the Batrachomyomachia. This word, in the title of the poem, is however spelt in the usual way, but at the end it occurs with the peculiarity mentioned by Bergler. Η κρυσῃ μυοβατραχομαχιη τιλος ισχει: which strange line has been absurdly placed among the fragments of Homer.

The MS. of the Iliad possessed by the late Mr. Townley is likewise regarded as one of the most valuable. It was procured by him about the year 1773, along with some other manuscripts, at Rome, and was referred by Asseman, librarian of the Vatican, to the 9th century. It was liberally sent over by its possessor to professor Heyne, for the use of the edition in which he was engaged, and from his description the following account is extracted. The MS. is written on vellum, consisting of 288 leaves, and is accompanied by a series of ancient scholia which, on the first inspection, appeared to be of considerable value and importance. Those of the 1st, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d books were transcribed, and found in general to resemble the 2d Venetian scholia. They are written, if not by the same hand with the Iliad, at least by one of equal antiquity, though with some interlineations of subsequent date and inferior value. M. Heyne had a short time previous to his inspection of this MS. obtained a copy of the scholia which pass under the name of Victorius, and was struck by their correspondence

* For further information respecting the MSS. of De Wit, the prolegomena of Villoison may be consulted, p. xiv.

† The MSS. employed by Bergler, Villoison suspects to have been those of De Wit.

ence with those which accompany the copy of Mr. Townley. A further comparison convinced him that this manuscript was the original source of the scholia, copied by Victorius, and known by his name, a specimen of which was published in the year 1620, and may be seen annexed to some editions of Homer. Heyne likewise supposes the MS. of Mr. Townley to be that described by Lucas Holstenius in his life of Porphyry, as preserved by a noble family of Florence, and possessing scholia ascribed by some to Porphyry, by others to an author still more ancient. In common with some other MSS. it wants the catalogue.

The royal library at Paris before the revolution contained sixteen manuscripts of the Iliad, and seven of the Odyssey, chiefly of recent date. It now possesses the celebrated Venetian manuscripts, from which Villoison prepared his valuable edition of the Iliad.

In the public library at Leyden is a celebrated manuscript, with scholia of the second class, some specimens of which have been published by Valckenaer and Wassenbergh. The publication of Valckenaer was indeed that which first directed general attention to the inedited scholia. In the library at Leipsic is preserved a manuscript with similar scholia, which was collated for the edition of Ernesti. The public library at Breslau possesses, or did possess, six manuscripts of Homer, collated for the edition of Heyne. There are seven manuscripts of no great antiquity in the imperial library at Vienna, the text of one of which (No. 39) has been published by Alter. There are a few manuscripts of Homer at Moscow, one of which is said to be valuable.

The libraries of Italy have been despoiled of their best treasures, yet Milan, Venice, Florence, and Rome still possess many manuscripts. An account of the MSS. of Homer in the Medicean library at Florence, may be seen in Bandini's laborious and valuable catalogue.

In the library of the Escurial are three MSS. one of which is referred to the eleventh century, and another is said to be of still older date. The library at Madrid contains a few copies of little peculiar value.

The works of Homer were first printed at Florence in the year 1488. Bibliographers have enlarged with pleasure on the splendour and beauty of this edition, which, considering the age in which it was undertaken, is indeed a noble monument to the taste, spirit, and industry of those who projected and executed it. The expence was supplied by two brothers of the name of Nerlius or Nerius, and John Acciaioli; the superintendence of the edition devolved on Demetrius, the Cretan, and Demetrius Chalcondylas, an Athenian. The work is in two volumes folio. Harles observes, that some copies were printed on vellum, on which Mr. Dibdin remarks, that he has examined nearly forty catalogues, and has not been able to discover such a copy. We may conclude, therefore, that they are very scarce. There are, however, two such copies, one of which wants the Iliad, preserved among the manuscripts in the Medicean library, as appears from the catalogue of Bandini. The beauty and rarity of this edition give it a high rank in the estimation of the collector; it deserves likewise the more valuable

able praise of correctness, containing many good readings, which have been neglected in subsequent editions, and is in every respect a production of great merit.

The second edition of the works of Homer is that of Aldus, printed in 8vo. 1504. It is taken from the Florentine edition, copying in many places even the typographical errors.

The second edition by Aldus was published in 1517, and is regarded as more valuable than the preceding. It contains many alterations of the text, though the preface remains the same as in the preceding edition, nor is any account given of the source of the corrections. Aldus published a third edition in the year 1524, which is held in less esteem than either of the preceding.

The first Juntine edition appeared in 1519, but is a work of no peculiar value, except for its antiquity and rarity, being a copy of the second Aldine. The editor was Franciscus, whose dedications accompany the work. The second Juntine edition, published 1537, by the same Franciscus, is more valued, though Heyne deducts something from the praises which have been bestowed upon it.

There are four editions printed at Strasburgh, by Cephalæus, 1525, 34, 42, 50. The first contains a selection of various readings from the Florentine and Aldine copies, and has been placed in the rank of critical editions. The editor of the second professes to have examined some ancient copies, without specifying what they are. There is a fifth Strasburgh edition, by the heirs of Cephalæus, 1563. Other early editions were printed at Venice and Louvain, of little intrinsic importance.

A splendid and important edition was published at Rome, 1542–1550, containing the text of Homer, and the commentaries of Eustáthius. Some manuscript appears to have been employed in constituting the text of this valuable edition. It was reprinted at Basil, in three vols. folio, 1559–60. There is an abridgment of Eustathius, Basil, 1558, folio.

Several editions appeared at Basil in the sixteenth century, *cum schol. br.* which present nothing memorable.

In 1554, Turnebus published at Paris an edition of the Iliad, the text of which was derived from a diligent collation of preceding editions, especially that of Rome. Some other editions printed about this time, and valued for their elegance, we omit.

The splendid publication of H. Stephens, entitled, *Poetæ Græci principes heroici carminis*, containing the works of Homer, appeared in 1566. He professes to have consulted various editions, to the number of eighteen, and he appears also to have employed a MS. to the authority of which he appeals in various parts of his Thesaurus.

Various editions were printed at Paris, with the commentaries of Spondanus, 1583, 1606; with the translation of Castalio, 1561, 1567.

The intervening editions, till that of Schrevelius, we pass over, though some of them are distinguished by rarity. Under the superintendence of that editor a beautiful edition of the works of Homer issued

issued from the press of Elzevir, L. Bat. 2 vols. 4to. 1656. This edition has incurred severe reproach on account of the mutilations and corruptions of the scholia, which were pointed out by Meric Casaubon, in a diatribe devoted to the subject, and in the preface of the Cambridge editors of the Iliad, 1689, who bestowed considerable care on the collation of the text with early editions, and on the correction of the scholia, and added extracts of MS. collations by Aloys. Alamannus from the margin of a copy of the Florentine edition.

A small, but elegant and correct edition, was published at Amsterdam, 1707, 2 vols. 12mo. The printer was Henry Wetstein; the editors were J. H. Lederlin, and, after his death, the celebrated Stephen Bergler,* a native of Transylvania. The prefaces are by the latter. He states himself to have collated the Florentine edition, and two excellent MSS. one of the Iliad, the other of the Odyssey. These manuscripts, there is great reason to suppose, are the Codd. Harl. 5693, 5674.

Joshua Barnes published his celebrated edition at Cambridge 1711, 2 vols. 4to. Though the judgment and critical skill of Barnes were inadequate to the task which he undertook, yet the services which he rendered to Homer, by the collation of various readings from MSS. and editions, were considerable. Some severe animadversions of Dr. Bentley on this edition appear in a letter to Davies, published at the close of the last edition of the dissertation of Phalaris. Barnes died soon after the publication of his work, on which he had expended his whole fortune.

In 1729 was published Clarke's splendid edition of the Iliad, in 2 vols. 4to. The notes are chiefly valuable for their clear illustrations of certain principles of grammar and prosody, which had been previously little observed. No manuscripts were consulted by Dr. Clarke, but in the second volume some imperfect collations of an Harleian (5693) and some Italian MSS. by Thomas Bentley, are inserted by the younger Clarke, who superintended that part of the edition after the death of his father. The Iliad has been repeatedly but inaccurately reprinted as a school book.

A splendid edition of the text of Homer was published at Glasgow, by Foulis, 1756–8, 4 vols. folio, under the care of James Moor, Greek Professor of the university, and G. Muirhead, in which remarkable attention was paid to typographical accuracy, each sheet being seven times revised.

Ernesti's edition (1759, 5 vols. 8vo.) is a republication of that of Clarke, with various improvements and additions by the editor, and especially the collation of a valuable Leipsic MS. The fifth volume contains the hymns and smaller poems.

Villoison's most valuable edition of the Iliad (Venet. fol.) appeared in 1788, accompanied by the Venetian scholia, which we have repeatedly

* Some curious particulars respecting the life of this unfortunate scholar may be seen in the prolegomena of Villoison.

edly had occasion to mention, and preceded by the learned prolegomena of the editor.

Wolf, the celebrated professor of Halle, has published several editions of Homer. The first appeared in 1784, in two volumes 8vo. with Kuster's critical history of Homer. The second, with a text revised from the edition of Villoison, was published in 1794, in five volumes, one of which contains the celebrated prolegomena, which still remain imperfect. A third and beautiful edition of the Iliad was given by the same editor, Lips. 1804, with a new preface, in which he lays down the principles of a critical revisal of Homer's text, and gives various instances of their application.

An edition of the works of Homer was printed in a splendid form at the Clarendon press (1800) under the patronage of the Grenville family. The Odyssey is rendered particularly valuable, by the collation of the celebrated Harleian MS. (5674) furnished by Mr. Porson, who has likewise given various specimens of the important scholia by which it is accompanied.

Heyne's elaborate and long expected edition of the Iliad appeared at Leipsic, 1802, 8 vols. 8vo. The two first volumes contain the Greek text with short notes; the Latin translation, with an account of editions and critical subsidia, occupies the third; the remaining five comprehend the various readings, annotations, and excursus, and certainly form the richest collection yet extant of materials for the correction and illustration of Homer.

An edition of the works of Homer, with a text constituted from the best authorities, and with the restoration of the digamma, has been announced by Mr. Kidd, whose well known qualifications for this object lead us to expect with impatience the appearance of his work.

In this enumeration many editions have been omitted, which are little more than reimpressions of those which preceded them. The following may be considered as the chief early editions of critical authority: the *editio princeps* of Florence, 1488, the second Aldine edition, the first Strasburgh, that of Rome, with the commentaries of Eustathius, those of Turnebus and Stephanus, the latter of which is regarded as the basis of the common text. Of these the principal, in critical value, are the Florentine and Roman.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GRECIAN DRAMA.

No. 4.—AJAX.

THIS play represents the madness of a hero jealous of his honour, and smarting from an indignity at the refusal of his claim to the armour of Achilles, and the preference given by his countrymen to a hated rival.

The effects of opposition on a mind obstinate, fierce and ungovernable, like that of Ajax, are pourtrayed to the life in the "method of his madness," and the dark and mysterious portent of his words in intervals

tervals of serenity. He had been presented with a sword by Hector, his mortal enemy. With this weapon he slaughtered a herd of cattle which his feverish imagination pictured as his enemies. On returning to his senses he is bent on self-destruction, from which Tecmessa, a Lycian princess, whom he had led into captivity, and afterwards married, endeavours to dissuade him in a speech overflowing with tenderness, and melancholy presages of the misfortunes that will befall his surviving wife and child, when deprived of their protector. The expostulations of a female in a barbarous age met with but little attention; and the poet required all the impassioned eloquence of which he was master to make the impression described on the resolution of Ajax probable or agreeable to a Grecian audience. But the genius of Sophocles courted difficulties, which it could so easily surmount. The point of time and circumstances which give rise to the speeches of Tecmessa, Ajax, Electra, and Philoctetes, are so momentous and unexpected, that most poets would have withdrawn from sight those scenes which he ventures to represent. The gentle appeal of Tecmessa in behalf of herself and infant, for some time reconciles her husband to life. He answers by shewing how vain are the predeterminations and even oaths of man, which are subject to the controul of time, or the over-ruling sway of superior eloquence; and thus, ungraciously indeed, implies his resolution to live, and to protect his family. In doing this he resolves to bury the sword yet reeking with blood. At the mention of this ominous weapon his reason again becomes clouded, and in gloomy and mysterious language he hints to all but his wife his resolution to commit suicide. He hastens to the shore, where his body is discovered after the perpetration of the deed.

TECMESSA TO AJAX,

Dissuading him from putting an end to his life.

TECMESSA.

Oh, my lov'd lord, in vain we strive to force
The will of fortune, and arrest her course;
I too was free—a little season bow'd
My head, and mix'd me with the menial crowd;
The daughter of a prince, by thee subdued,
I chang'd my titled rank for servitude;
But yet I boast as worthy of my line
A noble heart—and all that heart is thine:—
Oh! then I pray thee by the powers above,
By every past endearment of our love,
Forsake me not to live a life of pain,
And unregarded drag the galling chain.
For that sad day, when thou shalt cease to be,
Beholds me led in base captivity,
By some stern lord dishonour'd and revil'd
To eat the bread of slavery with thy child.

Then shall some foe exclaim, with bitter hate,
Wounding a heart deserted by its mate,
" Our champion is no more—behold his bride
"'Sunk to a servant from her former pride."
Such rank abuse when thou, my prince, art gone,
Awaits thy consort and unfriended son.
Relent in pity to thy father's years—
Be merciful and spare thy mother's tears;
Who waits to greet her child with anxious eyes,
And listen to his voice before she dies.
But most of all, this infant boy to save,
Blot out thy fatal longing for the grave,
Whom ruin waits upon the world's wide stage,
Beneath some mean betrayer of his age;
These are the blessings, noble chieftain, left
To him, to me, of thy protection 'reft.
Where shall I turn? where seek a friend's redress?
Where fly from foes, and shield my feebleness?
I have no country now—my mother bled
Beneath thy sword—my sire is with the dead—
Thou only dost remain—And oh! I see
Friends, parents, riches, country—all in thee.
Live—I command thee—live—and bring to mind
All that for thee a loving wife resign'd;
All, that for thee I have endur'd, recall,
And only live—and thou repay'st me all.

AJAX.

Time steals unheard away, and brings to light
Things dark, and hides whate'er was known in night.
All things *may* be—a future day shall break
Our sacred oaths, and make the strongest weak.
I, who but late had steel'd my heart, am bent
E'en by this woman's voice, and now relent
In pity to my child, and gentle bride,
Here left to insult, and my rival's pride.
But now I hasten to the steepy shore,
To cleanse these tell-tale hands, and then implore
The power that stirs me thus 'gainst human kind,
To calm with reason my disorder'd mind;
And in some spot from public haunt remote
Bury this sword, where never eye shall note,
Deep in the ground; and may the powers of night
Keep it for ever hid from mortal sight;
And be that day accursed in my life
When this dire token of eternal strife
Came from the hand of him I hated most,
And brought dishonour from our Grecian host.

Well

Well had I never worn it—for the wise
Suspect a bane in gifts from enemies:
Rest, rest my heart—submit, thou princely soul,
To heav'n's high will, and mightier man's controul;
Bow to the chiefs who hold superior sway,
Attend their sovereign mandates, and obey;
As things, that shew the most unbending, force
Their stubborn wills, and yield to nature's course.
For see how churlish winter quits his reign
When summer comes, and clothes the fruitful plain;
And the black circle of the sullen night
Flies the grey freshness of Aurora's light;
How the loud storm that lately swell'd the deep,
Quell'd by a softer breath, is hush'd to sleep;
And all-subduing slumber flies at last,
Bursting the chains that held our senses fast;
Man, only man, yet stubborn and untaught,
Breaks nature's laws, and sets her power at naught.
In youth (e'er yet my wayward fits began,
Ere yet by heav'n deserted and by man,)
If any friend had play'd the torturer's part,
I rag'd, but soon restor'd him to my heart,
Yet so restor'd him, that his changing will
Should lose the opportunity of ill;
For even in strictest friendship we shall find
A faithless haven from a world unkind.
But wherefore talk I thus? within thy tent
Haste, my Tecmessa—pray that heav'n relents
Its aid for blessings on my head implore,
To clear my mind, and wandering sense restore—
And you, the comrades of my dangers, tend
This gentle lady, mindful of your friend;
And tell my brother, since I haste alone
In quest of calmness to a place unknown,
To love whom best I lov'd, a brother's part,
And wear my image ever in his heart.
And so farewel—my woes will shortly cease,
And ye shall hear that all with me is peace.

NARVA.

ACCOUNTS OF, AND EXTRACTS FROM, RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS.

ENCYCLOPEDICAL SURVEY, &c.—*(continued.)*

On the Delights of Knowledge.

Every thing is deemed excellent, either upon its own account, or for the sake of something else. Knowledge unites these two, for in itself it affords us pleasure, and is sought on account of its utility.

On the Utility of Knowledge.

Happiness consists in the acquisition of real advantages, and the removal of all evil. It has reference to both worlds, and the whole divides into 4 sections.

Section 1.

Of the Spiritual Advantages of Knowledge.

These advantages are either manifest or secret. The first is mentioned by the Prophet when he says, *Learn knowledge, for whoever learneth her, feareth God.*

And the second when he says, *And whoever is instructed in her giveth alms*, &c.

Of its earthly Advantages.

These are either real or conventional.

The first may be divided into

1. Tranquillity. 2. Active power.

1. Restlessness arises from

a. Actual mental suffering,

b. Mere negation of pleasure.

Each of these conditions may be external or internal.

When the Prophet says, *knowledge is a friend in the desert*, he means the first, and gives this as the means of raising us above fear and anxiety. When the divine teacher calls wisdom *a companion in travels*, he means the outward joyless condition, for the traveller with this assistance maintains an evenness of mind, dissipates his melancholy, and patiently supports his absence from friends and country.

The Prophet further says, *she is a companion in solitude*, alluding to the internal uneasy condition of mind; for knowledge by her inventions preserves the intellects of the recluse unimpaired, and supplies in some degree the want of cultivated society.

He adds, *she is a guide through joy and grief, through the past and the future*, because knowledge sharpens the judgment, and guides the possessor of it rightly in prosperity and adversity. Ignorance makes the soul joyless, and the heart pines away for want of necessary light. Knowledge extinguishes these sensations, and restores tranquillity, the first of earthly blessings.

Active

Active power.

1. Power to annihilate evil and avert injury, alluded to by the Prophet when he calls it *armour against the enemy.*

2. Power of acquiring and doing good. *She is an ornament for a friend*, because a cultivated mind, through its knowledge, attracts friends.

Of the advantages of respect and merit acquired through knowledge.

1. Merit in the eyes of God.

2. Respect from the higher classes of beings.

3. Respect from the lower.

The Prophet says, *Through knowledge the Almighty exalts men*; that is, he magnifies their power and consequence, and *makes them sovereigns in the empire of truth and goodness.* They obtain power thereby to do good and promote truth, either by public consequence as judges and governors, or by inward dignity as preachers and imams, whose works are imitated, whose actions are set up for models. The Prophet's words allude to the higher class of created beings, when he says, *angels long for their friendship, and overshadow them with their wings;* that is, angels willingly take up their abode in those hearts that have conquered their predominant passions; they long for the love of those who have made themselves perfect masters of their own hearts, and bless them and overshadow them. The conclusion refers to the dependence of the animal creation on man.

Of the spiritual Evils prevented by Knowledge.

These are, 1. Commissions of sin. 2. Omissions of duty.

To the first alludes the saying, *The study of wisdom is a substitute for fasting*, because abstinence is the ordinary method of taming wicked lusts.

Omissions proceed from indolence or a bad disposition; therefore, says the ambassador of God, *the extension of wisdom is the substitute of prayer*, because prayer is the mode of correcting and stimulating the soul.

Of earthly Evils prevented by Knowledge.

These are twofold. 1. The removal of hatred: therefore, says the Prophet, *she makes all the world friends*, because virtue and goodwill are the result of real knowledge.

2. The removal of such evils as arise from confounding vice and virtue.

Glory to the first possessor of knowledge, the ambassador of God.

Haji Khalfa next considers the origin of the sciences, which he discovers in the very nature of man, as made by a beneficent Creator, a rational and immortal being. As man was designed for society, language was indispensable to him, that he might express his own feelings and know the feelings of others; therefore divine inspiration led him to discover the use of the organs of speech; and men of warmer feelings and higher genius struck out, and in time completed, the art of conveying their meaning to the absent.

Of

Of the division of mankind, according to their religious systems. —1. The Sceptics. 2. The Materialists. 3. The Philosophers, who consider wisdom as the centre of all perfection, and place happiness and virtue in knowledge. 4. The Sabæans, who differ from the Philosophers chiefly by allowing natural national laws: some of them believe in the earliest revelations, but pay no respect to the later; thus they acknowledge the two Hermeses, *i. e.* Seth and Enoch, as Prophets. 5. Those that acknowledge all revelations but the Mohammedan. 6. The Moslems, who are split into 73 sects, of which there are 8 principal ones. 1. Motasalites. 2. Shiites. 3. Khawarejites. 4. Rajebites. 5. Najerites. 6. Jaberites. 7. Moshbehites. 8. Najites, and the Sunna, or the true church.

Of the divisions of mankind, according to their studies. These he divides into the, 1. Hindoos. 2. Persians. 3. Chaldæans. 4. Greeks. 5. Romans. 6. Egyptians. 7. Arabs, to each of whom he devotes a small section. Of the Hindoos he observes, that the Almighty has branded them with a black complexion, on account of their bad qualities. Of the Persians, that their system of the motion of the stars, called the great Persian epoch of twelve thousand, is the most correct. Ibnal-Mokna says, the Persian dialects were the Pehlewi, so called from the district of Felilet, which comprehended the five states of Isfahan, Rei, Hamadan, Nehawend, and Azerbijin; the Deri, or court dialect spoken at Medain, the capital of the Sassanides, and in the eastern part of Khorasan; the Farsi, or language of Persia; the Chusi, or the private language of the nobility; and the Suriari, or Assyrian. Of the Romans, that they wrote from left to right, in order to lessen the motion of the spleen or heart. Of the Arabians, that their language is the most cultivated and polished of all, as far as his knowledge extends; and that the sciences, of which they may be proud, are grammar, poetry, eloquence, and biography. This observation applies to their age of ignorance, as they call the period previous to Mohammed. In the beginning of Islam, says he, the Arabs only cultivated the knowledge of their own language, law, and medicine. The other sciences were neglected, lest attention should have been drawn aside from religion before it was firmly established. It is related that the Moslems burnt all the books that they found in the conquered countries, and that they were forbidden to read the Pentateuch and gospel: In the life time of the Prophet and his disciples, it would have been superfluous to have committed the Koran to writing; and it is even recorded, that Sawal-hasri in vain asked permission of the Prophet to write down his revelations. It is said that Ibni Abbas forbade writing, and was accustomed to say, "*all that preceded you, and knew the art of writing, lived in error.*" A man once said to him, "Sir, I have written a book, which I will dedicate to you. Ibni Abbas took the book and threw it into the water; and being asked why he had done so, replied, "Writers trust to writing, and cease to preserve things in memory." These men maintained, not without reason, that writing sometimes magnifies, sometimes diminishes, and may always be altered. Such alteration is impossible in oral tradition, because

cause it relies upon the memory and speaks from knowledge, while the book-learned speaks from obscurity and only from what he has read. It is not ascertained who was the first Mussulman that wrote a book; but some say the Imam Abdulmelik Ben Abdulasis Ben Jarihal Kasri, who died in the year 156 of the Hegira; but his work, and all those written for a long time after, were merely explanatory of the Koran; the other sciences remained neglected during the whole period of the Ommiades, but with the house of Abbas they too mounted the throne.

There are several sorts of scientific books according to the several designs of authors; but considered with respect to their contents, there are no more than two classes: the first, which is *historical* or *political*, and the second, which is properly *science*. Scientific works are divided into seven classes, for the author either discerns something new *(original works)* or finishes what was left imperfect *(continuations)* or explains dark passages *(commentaries)* or shortens long works *(abridgments)* or collects scattered information *(collections)* or methodizes what is confused *(arrangement)* or finally rectifies errors *(improved editions)*. There are five methods of teaching, διάιρεσις, συνθεσις, ἀνάλυσις, ὁρισμὸς, ἀπόδειξις, but the latter can only be strictly used in the mathematics. An author ought to write so clearly as never to require a commentator; yet there are three things which render a commentary indispensable. 1. The mysterious excellence of the writer, whose expressions are only perfectly understood by a similar genius. This is the origin of all theological commentaries. 2. The omission of the premises. 3. Allegory, and the use of peculiar words and phrases.

The sciences cultivated in Islamiah are of two kinds. 1. The natural or philosophical sciences, and 2. The traditional or positive, which originate from revelation.

The student must first learn the commands of God, and the duties that are deduced from them. These are contained in the Koran and the Sunnah. He must examine whether they require any verbal explanation, i. e. he must study *criticism*. He must be able to assign traditions to their real reporters, and to judge of their authenticity *(knowledge of traditions)*. He must reduce the religious precepts from their source *(dogmatic)* and apply them to civil society *(law)*. A knowledge of etymology and grammar is necessary for a thorough understanding of the Koran. Some of the earliest divisions of these sciences are prohibited; it is no longer lawful, for instance, to study the Pentateuch or gospels. These sciences have in Islamiah reached the highest attainable perfection.

(To be continued.)

L'AMADIGI DI BERNARDO TASSO.

(Concluded from Vol. I. p. 387.)

11. Mirinda is conducted by Lucina, the Lady of the Lake, whom she has rescued, to her palace, where, while she is unarming and attiring

tiring herself in the dress of her sex, Ardelio also arrives, the lady having sent for him. Lucina shows her the pictures of many beautiful women, made by her mother's art, and being the portraits of those who are as yet unborn. By this clumsy contrivance, after Ariosto, Bernardo compliments some of his noble and royal contemporaries; the two last who figure in this last exhibition are Mary of England, who has restored her people to the true faith, from which they had been led astray, now the worthy wife of Philip of Spain; and her sister Elizabeth, who is worthy to be regarded by such a king as his own child, and to whom heaven has indulged all that it ever vouchsafes to the most beloved soul. The lady then tells Mirinda that she knows her anxious wish to discover her parents and will gratify it. You are, said she, the daughter of king Perion, who, seeking adventures, came to the court of Hungary, at such time as the king was absent; the queen fell in love with him, and he left her pregnant. One damsel only knew the secret, and was present at her delivery; and while they were deliberating how to send away the infant, an eagle pounced down and carried it away. A noble enchantress, who dwells near Buda, upon the Drave, had sent him; she it was who brought Mirinda up, and after her mother's death Lucina assures her she will succeed to the throne. The youth whom she has seen in dreams is Alidoro, and he also is enamoured of her; she will soon meet him, but great dangers are they both doomed to undergo and to overcome, and many times is the clear water to be dyed with her blood. She then gives her a damsel, by name Alfesibia, to accompany her, who will heal her wounds and assist her with good counsel; and with her and Ardelio Mirinda departs.

Alidoro travels on, still looking every where for Mirinda; he comes to a goodly meadow, planted round with rosiers, and then he sees an ivory horn hanging from a pillar by a chain of gold. Upon the pillar is written, "here may a servant of love display his valour." He winds the horn; immediately two damsels come down the hill and two squires carrying two lances. They tell him, that at the end of that meadow is a narrow pass between two rivers, through which is the straight road to England, and there two excellent knights have erected a temple to Disdain, and will suffer none to pass unless he confess that Love is ungrateful and a tyrant, and women without faith or affection, otherwise he must do battle with one of them, and if he be vanquished, leave his arms and horse. This custom they have continued so long and so successfully, that the temple is full of their trophies. Alidoro willingly undertakes this adventure, for the honour of womankind.

Floridante meets an old man, late in the evening, and enquires of him the way to the perilous forest. The old man tells him it is madness to wish to know, for if he had 8000 knights in his company they would lose their lives in the adventure, and their souls for the desperate folly of attempting it. While they are talking they discover a knight leaning against a tree to avoid the cold moonlight; he has lost his armour at the three bridges where Alidoro lost his shield. Floridante, as soon as it is day-light, goes to try his fortune there.

He

He wins the first pass, and is crowned with a golden garland; he wins the second also, and receives the magic mirror, in which he instantly looks for his lady, whom he sees working the story of Jupiter and Europa in silk and gold. The third statue sounds the horn, and the giant appears upon the third bridge. Floridante kills him. Then the statue salutes him with music as sweet as a Syren's song, and a shower of roses descends. He now sees a tablet of white marble on the bridge, whereon is written—that he who atchieves that adventure shall kill the tyrant, and deliver all that country from the oppression in which he has held it since he won the Caledonian forest. That this would be so was not to be doubted, for Argea made the enchantment, and she knew.

12. Amadis requests leave of his father to depart, and goes to Calais. Almost the whole of this book is filled with a lecture on the art of war, delivered by king Perion. Part of his advice is, that in pitching a camp he should dispose of the different nations separately, and not quarter a Spaniard with a Frenchman, nor a Scot with a Dane or an Englishman.

13. Amadis delivers Urganda's friend from the castle of Bradoyd, and knights a child who beheld the exploit. Alidoro conquers the two knights. Mirinda comes to the banks of a river which are planted with myrtle; she sees a fair knight, royally attired, lying in a boat under a bower of roses; two damsels in white garments were rowing. He was stretched upon a couch, and his countenance was as one who suffered. Mirinda asked of the damsels who he was, and whither he was going.

14. Floridante now proceeds to receive the last guerdon of his victory, and asks of the statue who is the lady of whom he is enamoured. She is daughter of Argea, the fairy queen, who dwells sometimes in the Happy Islands, sometimes in a wild mountain nigh at hand. The statue then gives him instructions how to find the perilous forest, and then disappears, the rivers and bridges disappear also, and nothing remains but the spoils of those who have failed in the adventure. From these he picks up Alidoro's shield of the picture, thinking it too beautiful to be left there. He now looks about for some habitation where he may have his wounds drest, for they, says the poet, were no joke. Towards evening he espies a tent, spread by four dwarfs and a damsel, who comes and invites him in, telling him that Argea, the royal fairy, has sent her. Here he is cured: he gives the damsel the crown of gold which he had won; bids her tell Argea, that wherever he may be, he is at her service, and departs. Presently he meets a knight in black armour; it is Alidoro, who sees his shield, and forgetting how he had lost it, attacks the possessor. But Alidoro is overcome, and falls senseless at the feet of Floridante, whose squire Salibero binds up his wounds, and then leaving him to the care of his own dwarf, they proceed in quest of the perilous forest.

Amadis comes to Dardan's castle; the story proceeds as in the original romance, till the combat is begun in the presence of king Lisuarte.

15. The knight whom Mirinda has met in the boat, is son and heir of the king of Norbellanda. He has been two years desperately in love with a lady who slights him, and is now going in pursuance of a vow to seek relief at a famous temple of love near at hand. No one can enter this temple if he have committed any error in love, till he has atoned for it in a place called Love's Purgatory, where, though there is no purifying fire, there is no joy or comfort, and certain ministers of the god there purge them of their offences. When this is performed, a dame more lean than Famine herself, leads the votary to the vestibule of the temple, which is full of urns. Two beautiful youths, who are the priests, then plunge him thrice in a bath, after which they lead him before an idol of Cupid, formed of Parian marble; a damsel, clad in white, and of heavenly beauty, brings him a transparent urn, its size is in proportion to the measure of the penitent's offences, and he must fill it with tears before his pain can abate or he can receive any aid from the god, but as soon as the urn is full he is free from pain. Sometimes Love tempers an over ardent passion by touching the sufferer with one of his leaden darts, and sometimes sends his fire to kindle the heart of an ingrate. Ardelio hearing this, determines to go thither for relief, and leaves Mirinda. She proceeds with her damsel, and finds Alidoro still senseless after his combat with Floridante, his head lying on the lap of his dwarf; she draws nigh, and recognizes the image of her dream. As soon as she hears how he had been brought into this state, leaving Alfesibea to look to his wounds, she spurs on to overtake his conqueror and revenge him. She finds him and his squire Salibero sleeping, and the shield hanging by them, on which to her wonder she recognizes her own picture. She takes it and awakens Floridante, and defies him, but seeing that he is wounded, offers to meet him a month hence and do battle, saying that she has a better right to the shield than he. A long battle ensues, in which Mirinda is evidently inferior, but a damsel comes up and stays Floridante's hand, who knows her to be the same that had formerly been sent him by his lady. She persuades Mirinda to raise her beaver, and then Floridante seeing that the picture on the shield is her's, acknowledges her right. They make themselves known to each other, and find that they are cousins, and Floridante tells her that the child of the sea is her brother. She then leaves him, and the damsel, whose name is Olinzia, tells him that his mistress Filidora has sent him by a dwarf a suit of armour of adamantine strength, and a surcoat, her own work, representing the story of Jupiter and Europa.

16. While Alfesibea is administering help to Alidoro, a troop of dames and damsels come up, and carry him to a place where he may be healed; they then send out in search of Mirinda.

During the battle between Amadis and Dardan a black car comes up, drawn by black horses, all the attendants being in black also; a lady is lying in it, pale and emaciated, and shedding floods of tears. When the battle is over, and Dardan has killed himself (as in the romance) it appears that this is the daughter of the king of Poland, who sixteen years ago left her to succeed him. Her guardian was ambi-

tious

tious that she should marry his son, and had contrived treacherously to introduce him into her bed, but she alarmed the court, and for this treason put him and all his suit to death, except one sister. This sister being an enchantress avenged them, for she laid a spell upon her that she should never cease weeping day nor night till the best knight in the world should wipe her tears with the veil of the loveliest damsel. This hour they trust is now come, for they have lately met Urganda, who has told them so, and giving them in the golden caskets the portraits of those who are to disenchant her, they prove to be the portraits of Amadis and Oriana, and the tears of the queen are dried.

Mirinda, endeavouring to return to the place where she had left Alidoro and Alfesibea loses herself. She hears a voice, and presently the sound as of a huntsman's horn.

17. Mirinda knows not that she is in the wood of wonders. She comes to a column upon which there is an inscription, which tells her that they who lie down to sleep beside it shall see the person whom they love best. Her dreams are of course of Alidoro, whom she hears accusing her of cruelty, in having so soon left him. In the morning she sees a golden chariot, drawn by four horses over the plain, covered with silk and gold, but without a driver. She rides towards it, and her horse, when he comes within two paces of it, can go no farther, but a white hand is put forth from the car, which beckons her. Again she follows, and again the horse is checked by the spell; she dismounts to follow it on foot, her horse runs away, and she herself finds the same effect of enchantment. Still the hand beckons her, and she throws away helmet and shield to follow it with less fatigue, being determined to see the end of the adventure.

Alidoro, who is now recovered, departs with Alfesibea in quest of Mirinda: they meet with a beautiful lady, with six knights for her guard. He thinking of other things did not heed them, and they insist upon his jousting with them; he overthrows them all; one of them demands the sword combat, and Alidoro in wrath at last is about to cut off his head, when the lady intercedes. She takes the conqueror home to be her guest, and falls passionately in love with him.

While Olinzia is talking with Floridante, the dwarf comes up without the armour or the surcoat. A knight, he says, has with the utmost courtesy taken them from him, though with no other intent than that he for whom they are designed may come and do battle with him. Floridante immediately rides to the place where he is to be found, and after a few preliminaries, equally courteous on either side, they begin their combat.

18. Amadis has his interview with Oriana at the window.

Ardelio and the prince of Norbellanda arrive at the temple of love, and pass through the ceremonies, which, unskilfully enough, have been described before they get there. The god touches them with his leaden arrow, and their hearts are instantly at rest.

Mirinda follows the car till it enters a rock. Two tygers attack her at the entrance, whom she kills. A voice threatens her for this, and she is covered with a cloud; on its dispersing she beholds that he who menaces

menaces her is an old man, with a long beard and angry countenance, standing on the top of a sumptuous palace; she beholds Alidoro within, disporting among knights and ladies, but when she would have entered to him, a fire rises and fills up the golden gate, but she passes through it; the company at her approach fly into a grove; she pursues, and takes off all her armour, because she cannot overtake them.

While she is thus following the phantom of Alidoro, he is with Lucilla. She is the sister of that knight who has been the successful lover of the princess of Seville, and is condemned to death with her; her present journey was to the court of king Lisuarte, to seek for one who would undertake the combat on his behalf. Alidoro promises this, before he knows it was necessary to cross the sea; he passes, however, five days first in seeking for Mirinda; then dismissing his friend Alfesibea upon that search, he embarks with Lucilla, who becomes hourly more and more enamoured of him.

19. They are overtaken by a tremendous storm. Floridante and his unknown antagonist fight so desperately, that though he is something less hurt than the other, it is plain both must die should the battle be continued. A damsel arrives at Lisuarte's court, and tells Amadis how his brother has conquered the giant of the rock of Galtares, on which occasion he relates to the queen how Galaor had, when an infant, been lost. Amadis leaves court to seek him; he kills Dardan's cousin, and meets with Ardian the dwarf.

20. The whole enchantment vanishes from Mirinda's eyes; she then looks for her arms, which she had thrown away, and finds every thing except the shield with her own picture. A lion meets her, but instead of attacking her, leads her to a tent, where Lucina, the lady of the lake, awaits her. She tells her that what she has seen is nothing strange, for all travellers are deluded with such deceptions in the wood of wonders; that Alidoro is finally to be her husband, and it is vain and impious to hope this can be before the time appointed; and that she must go to the sea-coast of Ireland, where she will find a bark ready, with fit armour and all things needful.

Alidoro and Lucilla meantime reach an island at the mouth of the Loire. He and the lady land; they meet two damsels in a gilded boat upon a little river, and learn from them that there is a great adventure to be atchieved here. Four years ago a youthful lord of Spain ran away with a princess of Lamagna, and brought her to this island, where they lived happily, till the emperor entreated the fairy Dragontina to punish them. Accordingly she made here three enchanted gardens, and inclosed the husband in a crystal tomb alive, giving the princess a golden key, with which she has ever since been trying to open it in vain, nor will it be opened till a knight arrives, who by his valour shall win his way there, and shall bring with him a lady of surprising beauty. They proceed to try the adventure, and approach the gateway, over which two little loves stand, each holding a trumpet, which they sound. Immediately a beast rushes out and the golden gate closes. This beast is truly a terrible one; he breathes fire, he has two horns so sharp and strong that they could pierce through steel as easily

easily as wax; at each ear he has two balls of iron (such as were swung from maces) hanging by chains of iron, which he can manage with his ears to his wish, and at the end of a long tail he has a sword. His back is covered with scales, like natural armour. Alidoro, however, cuts off horns, ear-balls, and the sword at his tail, and the mutilated monster then runs away. The loves again sound their trumpets, and a damsel, clad in green, and as beautiful as the spring, opens the garden gate, and admits them.

21. A huge dragon interrupts the battle between Floridante and his unknown antagonist. It is the serpent ship of Urganda borrowed from Esplandian, and here made to travel by land. The door in the side opens, and a dame sent by Urganda comes out on horseback, puts an end to their strife, and introduces Floridante to his cousin Galaor, of whose prowess he has had such good proof. They are healed in the chambers of the serpent by a damsel of the fairy queen Argea; take leave of each other, and go their way.

The first adventure of Amadis with Arcalaus, the enchanter.

22. Alidoro and Lucilla drink in these gardens of a fountain, which makes him as passionately enamoured as her, and puts every thing else out of mind.

Floridante meets Felidora's dwarf, who desires him to be at a great tourney in Cornwall, at which Argea and her daughter will be present, and they send him a device for his crest, of honour trampling upon death.

The adventure of Amadis with the chariot and marble monument of Briolenia's father, and afterwards in her castle, where he undertakes to be her champion against Abisers.

23. As soon as Mirinda arrives upon the sea-coast, she finds a little boat, which a bird larger, whiter, and more musical than the swan, draws by a chain of gold. Alfesibea is in the boat; Mirinda embarks with her, and becomes jealous when she hears of Lucilla's beauty.

Galaor meets a knight sitting pensively beside a fountain, who tells him that in a wood near at hand is a red sword, with a handle of pearls and diamonds, hanging to a marble pillar, and an inscription by it, saying, that whoever can carry it round the wood, shall, if its colour does not change, atchieve the rarest of all adventures. He and many knights had tried, but could not draw the sword. Morgante le Fay had made it, knowing by her art that from one of her daughters, and from a prince, a son should be born, who by his wisdom and valour should make himself dreaded by all the world; but as she could not discover who this prince was, she had enchanted this sword, which none but a prince could draw. Galaor draws it easily, and begins his journey round the wood. He finds a golden horn hanging to a pillar, and he sounds it. Presently a damsel comes up, and asks him why he has done this. Gentle damsel, he replied, I supposed it was hung there to be sounded, and wished to see what adventure would follow. She leads him to a palace, where he is disarmed and entertained at supper by a lovely lady: this lady tells him her name is Morganetta, and that she is one of the two daughters of Morgante le Fay. The damsel,

damsel, she says, will tell him the rest, and then she leaves him. This damsel then bids him arm himself, but when he has done this, instead of leading him to any danger, she opens the door of another chamber, and locks him in; here he sees an earthly goddess in bed, and finds her nothing coy: in the morning he is led out by an unseen hand, when he finds his horse and squire, and looking at the red sword perceives that it is grown black. An old man meets him, and telling him he has by his own fault failed in the adventure, takes the sword and disappears with it. Poor Galaor rides after him, but in vain; he passes the next night under the trees very differently from the former; he comes again to the golden horn, and goes joyfully to sound it again, but it is red hot, and he comes again to the sword, which is in its former place, and restored to its former colour, but he cannot again draw it.

Floridante and Olinzia meet another of Filidora's damsels near the place of the tournament. Presently they saw a palace, not indeed rising like Pandemonium, but erected in the twinkling of an eye, and lighted by colossal statues, holding torches in their hands. A joyful company advance towards it from the forest; two hundred damsels, two and two, precede a litter, which is suspended by chains of gold from the necks of four gigantic birds, whose colours are vermillion and gold, and in this litter is Filidora.

24. The prize at the tournament is the shield which Phidias made for the statue of Pallas in Athens. A magician stole it and sold it to the king of Egypt, whose son brought it to England, where, for the love of the princess of Lamagna, he was slain in single combat by the king of Cornwal. The tournament begins, and Floridante enters and does wonders.

The battle between Amadis and Galaor.

25. The two brothers and Balays of Carsante find the dead knight at the Cross Roads. Amadis follows the damsel who is stolen from him when he sleeps, and comes to a castle in her pursuit.

Alidoro and Lucilla, overcome by the enchanted fountain of which they have drank, pass the night together in a bed prepared for them; but the moment they leave the garden every thing which has past is utterly forgotten. This is imitated from the adventure of Amadis of Greece and Zahare. (Amadis de Grecia, p. 2. c. 116.) They then come to the crystal tomb, which Lucilla, taking the golden key from the princess, opens, and ends the enchantment. Dragontina, instead of being offended that her spell is broken, receives the successful adventurers with great courtesy, and releases all her prisoners whom she had kept, not in dungeon, but in a delightful garden. Among them was Arcanoro, king of Frisa, who is now doomed to wear the heavier chain of love.

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

Notice of the Life and Writings of Jeremy James Oberlin, professor and librarian of the Academy of Strasburg, &c. abridged from the Memoir of Theoph. Frederic Winckler.

Jeremy James Oberlin, born at Strasburg, Aug. 7th, 1735, was the son of John-George Oberlin, a master in the gymnasium or public school of that city. After a preliminary education in that seminary, he was entered in 1750 among the students of the university. Before engaging in the academical course, he passed eight months at Montbelliard, for the purpose of acquiring a familiar acquaintance with the French language, then little used at Strasburg. On his return he applied with great assiduity to all the studies, philological and scientific, which were pursued in the university, but his particular attention was directed to the lectures of the celebrated Schœpflin, who was so well pleased with his ardour for instruction, that he permitted him the use of his excellent library, and his cabinet of monuments of antiquity of all ages. Thus he imbibed that taste for archeology which became the ruling passion of his life. In 1757, in conformity with the academical laws, he publicly sustained a disputation on a subject connected with his favourite study—the ancient rites in the burial of the dead; and on the following year he obtained the degree of master of arts and doctor of philosophy.

During three subsequent years he attended upon the professors of theology; but he pursued this study rather philologically than dogmatically. When Kennicott was procuring the variations of the Hebrew text of the Old Testament from all Europe, Oberlin undertook the collation of the four MSS. in the library of the university of Strasburg, of which he afterwards, in his "Miscella Argentinensia," published a description with specimens. He finished his theological course, apparently without any purpose of assuming the clerical profession, and thenceforth entirely devoted himself to philological and antiquarian studies. In 1755 he was made adjunct to his father at the school; and 15 years afterwards he succeeded him in his post: but the employment of teaching children the Latin grammar and the elements of arithmetic and geography could not but be irksome to him. He afterwards was promoted to the regency of a higher class in the same seminary; but a professorship in the university was the appropriate object of his ambition. For this he was obliged to wait a considerable time; but meanwhile his reputation for erudition was extending, and professor Schœpflin gave him a substantial proof of his esteem by employing him in the description of his cabinet, and putting into his hands the materials for the 4th volume of his "Alsatia illustrata." He also obtained for him as private pupils several of the young men of fortune who were attracted to the university of Strasburg by his own reputation, and had brought recommendations to him. To these pupils Oberlin not only explained the principal Latin classics,

sics, but gave instructions in various points of knowledge not usually entering into an university course.

In 1763 he was appointed keeper of the library of the university, a post highly agreeable to him on account of the advantages it afforded him in his literary pursuits, although it augmented his labours. In the same year permission was granted him of opening a public course of lectures on Latin style, a subject for which he was perfectly qualified, from his habits of speaking and writing Latin with purity and facility. It was not till 1770 that he was annexed to the professorial body in the university, in which year he was nominated adjunct to M. Lorauz in the chair of Latin eloquence. In that station he not only continued the lecture above mentioned, but opened courses on antiquities, ancient geography, diplomatics, &c. which were attended by considerable audiences. He then began to compose for the use of the students, manuals or elementary introductions in a tabular form, exhibiting at one glance every thing belonging to the same topic, in the order in which they occurred in his lectures. These were found so useful and complete, that they were adopted by professors of the same sciences in other universities. For a considerable time he only dictated them to his classes, or gave them to be copied; and when they were at length printed, he did not cease to improve them in subsequent editions. Of these works were his "Rituum Romanorum Tabulæ;" "Orbis antiqui, monumentis suis illustrati, primæ lineæ;" "Artis Diplomaticæ primæ lineæ;" & "Literarum omnis ævi fata;" all of them correct and valuable performances.

In his professorial capacity he composed several academical theses, which were publicly sustained by his pupils when candidates for degrees. Among these were four curious dissertations, containing an historical view of the attempts made in all ages to unite seas and rivers by means of canals. These were published collectively in 1775, under the title of "Jungendorum marium fluminumque omnis ævi molimina." Another of his printed dissertations was upon the subject of the extreme barbarism of the Latin language in the middle ages. A collection of his dissertations had before appeared in 1770, under the title of "Miscella literaria maximam partem Argentoratensia," 4to. in which the principal piece was a treatise on the value of money among the ancient Romans, in which he entered into a rigorous examination of Eisenschmid's calculations of the coins, weights, and measures of antiquity.

The laborious life of this learned man was little varied by excursions of pleasure, and even in those he was attentive to objects of literary curiosity. Passing one of his vacations at his brother's house in the mountains of Lorrain, he amused himself with studying the patois of the natives. He afterwards published his observations on this subject in an "Essai sur le Patois Lorrain des environs du Comté du Ban de la Roche," 12mo. 1775, in which he showed its derivation from the language of the ancient Romans, and its relation to the other patois and to the old French. His circumstances not permitting him to travel far at his own charge, it was with great satisfaction that he received

received a proposal from the magistracy of Strasburg to make a tour at its expence through the south of France. That tract of country, so rich in the monuments of ancient art and grandeur, and possessing so many valuable collections of books, manuscripts, medals, and relics of antiquity, and moreover the seat of so many different provincial dialects, offered objects of interest to all his most favourite tastes. This journey, therefore, which he undertook in 1776, was a memorable epoch in his life. His route lay through Besançon, Dijon, Lyons, Vienne, Orange, Avignon, Carpentras, Aix, Marseilles, Arles, Nismes, Montpellier, Toulouse, Bordeaux, and Tours, to Paris. At all these places he examined every thing within his line of enquiry, with all that ardour and diligence that might be expected from one whose whole life had been devoted to the acquisition of knowledge.

In 1778 he obtained a release from the labors of the Gymnasium, which he had hitherto continued, by being appointed a professor extraordinary in the university, with a salary that indemnified him for the loss of his other place. In March 1782, a vacancy having happened in the chair of logic and metaphysics, he was chosen to fill it, and he preserved it as long as the old university existed. Whilst he gave the courses belonging to those departments, he did not intermit any of his former lectures. In 1787 the body of professors nominated him to the office of gymnasiarch, or director of the public school to which he had so long been attached as a master. In the same year he had a share in the revenues of the chapter of St. Thomas, a foundation devoted by the magistracy of Strasburg to provide salaries for some of the clergy and the senior professors of the university. His publications about this period of his life were an edition of "Vibius Sequester de fluminibus, fontibus, &c." with an ample commentary; an edition of Ovid's "Tristia," and some other pieces, for the use of students; "Glossarium Germanicum medii ævi, potissimum dialecti Sueviæ," 2 vols. from the papers of professor Sherz, with illustrations and additions, and several dissertations on subjects of German antiquity, either in his own name, or by his pupils under his direction. He also conducted through the press the publications of some of his learned friends; and he undertook the literary part of a magnificent edition of Horace, printed at Strasburg by Rolland and Jacob. That city had hitherto been without one of those almanacks which are annually published in many of the great towns on the continent. In 1780 Oberlin first printed his Strasburg almanack, the design of which he afterwards extended so as to comprehend all Alsace, on which account he gave it the title of that province. He also published an almanack of the department of the Lower Rhine.

The tranquil life of this industrious scholar, entirely devoted to literary labours, did not preserve him, in his advanced years, from suffering in the storms of the French revolution. The popular fury at Strasburg began with the pillage of the town-house, and the dispersion of the papers and registers deposited in it. Oberlin was one of the first who thought of saving those records from destruction, and by due attention they were recovered, and placed in security. He after-

wards thought it his duty to stand forwards as the friend of order and justice; and the general esteem which he enjoyed caused him several times to be called to preside at the public assemblies convoked for the election of magistrates. He also had a seat among the administrators of the district of Strasburg; and later, among those of the department of the Lower Rhine. These marks of the confidence of his fellow-citizens exposed him to the hatred of those who during the reign of terror rendered the French republic a scene of lawless violence. In November 1793, Saint Just and Le Bas, commissioners of the convention, caused him, together with the major part of his fellow-administrators, to be arrested, and carried to the prisons of Metz. Without the least pretext they were accused of a design of delivering Strasburg to the enemy, and they were treated with extreme indignity and barbarity. Oberlin supported his misfortune like a true sage. After three months of rigorous confinement he was allowed the city for his prison, and being well known and respected in it, he met with many civilities, and was gratified with the use of a library. A large collection relative to the history of the district of Metz enriched his dictionary of ancient dialects, and afforded him some of his favourite employment. Upon his liberation at the end of eleven months, he visited his brother, the respectable pastor at Waltersbach, in the Ban of la Roche, and afterwards returned to Strasburg. He there resumed his office of instructing young students, though the troubles of the time rendered their number small.

During some years he was occupied solely in letters, though his fellow-citizens still, whenever they assembled for the nomination of magistrates, elected him president. About six years since, the Emperor of France, then first consul, created him a member of the municipal council of Strasburg, and likewise president of the electoral college of Strasburg, in which capacity he was to have been present at the emperor's coronation, had not his age and the rigour of the season caused his attendance to be dispensed with. Upon the organization of the central schools, he was made librarian of that of Strasburg, which was put in possession of the different libraries which had belonged to the religious houses suppressed at the commencement of the revolution. This appointment was a great addition to his labour, but, with the assistance of his son, he soon brought the library into order for public use.

As long ago as the year 1772, the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres had nominated M. Oberlin one of its correspondents; and soon after, the academies of Rouen and Cortona, and the societies of antiquaries of London and Cassel, as well as various other literary bodies, had admitted him among their members. From the first establishment of the National Institute he was enrolled among its correspondents within the kingdom, and several learned societies since formed in the cities of France aggregated him to their list of members. He was one of the founders and of the most assiduous members of the Free Society of Sciences, Arts, and Letters of Strasburg, and was long its president. He communicated to it several papers which will shortly

appear

appear in its memoirs. He never lost sight of the completion of his literary history of Strasburg, and he read before the last-mentioned society three memoirs on the poets of Alsace. With the same purpose he published in 1801 "Annals of the life of John Guttemberg, the inventor of printing," in which he endeavoured to obviate all the objections that had been brought against Schœpflin's assertion that Guttemberg was the first who employed moveable types.

A great gratification was reserved for his old age, in a second visit to Paris, which he made in 1800 during his autumn vacation. He spent his time in that capital partly in examining libraries and cabinets, and partly in seeing his old friends and pupils, who received him with great joy, and studied to procure him every satisfaction. After his return he finished a new edition of Ernesti's Tacitus, on which he had for some time been engaged for Weidmann, of Leipsick, and followed it by an edition of Cæsar's Commentaries on account of the same bookseller. When in 1803 the university of Strasburg had by an imperial decree been consecrated to the education of pastors for the churches of the confession of Augsburg, Oberlin was deputed by his colleagues to pronounce a discourse at the sitting in which this establishment entered upon its new functions. This discourse chiefly turned upon the history of public instruction at Strasburg; and when it was afterwards printed, he added various elucidations on the subject. Though now arrived at advanced age, his health was good, and his capacity for learned labours was not impaired, when, in the midst of several projected works, he was carried off by a sudden disease. On October 8, 1806, he went to rest without the least mark of indisposition, but on the following morning he was found extended on the floor, without speech or sense, and entirely paralytic on one side. He survived till the 10th, and then quietly expired, at the age of 71 and two months.

M. Oberlin was a man of great simplicity of character, chearful, benevolent, rationally pious, and uniformly virtuous. His whole life was a course of unintermitted occupation, which he rendered easy to himself by a spirit of order in the minutest concerns, and the regular distribution of his time and business. No one was more obliging in rendering all the services in his power, and he studiously employed all his influence with persons in authority in promoting the public good and the cause of literature. Hatred was a passion unknown to him, and he readily forgave all the injuries he had sustained. He was never opulent, but by a prudent economy was enabled to live in a decent competence. He had been twice married, and twice became a widower. His son by his first wife, who was brought up to medicine, died just as he was giving fair hopes of future success. Of the two sons by his second marriage, one died at an early age; the other, *George-Jeremy*, is living, and is distinguished by his profound knowledge in mathematics and natural philosophy. He assisted his father several years in the office of librarian, and is appointed to a professorship at Strasburg.

The funeral of Mr. Oberlin was performed with great solemnity, and a numerous attendance of persons connected with the university and

and in the magistracy. The whole city of Strasburg seemed sensibly affected with the loss of a man who had conferred honour upon his native place, and always interested himself in its welfare. The rank he held among the learned men of Germany may be inferred from the tributes paid to his memory, consisting of two printed biographies, one in Latin, the other in German, besides various eulogies, epitaphs, and other commemorative pieces in prose and verse. Besides the writings of Oberlin above enumerated, he was long a correspondent of the "Magasin Encyclopedique," and communicated to it a number of curious articles.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

A WREATH FOR MRS. OPIE.

CROWN'D with a verdant Wreath of Bays,
The meed of true poetic lays,
Yet, free from that repulsive gloom,
Which pride and pedantry assume—
See, Opie, in the social scene
Of wit, of song, of dance the Queen!
Attention steals each attic tone,
Ere from her lip the sound be flown;
Taste, all-enraptur'd, greets her song,
The graces lead the dance along,
And Fashion's airy feather plays
Amid the blooming Wreath of Bays!
O gaily may the feather gleam,
In pleasure's pure and brilliant beam:
It here displays no noxious hues,
Baleful to Virtue, or the Muse;
Its tints may charm the passing day,
Then like the Iris fade away;
But Judgment twin'd perennial Bays,
The tribute of her Country's praise,
Due to that sweet harmonious strain,
Where elegance and fancy reign,
Where pathos, with unrivall'd art,
Asserts dominion o'er the heart,
And ever claims the frequent sigh
And pearly tears of Sympathy!
Time will a brighter lustre shed
Upon the honours of *her* head;
And ages will their voices raise,
To hail the *Tear-gemm'd Wreath of Bays*'

Dec. 9th, 1806.

ODE TO LUDLOW CASTLE.

PROUD pile that rear'st thy hoary head,
In ruin vast, in silence dread,
O'er Teme's luxuriant vale,
Thy moss-grown halls, thy precincts drear,
To musing Fancy's pensive ear
Unfold a varied tale.

When terror stalk'd the prostrate land
With savage Cambria's ruthless band,
Beneath thy frowning shade,
Mixed with the grazers of the plain,
The plundered, helpless peasant train,
In sacred ward were laid.

From yon high tower the archer drew
With steady hand the stubborn yew,
While, fierce in martial state,
The mailed host in long array,
With crested helms and banners gay,
Burst from the thundering gate.

In happier times, how brightly blazed
The hearth with ponderous billets raised,
How rung the vaulted halls,
When smoaked the feast, when care was drown'd,
When songs and social glee went round,
Where now the ivy crawls.

'Tis past! the marcher's princely court,
The strength of war, the gay resort,
In mouldering silence sleeps;
And o'er the solitary scene,
While Nature hangs her garlands green,
Neglected Memory weeps.

The Muse too weeps:—in hallowed hour
Here sacred Milton own'd her power,
And woke to nobler song;
The wizard's baffled wiles essayed,
Here first the pure majestic maid
Subdued th' enraptured throng.*

But see! beneath yon shattered roof
What mouldy cavern, sun-beam proof,
With mouth infectious yawns?
O! sight of dread! O! ruthless doom!
On that deep dungeon's solid gloom
Nor hope nor day-light dawns.

*Comus was first represented in a hall of Ludlow Castle, by the children of the Earl of Bridgewater, then Lord Warden.

Yet there, at midnight's sleepless hour,
While boisterous revels shook the tower,
Bedewed with damps forlorn,
The warrior captive pressed the stones,
And lonely breathed unheeded moans,
Despairing of the morn.

That too is past—unsparing Time,
Stern miner of the tower sublime,
Its night of ages broke,
Freedom and peace with radiant smile
Now carol o'er the dungeon vile
That cumb'rous ruins choak.

Proud relic of the mighty dead!
Be mine with shuddering awe to tread
Thy roofless, weedy hall,
And mark, with Fancy's kindling eye,
The steel-clad ages gliding by
Thy feudal pomp recall.

Peace to thy stern heroic age!
No stroke of wild unhallowed rage
Assail thy tottering form!—
We love, when smiles returning day,
In cloudy distance to survey
The remnant of the storm.

L. A.

WRITTEN ON LEAVING BEECH COTTAGE, BUCKS.

" Coulez, enfans de ma paresse:
" Mais, si d'abord on vous caresse,
" Refusez vous à ce bonheur—
* * * *
" Vous méritez peu cet honneur.——*La Fare.*

ADIEU to the village! adieu to the cot!
Ah me! shall I never revisit the spot
That clings to remembrance with fondest delay,
Through the dreams of the night and the cares of the day?
Oh yes! I could hope to behold it again,
Though my prospects were gloomy—though hopes were in vain.
For the rose's sweet odour remains when 'tis dead.—
When its blushes are gone and its splendour has fled.
And still will I hope that again I shall hear
The voices of friends to remembrance so dear;
And still will I hope that again I may see
Those smiles that can give a sweet welcome to me:

And

And yet how I dread to revisit the spot—
To stroll through the village—to gaze on the cot,
For the pleasure, the rapture that swells in my heart,
Cannot equal the anguish I feel when we part!

ARUNDEL.

SONNET I.

AROUND me Evening's deepest shades descend;
Hushed is the songster's warbling on my ear:
But still attracted, still I linger here,
While lonely o'er the tottering wall I bend:

For busy fancy yet a charm can lend,
Amid this hour to fixed attention dear,
As darts her eye on yon worn ruin near,
That with the dusky twilight seems to blend.

She brings to view the distant days of yore;
Amid the bannered hall the warriors placed:
And pleasure smiles the mantling stream to pour,
While the old minstrel's kindling songs arise:—
Yet nought is heard, save the low mournful blast,
That through the trembling ivy shivering sighs!

C. W. C.

SONNET II.

THE MOTHER,

IMITATED FROM THE ITALIAN OF FILICAJA.

SEE the fond mother with her offspring round;
How melts her soul with pious tenderness!
As she surveys them, all her looks express
Maternal love and happiness profound.

One to her breast, where the calm joys abound,
She eager clasps; another strives to bless
With words of sweet import; a third a kiss
Soothes, while another sports upon the ground.

By all their little ways their wants she knows;
To each dispenses what its wants demand,
Or, feigning, frowns: the Almighty so, who throws
His glance from high, to man each need supplies;
And if a prayer rejects, his bounteous hand
Withholding, but to bless the more, denies.

C. W. C.

Liverpool.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

The Rev. T. F. Dibdin, author of "An Introduction to the Knowledge of rare and valuable Editions of the Greek and Latin Classics," is about to publish by subscription a new edition of *Ames's Typographical Antiquities, by Herbert*, in five volumes 4to. In this laborious undertaking Mr. D. has *three objects* in view. 1st. To give an outline of *the History of English Literature in this Country*, for the history of *printing* may well be considered the history of *knowledge*. 2nd. To give many *biographical* and *bibliographical* anecdotes of an amusing nature, the greater part of which have never been before the public: and, 3dly. To afford, by a number of *fac simile engravings* of old wood cuts, types, printers' devices, &c. &c. an illustration of *the Progress of Engraving in this Country*. As Herbert's edition is quite defective in these two latter particulars, it is presumed that this intended edition of Ames may be found to be an interesting work to the artist and common reader, as well as to the professed lover of English literature and collector of rare and curious books. It is intended to print a few copies on large paper in imperial 4to. with extra plates.

A new edition is in the press of QUARLE's *Meditations*, called *Judgment and Mercy for afflicted Souls*. This edition will be printed from the first impression of 1646, with many errors of the press corrected. Prefixed, there will be much prefatory matter, containing, besides the editor's preface, a Life of Quarles, written by his Widow, Ursula, and criticisms on the style of both his poetry and prose, with specimens of the former. The whole will make a handsome crown octavo volume, printed in a large type, and ornamented with a fine stipling engraving of Quarles, by Freeman, from the original of Marshal.

Mr. Nightingale has made considerable progress in a work, which he intends shortly to put to press, to be entitled, "A Portraiture of Society; as taken from a view of the assemblies, associations, institutions, societies, meetings, and clubs in and near the metropolis; whether religious, charitable, literary, philosophical, political, commercial, convivial, or recreative; interspersed with criticisms, anecdotes, and biographical sketches. Carefully compiled from original and authentic sources; designed to introduce the countryman and the foreigner to whatever in society is useful, important, and amusing. We understand that this work is to be embellished with select views of the most beautiful and magnificent halls and other public buildings in the cities of London and Westminster; and also with portraits of several well-known public characters, clergymen, statesmen, and orators.

Proposals have been issued for publishing by subscription a Series of Lectures on Painting, delivered at the Royal Academy of Arts, and at the Royal Institution, in the years 1806 and 1807, by the late John Opie, Esq. They will be printed in quarto, accompanied with a Mezzotinto Engraving, by Reynolds, from a Portrait of the Author painted by himself.

Mr. Young, a respectable printer and bookseller at Inverness, with a degree of public spirit which does him the highest credit, has just announced his design of publishing a weekly paper, which he means to call The Inverness Journal and Northern Advertiser. The undertaking is novel, being the first ever attempted in that remote part of the island; and from the many advantages which it promises to the inhabitants of the northern counties of Scotland, more particularly, by the dissemination of useful information of various kinds upon agricultural and other subjects, we sincerely hope it will meet the encouragement which it unquestionably merits.

In our last number we observed that Mr. Ramsey was engaged on a Life of General Washington; we have now to announce that a manuscript copy of the work, with several alterations by the author, designed chiefly for the benefit of the British reader, has been since received in this country, and will very shortly be ready for publication.

Mr. Dawson Turner, of Yarmouth, will in a few weeks commence the publication of "The History of the Fuci;" he designs to include in this work, which will be in royal 4to. coloured figures of all those plants which have by Linnæus and

and subsequent botanists been arranged under this genus, as far as proper specimens can be procured, with descriptions in Latin and English: for this purpose the author has already received great assistance from the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, from Dr. Smith, from T. F. Forster, Esq. the present possessor of Ellis's Herbarium, from professor Mertens, of Bremen, from Dr. Mohr, of Kiel, and from many others of his botanical friends; so that by a particular attention to the physiology and fructification, as well as history of the plant, as much light as possible may be thrown upon the nature of this tribe of vegetables, no less attractive from their beauty than interesting from their singularity.

A Sunday Newspaper, called The ALBION, on a new and highly improved plan, will commence toward the end of this month. It is said that it will be conducted by gentlemen, who from their intimate acquaintance with the politics of the Continent, and the access they have to the best sources of intelligence, will make it an original publication. It proposes also to give an accurate and full account of the state of manufactures and commerce in the united kingdom, with such other information as may be deemed important.

A new work has lately been announced as in preparation, entitled, Vis Veritatis, or the Progress of Truth; containing the Elements of Government, in a description of the origin and nature of moral agency, and its effects on the government of families, associated bodies, provinces, kingdoms; with hints at the causes, and means of alleviating the present critical situation of the British empire.

The Rev. Richard Burnet, Master of the Grammar-school at Bungay, in Suffolk, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, in one volume in octavo, various English and Latin Poems, Translations, &c. To which will be prefixed, an Essay on the Composition and Structure of Latin Verse.

Mr. Thomas Ash, author of Tracts on Non-descript Animals, has nearly ready for publication a work of some extent, which he entitles, Exploratory Travels and Voyages from the Western Part of the Allegany Mountains to the Mexican Gulph down the Monongahela, Ohio, Mississippi, and other great rivers, and through the Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, and Upper and Lower Louisiana territories and states. It will contain an account of whatever is interesting or important to be known respecting these districts, and the navigation of the great rivers by which they are intersected.

Proposals have been issued for publishing by subscription an engraving of Dr. Johnson, from a picture painted from the Life by James Barry, Esq. R. A.

Mr. George Douglas, author of a Translation of Euclid's Elements, has in the press a Compilation of Mathematical Tables, with directions for their use and application. These tables will include Logarithms of Numbers from 1 to 10,000, and by an auxiliary table to 100,000,000, or more if necessary; Tables of Natural and Artificial Signs, Tangents, &c. and of Natural and Artificial versed Signs, to every degree and minute, &c. &c.

Miss Plumptre is preparing for the press a Translation, in five volumes 4to. of the History of Germany, by the late Michael Ignatius Schmidt, keeper of the Imperial Archives at Vienna.

John Stewart, Esq. author of The Pleasures of Love, has just completed, in five books, his Poem, entitled, The Resurrection. Its publication will take place, we understand, without delay.

A new edition of Mr. Parke's Chemical Catechism, the first having been sold long before the author could make the alterations and additions of which he was desirous, is now in the press, and will be ready for publication in a few weeks, considerably enlarged and improved.

Mr. Wrangham's Buchanan Sermon, on translating the Scriptures into the Oriental Languages, which he preached before the University of Cambridge last May, will make its appearance, accompanied with Notes and Illustrations, very shortly.

Proposals have been issued for publishing a Print of Achilles frantic for the Loss of Patroclus, rejecting the Consolation of Thetis. From a picture by G. Dawe, to which the gold medal was adjudged by the Royal Academy in 1803.

We understand that Dr. Halladay, of Halesworth, has in the press Obser-

vations on the Causes and Consequences of Emphyrema, which will appear in the course of this month.

A new edition of Professor Playfair's Illustrations of the late Dr. Hutton's Theory of the Earth, with very considerable additions, is preparing for the press.

A public exhibition of the pupils of Mr. Thelwall, under his care for impediments of speech, took place on June 19th, at his lecture-room at No. 40, Bedford-place, Russell-square, in the presence of a respectable audience of nearly 200 persons, in which various recitations were performed, which evinced an extraordinary progress towards the removal of defects, and the forming of an impressive mode of elocution, and were received with general applause and satisfaction.

Two volumes of Sermons, from the pen of John M. Mason, D.D. pastor of the Scotch presbyterian church in New York, will very soon appear in this country.

A Body of Theology, principally in a series of Lectures, by Robert Fellowes, A. M. is just ready for publication. These Lectures amount to fifty-eight, and will furnish the Clergy with a Course of Sermons for the year.

Shortly will be published, A Manual of Piety, calculated for the improvement, and adapted to the necessities of all sects of Christians; extracted from the Holy Living and Dying of Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down and Connor, by Robert Fellowes, A. M. with a preface and additions, by the editor.

The friends of Vaccination are informed, that the late report of the College of Physicians is printed in a cheap form for general circulation, and may be had at three-pence each, or twenty-five for four shillings and sixpence, being the cost price, of Messrs. Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme, Paternoster-row. If gentlemen of the faculty were to carry this little tract with them in their professional visits, to distribute them among such persons as are yet unconvinced of the efficacy of vaccination, much good would no doubt be done to the cause.

In the course of the summer will be published, Memoirs of the Voyages, Adventures, and extraordinary long Life of David Salmon, now living in Liverpool, the only survivor of the crew of the Centurion, commanded by Commodore Anson, with whom he sailed round the world. This narrative will contain the vicissitudes and toils of a series of 104 years, on sea and land, in various parts of the world.

Preparing for the press, The vicissitudes and wonderful Life of Mary Ralphson, aged 109. This ancient dame was born at Lochaber in January 1693, and is now living in good health in Liverpool.

Efforts are making to revive the Dutch school of painting and the fine arts. The king of Holland has created a director-general of the fine arts, who is to superintend the royal museum and those of the departments. He is also to be president of the academy of arts, to direct a monthly journal, and to use all his efforts to attract celebrated artists to the Hague. Every year the academy is to give a prize of 3000 florins for the best picture of national history, another of the same value for the best sculpture, a prize of 2000 florins for the best fancy picture, and the same for the best landscape and the best engraving. Eight students are to be maintained at Paris and at Rome, who are to reside two years at each of these capitals.

The catastrophe at Leyden was fatal to one of its first men of letters, Adrian Kluit, professor of antiquities, diplomatic history, and statistics in its university. He had displayed his profound knowledge of those subjects by various publications. His works on the Rights of Man in France, and on the Sovereignty of the United Provinces, did him great honour; but it was from his "History of the Government of the United Provinces to the year 1795" that he derived the highest reputation. The academical disputations held under his presidency, and which were all extracted from his different courses, are in part collected and translated into Dutch. They are memoirs on the most important topics on the history and law of that country. He was engaged on a general statistical account of Holland at the time of the terrible explosion, in which his wife also perished.

Mr.

Mr. Rittner, at Dresden, has just published a print to the honour of Klopstock, consisting of a large oriental landscape, in which is placed the monument of that poet. It is to be followed by three others to Schiller, Herder, and Kaat.

Wieland is at present at work on a complete translation of Cicero's Epistles.

The Baron de Dalberg, minister of state to the Grand Duke of Baden, and brother to the Prince Primate of the confederation of the Rhine, died at Manheim in last September, aged 86. The arts and sciences lose in him a zealous friend and protector. As long as the German Society of Manheim subsisted he was its first president. The theatre of Manheim, which he superintended till 1803, owes to him its origin and preservation. He was the author of various dramatic works, several of which have appeared under his name.

There is no imaginable subject on which books are not written in Germany. M. Meiners has lately published a history of the principal insurrections which have taken place among the students in the different universities of Europe.

M. Kadowsky, a learned botanist attached to the Russian embassy to China, was unfortunately drowned in the Otchoto, near Otchotz, in the province of Irontz. M. Klaproth, with the botanist M. Helm, has departed from Kiachta, upon a tour along the frontiers of Chinese and Russian Tartary.

M. Ivedenstierna has published at Stockholm a relation of a tour which he made in England and Scotland in 1804, at the expence of the proprietors of the great iron works in Sweden, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the processes used in the iron mines and founderies of Great Britain. The baron d'Hermelin has also published in Sweden an Essay on the Mineralogical History of Lapland.

M. Wedel is publishing at Copenhagen in numbers, an account of his travels in the interior of the Danish provinces, containing a very detailed description of the manners and customs of the people, their rural and domestic economy, and the natural and artificial products of the country.

Hungarian literature continues to be cultivated with great assiduity, and several translations of foreign works into that language have been published. A Hungarian theatre has also been organized; the pieces represented have been chiefly translations from the German.

The chevalier de Koegmuller, an officer of distinction in the military studs of Hungary, has been commissioned by the Archduke Charles to make a tour in the east, in order to carry on new researches into the natural history of the Horse.

M. Meissner, a very fertile German author, died lately at Fulda. His favourite walk of composition was historical romance, of which he produced a great number, from dialogues of a few pages to works of several volumes. The best known of these is his Alcibiades, which has been translated into French.

Mad. Sophia de la Roche died at Offenbach on Feb. 28th, at the age of 77. She was known by a number of writings, of which the first, entitled "Memoirs de Mademoiselle de Starnkeim" was published in 1771 by Wieland; and her last work, in 1799, had a preface by the same venerable author, so constant was their friendship. The life of this lady was a more interesting and instructive romance than most which have been invented by her countrymen.

Much curiosity has been excited in Italy by the publication of the posthumous works of Sig. Alfizri at Florence, with the date of London. Among them are some severe satires, especially against the French nation. Their sale has been prohibited.

M. Buchez, a physician and naturalist, died at Paris in January, at the age of 80. He was known by a number of works on indigenous and foreign plants.

MONTHLY LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANTIQUITIES.

Antiquities of Westminster, the old Palace, and St. Stephen's Chapel, 246 Engravings, by John Thomas Smith, 4to. 6l. 6s. in boards.

BIOGRAPHY.

An Account of the Life and Writings of James Beattie, LL. D. by Sir Wm. Forbes, 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 7s. in boards.

DRAMA.

The Family Shakespear, 4 vols. foolscap 8vo. 1l. 10s. in boards.

EDUCATION.

Book-keeping Modernized, or Merchants' Accounts by Double Entry, by John Mair, A. M. 3 vols. 8vo. 9s. bound.

Elements of German Grammar, for Beginners, by George Henry Noehden, 12mo. 6s. in boards.

A New Spelling, Pronouncing, and Explanatory Dictionary of English Language, by Wm. Scott. 5s. bound.

The Nabob, a Moral Tale, by Mrs. Rice. 1s. 6d. half-bound.

Chronological, Biographical, and Miscellaneous Exercises, on a new plan; designed for the daily Use of Young Ladies; by William Butler. The Third Edition, greatly enlarged, price 7s. in boards, or 7s. 6d. bound.

The Preceptor and his Pupils, or Dialogues, Exercises, and Examinations on Grammar in general, and the English Grammar in particular. By George Crabb. 12mo. boards, 3s. 6d.

The Second Edition of Commercial Arithmetic, or a new method of teaching that science with facility, and of enabling learners to instruct themselves without the assistance of a master, 12mo. boards, 3s. 6d.

Charles and Charlotte, ou premiere Education de l'Enfance, 18mo. half-bound, with frontispiece, 2s.

L'Ile des Enfans, histoire veritable, par Mad. de Genlis, half-bound, with frontispice, 18mo. 2s.

HISTORY.

Londinum Redivivum; or an Ancient History and Modern Description of London. By James Peller Malcolm. Vol. 4. 4to. 2l. 2s. in boards.

History of the World, from the Reign of Alexander to that of Augustus, by John Gillies, LL. D. 2 vols. 4to. 4l. 4s. boards.

An Abridgment of Roman History, from the Foundation of the City of Rome to the Dissolution of the Western Empire, by Sophia J. Zeigenhirt. 2 vols. price 16s. in boards.

A brief Account of the Subversion of the Papal Government, by R. Duppa, Esq. 1l. 5s. in boards.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Practical Electricity and Galvinism, containing a Series of Experiments, by John Cuthbertson, 10s.

Medical Admonitions to Families, by James Parkinson, octavo, 5th Edition. 10s. in boards.

The Edinburgh Medical and Physical Dictionary, containing an Explanation of the Terms of Art in Anatomy, &c. &c. as employed in the present improved state of Medical Science, by R. Morris, M. D. and others. 2 vols. 4to. 4l. 4s. in boards.

MISCELLANIES.

Flowers of Literature for 1806, by T. W. Blagdon, Esq. 6s. boards.

The Scottish Minstrel; a Selection of Songs of Caledonia. 2s. 6d. in boards.

Pros and Cons for Cupid and Hymen; a Series of Satiric Dialogues. By Jenkin Jones. 2s. in boards.

Specimens of English Prose Writers, from the earliest Times to the Close of the Seventeenth Century, by George Burnett, 3 vols. crown 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards.

The

The Works of Alexander Pope, Esq. in Verse and Prose, by the Rev. Wm. Bowles, 10 vols. royal 8vo. 8l. boards.

Ditto, demy, 5l. 5s.

Ditto, Vol. 4, quarto, 4l. 4s.

Ditto, ditto, octavo, 10s. 6d.

The Eloquence of the British Senate, or Select Specimens from Parliamentary Speakers, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. in boards.

NOVELS.

The Catholics, an Historical Romance, by W. H. Ireland, 3 vols. 12mo. 15s. in boards.

The Mystic Sepulchre, a Spanish Romance, by John Palmer. 2 vols. 12mo. 8s. boards.

Ellen, Heiress of the Castle, by Mrs. Pilkington, 3 vols. 12mo. 13s. 6d. boards.

Fatal Revenge, or the House of Montorio, 3 vols. 12mo.

POETRY.

The Triumph of Temper, by Wm. Haley, Esq. foolscap 8vo. 6s. in boards.

The Pleasures of Love, being Amatory Poems, by G. W. Fitzwilliam, Esq. foolscap, 6s. in boards.

Poems by Samuel Egerton Brydges, Esq. 4th edition, 7s. in boards.

The Practical Works of Erasmus Darwin, 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Hours of Idleness, a Series of Poems, by George Gordon Lord Byrom. 4s. in boards.

Affection, and other Poems, by H. Smithers, 1l. 1s. in boards.

THEOLOGY.

A Plea for Religion and theSacred Writings, by the late Rev. David Simpson, A. M. 4th edition, 8vo. 8s.

Ditto, 12mo. 4s.

Sermons on different Subjects, 3 vols. by the Rev. John Hewlett, B. D. 1l. 5s. boards.

Mistakes in Religion exposed, an Essay on the Prophecies of Zacharias, by the late Rev. H. Venn, M. A. 4s. 6d. boards.

A Dictionary of the Holy Bible, by the Rev. John Brown, 5th edition, 2 vols. containing the Life of the Author. 18s. 6d. boards.

TRANSLATIONS.

Letters from England, by Don Manuel Alvarez Espriella, 3 vols. 12mo. 18s. in boards.

Transactions of the Parisian Sanhedrim, by F. D. Kerwen, Esq. 8s. in boards.

Corunna, or Italy, by Mad. de Stael Holstein, 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. in boards.

The Odyssey of Homer, translated by A. Pope. Duroveray's edit. 6 vols. imperial 8vo. plates, 12l. 12s. in boards.

Ditto, 6 vols. royal octavo, 6l. 6s. in boards.

Ditto, 6 vols. crown octavo, 3l. 3s. in boards.

The Metamorphoses of Publicis Ovidius Naso, in English Blank Verse, by J. J. Howard, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. in boards.

TRAVELS.

The Stranger in France, or a Tour from Devonshire to Paris, by Sir John Carr, 2d edition, 12s. in boards.

Travels in South America during the years 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804; containing a description of the Captain-Generalship of Caraccas, and an account of the Discovery, Conquest, Topography, Legislature, Commerce, Finance, and natural Productions of the Country; with a view of the Manners and Customs of the Spaniards and the Native Indians. By F. Depons, late agent to the French Government at Caraccas, 2 vols. 8vo.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

		Wind	Pressure max.	Pressure min.	Temp. max.	Temp. min.	Evap.	Rain,&c
New M.	June 6	Var.	29. 88	29. 58	62°	48°	4	.91
a.	7	SW	29. 57	29. 55	67	51	6	2
b.	8	SW	29. 68	29. 57	68	52	.19	
	9	SW	29. 93	29. 68	68	45	.23	
c.	10	SW	29. 95	29. 92	65	57	.16	6
c. d.	11	SW	30. 10	29. 90	70	44	.16	
c. e.	12	W	30. 15	30. 10	69	44	.17	
1st. Q.	13	W	30. 10	30. 05	69	46	.20	
	14	SW	30. 05	29. 90	70	46	.13	
f.	15	Var.	29. 90	29. 62	78	48	.21	
g. h.	16	W	———	———	74	46	———	
g.	17	NW	29. 95	29. 62	68	49	.44	
	18	NW	30. 16	29. 95	67	43	.14	
	19	NW	30. 17	30. 16	66	42	.12	
Full M.	20	NW	30. 28	30. 09	69	47	.16	
i.	21	NW	30. 18	30. 10	72	53	.16	
	22	NW	30. 02	30. 00	74	53	———	
k.	23	Var.	30. 00	29. 92	67	51	.35	
	24	Var.	29. 92	29. 76	71	47	.21	
	25	NE	29. 81	29. 76	75	54	———	
	26	NW	29. 88	29. 76	79	54	.36	
l.	27	NW	29. 92	29. 90	74	54	.17	
L. Q.	28	NW	29. 90	29. 86	69	43	.14	
m.	29	NE	29. 86	29. 81	69	46	.13	
n.	30	N	29. 81	29. 79	65	52	.10	
	1	W	29. 85	29. 81	65	48	9	
i.	2	SW	29. 81	29. 81	71	54	.26	
	3	W	29. 86	29. 81	64	54	.11	
	4	Var.	29. 93	29. 86	66	45	8	
			29. 95	29. 84	69. 00	48. 82	4. 57. In.	
			M. 29. 69		M. 59. 00		In.	0.99

N. B. The Notations comprised in each Line relate to a period of 24 hours reckoned *from* 9 a. m. on the day of the date. A dash denotes that the period so marked is to form a part of that allotted to the next observation.

NOTES.

REMARKS.

a. Thunder at intervals.

b. Some lightning in the evening.

c. c. c. Much wind by night.

d. Slight solar halo.

e. Hoar frost.

f. A beautiful display of the cirrus cloud all day.

g. g. Some indications of a tendency to thunder. The rod was charged *neg.* but the clouds at length passed off to N. E.

i. i. Brisk winds.

k. The wind went from N. W. by E. to S. W.

l. Clouds highly coloured at sun-set. The wind, as usual after this appearance, veered Eastward.

m. a stratus on the river and meadows this morning, owing, probably, to the sudden depression of the nocturnal Temperature.

n. Abundance of *honey dew*,* on the elms and limes, as well as on the fruit trees.

RESULTS.

Winds variable.	
Mean elevation of Barometer	29.69 In.
Mean Temperature - -	59°
Evaporation - - - - -	4.57 Inches
Rain, - - - - - - -	0.99 Inches

Character of the period fair and dry: the rain with which it began may be considered as belonging to the last moon. There has been a remarkable approximation to the mean, both in the extremes of pressure and temperature, and in the daily rate of evaporation. The electricity has been nearly quiescent.

* Some notice of the origin of this sweet fluid, which has abounded so as to drop from the trees, of late, may be interesting to most readers. It is well known to naturalists, that it neither falls on the leaves from the air, as its name implies, nor transpires from them; but that it is excerned by insects of the genus *Aphis*, which inhabit the under sides of leaves, and shed this liquor on the surface of those below. This little creature seems to subsist by drawing the juices from the sap vessels, and, by a peculiarity of constitution, rejects the richer saccharine part; which afterwards affords nourishment to many other insects. Ants are so fond of it, that a whole colony may be found travelling to the highest branches of a tree in search of it; and we have seen them seize the clear drop, while yet attached to the body of the Aphis, which, although defenceless, was not molested further by these predacious wanderers. Hence the Aphis itself is probably but indifferent eating, or the ant would as readily feast on it as on a butterfly!

Plaistow, 10th of 7mo. 1807.

RESULTS of Meteorological Observations in June 1807.

The prevailing wind this month, N. W.—Mean pressure of the barometer 29.81.—Highest 30.22—Lowest 29.26.—Range 00.96.—Mean temperature 57.52.—Highest 70°.—Lowest 47°.—Range 23°.—Dew-point—Highest 56°—Lowest 41°—Range 15°.—Rain 2.000 In.—Total this year, 12.655 Inches.—The strongest winds happened on the 11th, 12th, and 22d.—On the 9th, about three o'clock in the afternoon, at Bolton, in Lancashire, there came on one of the most tremendous storms of thunder and lightning, hail, and rain, that can be remembered; several people were hurt in consequence of the electric fluid; but, providentially, no lives were lost.—A similar storm was witnessed in Manchester at the same time, but the thunder and lightning was comparatively less than at the above place.—The general appearance of this month has been, for the most part, cloudy, with much rain at the commencement; the pressure of the air has exceeded that of last month, but it has been more stationary; the temperature has also been more uniform, and higher than in any of the preceding months of this year.

Manchester, July 3, 1807. THOMAS HANSON.

INTELLIGENCE

RELATIVE TO ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c.

Description of the Optigraph, (invented by the late Mr. Ramsden) as improved by Mr. T. Jones, Mount-street.

The intention of this instrument is similar to that of the camera obscura, in affording means of copying with accuracy the outlines of buildings, machinery, or any other objects.

It consists of a telescope of peculiar construction, suspended vertically by an universal joint, from an arm, that proceeds at right angles from an upright pillar rising from the side of a drawing board: the telescope has at its top a plain mirror inclined obliquely to it and to the horizon, whose angle of inclination is adjustible at pleasure: at the lower part the telescope is bent at right angles to its former direction, and at this angle another plane mirror is placed inclined at an angle of 45 degrees: beneath the telescope, and in continuation of its vertical part, a tube descends with sliding joints, containing a pencil, that moves up and down in it perfectly free, but without shake. The upright pillar which supports the telescope also contains a sliding tube, with a screw to fix it at the height desired: the vertical tube of the telescope is moved up or down by turning a milled head, which adjusts it to distinct vision: in the horizontal part of the telescope, a vertical plane of glass is placed with a small dot marked on its centre, exactly in the focus of the eye glass.

By altering the inlination of the upper mirror, the small dot may be made to appear on any part of the field of view desired; and by moving the pencil, which of course moves the bottom of the telescope, the dot will appear to move over every part in succession at pleasure, the pencil marking it at the same time on the paper as it proceeds.

The draft may be made larger by drawing out the tube of the pillar to increase its length; and its size may on the contrary be diminished by shortening the pillar; the sliding tubes which support the pencil are of course to be lengthened or shortened to correspond with the pillar. This latter adjustment for altering the size of the drawing is an improvement made by Mr. Jones; the rest of the instrument was contrived by the late Mr. Ramsden.

It seems likely that some inconvenience would arise in the use of this instrument from the motion of the part of the telescope at right angles to the vertical part; for when this was much inclined, as would happen in tracing parts of the object remote from the centre, it would be somewhat difficult to keep the head in a proper position to obtain a distinct view.

In taking views of landscapes this inconvenience would be most sensibly felt; but in copying single figures it would probably not be perceptible.

Patent Method for equalizing the Motion of the Sails of Windmills, by Mr. William Cubitt of Norfolk. Rep. of Arts, No. 62.

The vanes of Mr. Cubitt's proposed windmill, instead of canvas sails, have thin flat boards hung across them by hinges at one side, like the weather board of the windows of malthouses: these thin boards or valves, are by short levers connected to a bar that runs parallel to the arm of the vane; which, by other levers placed in different directions, is so joined to another bar which passes longitudinally through the centre of the shaft, that when it is impelled forward the valves lie flat, and when drawn back they stand up at right angles to the arms of the vanes: the farther end of this last bar turns in a box, to which a rack is attached, moved by a pinion that is turned round by an endless rope that descends within the reach of the miller, by drawing which, in the proper direction, the angle which the valves form with the arms is regulated, and thereby the quantity of the surface they oppose to the wind. Another method of

of making the bar, which passes through the shaft, give motion to the valves, is described in the specification; in which the valves are all furnished with pinions, moved by a long rack; that by another rack, and pinion, and a lever, communicates the motion of this bar to them; but this evidently must be much more expensive than the first method, and also must add considerably to the weight of the vanes, without producing any advantage in return.

This method of equalizing the motion of the sails of windmills is not a new contrivance, though, we believe, the patentee was not aware of this fact, and at least has the merit of reinventing it. A model of a windmill, the surface of whose vanes might be enlarged or diminished by an apparatus similar to that of Mr. Cubitt, and the motion of whose sails or vanes could of course be equalized in the same manner, remained upwards of twenty years among the collection of models belonging to the Dublin Society, and probably is there still; whoever has seen this collection must probably have noticed this model, as it was constructed in a singular manner, being formed entirely of metal, principally copper; which it is supposed was done merely with a view to render it more durable.

Patent Method of preparing Vegetable and Mineral Alkali, by Mr. Phelps of Lambeth. Rep. of Arts, No. 62.

Mr. Phelps directs that the vegetable substances, fromwhich his alkali is to be procured, are to be cut down, slightly dried, and mixed with straw, light dung, or hay, to give a greater tenacity to the mass; which is then to be formed into stacks, like hay, or covered to defend it from rain. In which state the whole is to lie till it has passed through the putrid fermentation; after which it is to be burned with wood, or any fuel of a vegetable nature; and towards the end of the operation, the fire is to be raised to fuse the saline residue.

Mr. Phelps observes, that the product of alkali in wet seasons is much less than what is obtained from the plants when not exposed to rain; which he supposes is caused by the alkali exuding from the plant and being washed off: and he thinks that his method of stacking the plants, and making them undergo the putrid fermentation, prevents this waste of the alkali, and that the general method of management proposed by him here, will produce a greater quantity of alkali from a given quantity of plants.

The plants mentioned by Mr. Phelps to be chiefly used for the production of the mineral alkali are, kali, salicornia, or sea wrack: and for the vegetable alkali, fumitory, wormwood, or heath.

It has long been known that the drainings of dunghills furnished a considerable quantity of vegetable alkali; but Mr. Phelps is the first we know of, who actually proposed the use of the putrid fermentation in procuring this substance by itself. The method has been of ancient date indeed, for obtaining it in combination with nitric acid, or in the state of saltpetre. Glauber has devoted a considerable part of his writings to this subject, particularly in his Treatise on the Prosperity of Germany; where many useful directions may be found for the procuring saltpetre by means little thought of now; most of which would apply equally well for the production of vegetable alkali; which, at its present high price, would certainly afford more profit, all things being considered, than saltpetre procured in the same way.

Directions for the Use of Coffee, taken from the Dissertation on Coffee, by M. A. A. Cadet De Vaux, in the Journal de Physique, T. 53.

M. Cadet De Vaux's Dissertation extends to the history, properties, and chemical analysis of Coffee, it is the most complete of any we have on the subject: those who wish to see it at large in an English translation, may find it in the Repertory of Arts, and in the Philosophical Journal, No. 72. The method of

preparing coffee for use, recommended by the author, we supposed to be that part of the Dissertation most likely to be agreeable to our readers, and have therefore extracted it for their perusal.

DIRECTIONS.

1. Choose coffee, that, when dry, has no taste of mouldiness, and which is not damaged by salt water.
2. Divide the quantity to be roasted into two equal parts.
3. Roast one portion till it is of the colour of dry almonds, or bread raspings, and has lost one eighth of its weight.
4. Roast the other portion till it is of a brown chesnut colour, and has lost one fifth of its weight.
5. Mix both these together, and then grind them.
6. Let the coffee be both roasted and infused that day on which it is to be drunk.
7. Pour four cups of cold water on four measures, or two ounces of coffee, and when the water has ran off, set it by.
8. On the same coffee pour three cups of boiling water, and mix the water that runs off with the preceding, you should thus have six cups of coffee.
9. The moment you are going to drink the coffee, heat it over a brisk fire, but *no not let it boil.*
10. The infusions should be made in china, earthen ware, or silver pots.

The object of the ninth direction is that the aroma may be retained, which is dissipated by a strong heat, or by much boiling. In a note the following two processes are mentioned for retaining the aroma: the first, which is practised in India and by some persons in France, consists, in putting into the cylindrical roaster, a little fresh butter, when the coffee begins to be coloured. No more butter must be used than what will slightly varnish the surface of the berries. The butter retains a part of the essential oil, that would have evaporated. It is not a bad method, but sometimes it imparts to the coffee a peculiar flavour, which every body does not like.

The second process consists in spreading the roasted coffee, while yet hot and sweating, on writing paper, and powdering it slightly with sugar. The sugar absorbs the oil of the coffee, and retains its aroma; but it did not appear to the author to encrease the pleasantness of the coffee, and besides renders it uncertain how much sugar should be put to each cup.

In another work on the same subject it is mentioned, that coffee triturated in a mortar is superior to that ground in a mill. A translation of the whole of this dissertation may be found in the Philosophical Journal, No. 72.

M. Cadet De Vaux is apothecary in ordinary to the French Emperor Napoleon. The plentiful use which Napoleon is said to make of coffee, probably caused Cadet De Vaux to turn his attention so minutely to the subject. His directions may therefore be supposed the best at present known.

A principal impediment to the use of coffee arises from the trouble of preparing it, which is by no means diminished by the French directions. It may therefore, perhaps, be useful to some of our readers to know that a very agreeable infusion may be drawn from coffee, in the same manner as from tea, by merely pouring boiling water on it when ground, and leaving it so, a few minutes before using it. In this state it is full as strong as that which is boiled, which may be accounted for from the aroma being more fully retained in it. Its taste is somewhat different from coffee managed as usual, and though pleasing to some, is disagreeable to others. It acquires however the same taste if it is held over the fire for a minute or two, so as to be thoroughly heated without permitting it to boil; or at least taking it off the instant it appears to do so, to prevent the aroma from being dissipated.

Account of the Method of Carbonising Turf used by M. A. Thillaye Platel, from the Annales de Chemie. v. 18. p. 128.

M. Thillaye Platel carbonises the Turf in an apparatus similar to that used for procuring the inflammable gas from coals; it is enclosed in an oven, or case formed of sheet or cast iron, furnished with tubes passing to condensing vessels; from whence other tubes proceed to the fire-place beneath the oven, where the incondensible gases are burnt; an inferior turf is first used for heating the oven, but after some time the heat, furnished by the burning gas, is nearly sufficient for the completion of the process, and in some cases entirely so. The oven is furnished with a door to admit the turf, which is closed by a hook; after which the passage to it, through the wall of the furnace, is closed up by dry bricks, and plastered over with wet clay.

The turf is prepared for this process by being exposed to a regular continued pressure, which forces out the water, and accelerates the operation.

In the condensers, two kinds of oil and an acid liquor are found; one kind of the oil may be used for the same purposes as tar; the other is more of the nature of oil of turpentine.

The acid water serves for preparing iron liquor and other matters for the dyers, and will also answer for manufacturing white lead and verdegris.

The carbonised turf answers all the purposes of charcoal from wood, and in many places it may be procured in this manner at a much less expence. The product of coal from a given quantity of turf, is from 0,30 to 0,40 in general.

Though the general plenty of Coals throughout England, renders the use of turf of less consequence here, yet there are some parts of England where the described process may be found beneficial; and in many parts of Shetland, and in most places in Ireland it may be of very material advantage.

It is to be regretted, that the author did not describe his method of compressing turf; for if it were simple and cheap, it might be used to great advantage both in preparing the turf for carriage, (by bringing it into a less bulky and more convenient compass;) and also in forming it in the first instance, in places where it is found: for by the pressure, the drying would be so much accelerated, that probably the process of making it fit for fuel might be performed in a fourth of the time it now requires, which, in wet seasons, would be of the most material importance. A good contrivance for pressing turf would also enable them who prepare it for sale to convert much of the small materials, and broken pieces, which, at present, are useless and troublesome, into as good turf as the rest.

Glauber was one of the first to notice the uses that might be obtained from the acid liquor drawn by fire from wood or turf: he supposed it would be of great benefit in the compositions for the production of saltpetre. He gives an accurate description of a furnace for charring wood and procuring the acid liquor, in his Miraculum Mundi, which furnace would be preferred in some situations for this purpose to that of M. Thillaye Platel.

Some Account of the Experiment made at Golden-Lane to illuminate Streets by Coal-Gas Lights.

The Proprietors of the Golden-Lane Brewery have tried the experiment of lighting a street by Coal-Gas Lights, which has been so long expected from the advertisement of Mr. Windsor, that he would have performed, but which, from the length of time he has judged fit to procrastinate it, another has had the honour of trying before him.

The furnace which supplies the gas is in the brewery in Golden-Lane, from whence a pipe proceeds, that runs along the walls of the houses of Golden-Lane, a little below the windows of the first floor, and in the same manner passes round the corner a considerable distance along the houses in Beech-

Beech-Street; from this main pipe, other pipes proceed at right angles, to the lamps, each of which has an aperture in its lower extremity to receive the pipe appropriated to it; after entering the lamp, two or three small holes made in the end of the pipe, convey the gas; which being kindled, gives a very brilliant light. The pipes are furnished with cocks at different places, by which the supply of the gas may be regulated as thought fit. Eleven lamps are supplied in this manner, seven of which are in Golden-Lane, and the other four in Beech-Street.

The lamps are at an average about twenty yards asunder, so that the last lamp is about 700 feet from the furnace; the light of this last lamp is in general considerably weaker than that of the rest; but is, however, much superior to that of the common oil lamp that burns near it; from this circumstance there is some reason to suppose that the gas cannot well be conveyed in pipes much beyond the distance mentioned by the apparatus used.

In Golden-Lane the light is so great, that the single row of lamps fully illuminates both sides of the lane.

When the gas is first let into the pipes, and some time after the lamps are lighted, its smell is rather disagreeable, but this nearly ceases, after they have been burning some time; so that most of the scent is probably caused by the gas that escapes before it is inflamed: at that period, the bad scent is hardly perceptible, and even, if means should not be devised to destroy it entirely, a little custom would probably make people take as little notice of it as they do of that of the coals, which country people perceive so strongly when they first come to London, but of which the residents are nearly insensible. It appears from this experiment, that a single furnace can supply lamps with this gas a length of about 1600 feet; or from 700 to 800 feet at each side of it: from which, some calculation may be made of the probable expence of lighting any extent of streets in the same manner.

The expence of attendance on the furnaces to keep them properly lighted, added to the difficulty of finding proper situations for their erection, will probably prevent gas lights from being generally used for lighting the city; though in particular places, where other fires are necessary, by which the expence of attendance may be diminished, and where the room, which gas furnaces may occupy will be no material object, those lights may prove considerably cheaper than common oil lamps.

Mr. Windsor has advertised in the Morning Herald, that he has had no part in conducting this experiment, which he mentions as a very bungling attempt: but as far as can be judged by an external view of the apparatus, the experiment has been rather better performed, than his at the back of Carlton-House: which being in an open park cannot fairly be called an experiment for lighting streets; and therefore, this here described, may justly be esteemed the first experiment performed in London to light streets in this manner.

Extract from a Paper.—On the Advantages of grafting Walnut, Mulberry, and Chesnut Trees, by Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq. F. R. S. Trans. of Horticultural Soc. v. 1. p. 1.

In the spring of 1799, Mr. Knight planted some Walnut Trees of two years old in pots, and raised them up to the bearing branches of an old Walnut Tree, by fixing them on the top of poles placed in the earth; and grafted them by approach, with parts of the bearing branches of the old tree. An union took place during the summer, and in the autumn the grafts were detached from the parent stock. The plants thus obtained were planted in a nursery, and without any peculiar care or management, produced both male and female blossoms in the third succeeding spring, and have since afforded blossoms every season.

A similar experiment was made in the same manner on the Mulberry Tree, but under many disadvantages, notwithstanding which, one of the young grafted trees succeeded, and bore fruit on the third year, and has continued productive

productive annually; it was introduced afterwards into the vinery, where its fruit ripened in the greatest state of perfection.

Walnut and Mulberry Trees, Mr. Knight found to succeed so ill by any other mode of grafting, but that by approach, that he cannot recommend attempts to propagate them in any other manner; though if they should succeed, the same advantages may be obtained, the bearing branch is, however, least disturbed by grafting by approach.

The Spanish chesnut succeeds readily, when grafted in almost any of the usual ways; and when grafts are taken from the bearing branches, the young trees produce blossoms in the succeeding year: Mr. Knight is inclined to think, that, by selecting varieties, which ripen their fruit early, and by propagating with grafts or buds from young and vigorous trees, of that kind which have just attained the age necessary to enable them to bear fruit, this tree might be cultivated in this country to advantage both for its fruit and timber.

From similar experiments, which Mr. Knight has tried successfully on many species of trees, he thinks the effects of time may be thus anticipated in the culture of any fruit, which is not produced till the seedling tree acquires considerable age. And he is thoroughly confident from very extensive and long experience, that the graft derives nutriment only, and not growth from the young stock in which it is inserted; and that with the life of the parent stock, the graft contains its habit, and its constitution.

Errata in No. 7,—P. 66, line 13, for three inches high, read three feet high. P. 70, first title, for Guadal canal, read Guadalcanal.

OBITUARY OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

Dr. Hulme.

Nathaniel Hulme, M. D. F. R. S. F. A. S. died March 28, 1807, at his house in Charter-house-square, London. The particulars of the life of this able physician and excellent man, which are here given, have been collected from materials furnished by himself. His works are the best evidence of the solid judgment, the talent for careful observation, and the unwearied industry which he employed in the cultivation of an honourable profession: those who were happy in a personal knowledge of him, can best bear testimony to his severe integrity as a public man, his warmth and constancy as a friend, and his humanity and skill as a medical adviser. Doctor Hulme was born at Holme Torp, in Yorkshire, on the 17th of June, 1732, and was the youngest of eleven children. He was taught the rudiments of medical science by his brother, Dr. Joseph Hulme, an eminent physician at Halifax, and afterwards became a pupil at Guy's hospital in London, and in 1755 entered into the British navy in a medical capacity. In 1765 he received the degree of Doctor of Physic at Edinburgh. He then settled as a physician in London, and in 1768 published "Libellus de natura, causa curationeque Scorbuti," to which is annexed a proposal for preventing the scurvy in the British navy; his employment in the navy having afforded him opportunities of observing that disease in all its stages. In 1768 he was elected physician in ordinary to the Lying-in Hospital, which office he resigned in 1794. His next publication was a "Treatise on the Puerperal Fever," wherein the nature and cause of that disease, so fatal to lying-in women, are represented in a new point of view, illustrated by dissections, and a rational method of cure proposed and confirmed by experience. Dr. Hulme was the first person who considered the puerperal fever as a disease arising from peritoneal inflammation, that is, chiefly from an inflammation of the intestines and omentum. His views on this subject, on which the conjectures of physicians from the time of Hippocrates to his own had been wasted, are received as just and complete. He was next appointed sole physician to a new charity denominated the General

cal Dispensary, situated in Aldersgate-street, and instituted in the year 1770. This was the first institution of the kind established in this country, which, from its extensive utility, has given rise to others in most of the principal towns of Great Britain, and has extended this mode of medical assistance to other countries. He was admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians of London in the year 1774, and in the same year had the honour of being elected physician to the Charter-house. He delivered an oration before the Medical Society of Loudon on the 18th of January, 1777, of which he was a primary member. He published it in the same year, under the title of "Oratio de sanedica cognoscenda et promovenda cui accessit via tuta et jucunda calculum solvendi in vesica avinaria inhærentem ab historia calculosi hominis confirmata." In the year 1787 he was presented with a gold medal by the Royal Society of Medicine at Paris for his treatise on the following prize question—"Rechercher quelles sont les causes de L'Endurcissement du tissu cellulaire auquel plusieurs Enfans nouveaux-nés sont sujets, et quel doit en être le traitement soit preservatif soit curatif?" His account of the disease, which at that time was almost unknown to physicians in general, and only slightly noticed by a few medical writers, is inserted in the Histoire de la Societé Royal de Medecine Années 1787 and 1788. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1794, and the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1800 contains his "Experiments and Observations on the Light which is spontaneously emitted with some degree of Permanency from various Bodies." In the year 1801 he communicated to the Royal Society another paper, "A Continuation of the Experiments and Observations on the Light which is spontaneously emitted from various Bodies, with some Experiments and Observations on Solar Light when imbibed by Canton's Phosphorus." The Society of Antiquaries of London elected him a fellow in the year 1795; and in vol. xiv. p. 55, of the Archæologia, published by that Society, he has given an account of a brick brought from the site of ancient Babylon. On Feb. 21st, in attempting to fasten a door opening to the top of his house, Doctor Hulme fell from a considerable height. He survived the accident until March 28th, continuing exempt from violent pain, and in a state of mind entirely composed and devoutly resigned. He was interred by his own desire in the burial ground belonging to the Charter-house, and the following inscription, composed by himself, is engraved on a marble tablet over his grave.

Here lie the remains of Nathaniel Hulme, M. D. who was born on the 17th of June, 1732, and died on the 28th of March, 1807. He was elected physician to the Charter-house on the 17th of March 1774, and continued so to the time of his death. He practised during a long course of years with advantage to his patients and honour to himself.

HIS LAST PRAYER.

O God, the creator of all things, whose mercy is infinite, and whose wisdom is incomprehensible! Before thee do I humbly prostrate myself to the earth, and to thee commit my spirit, because I well know, and do trust that the same kind providence which brought me into this world, and provided milk out of my mother's breast for my immediate nourishment, will as certainly preside over my death, and dispose of my immortal part in such a manner as will be most suitable to its future existence. All thy works silently praise thee, O great and beneficent Creator! Even we in the grave, who are sown in corruption to be raised in glory, as revealed to mankind by thy son Jesus Christ. For thy power is above all thought, and thy goodness exceedeth all measure, and they endure for ever and ever. Amen.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

Sir S. Romilly has presented a Petition to Parliament from 180 debtors confined in the King's Bench, stating that their united families amount to 344, and that they are rendered destitute of support by their confinement. It is understood

stood that this amiable lawyer, and excellent man, is occupied, with Lords Moira and Holland, in devising a plan by which the ferocity of our debtor laws may be mitigated, and a system of institutions swept from our national code, which, to the disgrace of every principle of justice, and feeling of humanity, confound, by equal punishments, misfortune and fraud; which allow an individual, irritated by a private loss, to usurp the office of the magistrate, and dispense his own measure of punishment; to call down upon debt the penalties of felony, and revenge the pain he feels by the pain which he inflicts.

Marriages. At *St. George's*, Hanover-square, the Rev. Anthony Hamilton, son of Archdeacon Hamilton, to Miss Farquhar, daughter of Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart.—The Right Hon. Lord St. John, of Bletsoe, to Miss Rouse Boughton, eldest daughter of Sir Charles W. Rouse Boughton, Bart.—Mr. Pope, of Covent Garden theatre, to Mrs. Wheatley, relict of Francis Wheatley, Esq. R. A. Immediately after the ceremony they took their departure for Ireland, where Mr. Pope has for the summer a professional engagement.—At *Mary-le-Bone* church, John Licantosh, Esq. eldest son of John Licantosh, Esq. of Chichester, to Miss Bettesworth, eldest daughter of the late John Bettesworth, Esq. of Carhais, in Cornwall.—Henry Clements, Esq. of Holles-street, Cavendish-square, to Mrs. O'Brien, late of Dorset-gardens, Brighton.—George Hay Dawkins, Esq. to the Hon. Sophia Maude, sister of the late Viscount Hawarden.— ..... Shard, Esq. of Lovells'-hill, Berkshire, to Sarah, only child of the Rev. Edward Stone, rector of Hovenden, Bucks.—The Rev. Joseph Wells, D. D. of Havensfield Lodge, Bucks, to Miss Colwich, of Welbeck-street.—At *Whitehall*, by special licence, the Hon. Lindsay Meyrick Burrell, second son of the Right Hon. Lord Gwydir, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late James Daniell, Esq.—At *St. James's* church, by special licence, the Hon. Lieut. Col. Fulk Greville Upton, to Miss Howard, only daughter of Richard Howard, Esq. of Castle Rising, Norfolk.—At *St. Margaret's*, Westminster, Stephenson Kitching, Esq. of Needham, Suffolk, to Miss Bedingfield, of Needham Market.—At *St. George's*, Bloomsbury, Richard Bogue, Esq. Captain in the Royal Horse Artillery, to Miss Hancon, daughter of John Hancon, Esq. of Russell-square.—At *St. James's*, Clerkenwell, Capt. White, of the 24th foot, to Miss Steele, late of the island of Barbadoes. At *St. Saviour's*, Southwark, Alfred Thrale Perkins, Esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Jane Bailey, of Peckham.—At *Stanwell*, the Rev. Thomas Charles May, of Breamore, Hants, to Miss Gibbons, eldest daughter of Sir Wm. Gibbons, Bart. of Stanwell-place.—At *Hendon*, the Rev. Dr. Scott, of Southminster, Essex, to Miss Ryder, daughter of Thomas Ryder, Esq.—At *Paddington* church, Mr. Isaac Shaw, of Kennington, to Miss Crouch, youngest daughter of Wm. Crouch, Esq. of Tavistock-place, Russel-square.

Deaths. In *Gower-street*, Bedford-square, Sir R. Jefferson, Knt. one of the Judges of the island of Antigua.—In *Wimpole-street*, aged 59, J. Hillersdon, Esq. In *Ely-place*, aged 71, ... Johnson, Esq.—In *Dover-street*, the Hon. Miss Thellusson, daughter of Lord Rendlesham.—At *Wake's Hotel*, in Brook-street, Lieut. Col. Wheat, of Barton-house, Somersetshire.—In *Millman-street*, John Short, Esq. of Edlington, Lincolnshire.—In *Charlotte-street*, Portland-place, Noel Desenfans, Esq. This gentleman possessed knowledge and abilities which qualified him for a higher situation in society than he was ever disposed to assume. He was a native of France, where he received his education. He and Mons. De Calonne were fellow students, and a friendship was formed betwixt them very early in life, which "grew with their growth and strengthened with their strength." Mr. D. when he died, was only in his sixty-second year. He had been in this country between thirty and forty years. If Mr. D. had been a native of Britain, and had devoted himself to the profession of the law, or to the enlarged views of the politician, it is very probable that he would have made a conspicuous figure in the state. He was profoundly acquainted with mankind, but his knowledge of the human heart did not produce the least tendency towards a misanthropic spirit. On the contrary he was always active in the cause of humanity, ready to patronize unfriended genius and mitigate distress. It was not necessary to make any particular appeal to his benevolence whenever there was an opportunity for him to promote the happiness or relieve the wants of his fellow creatures. Upon all such occasions he went silently and immediately

immediately in pursuit of his object; and the first proof of his liberality generally was found in the grateful acknowledgments of those whom he had assisted. His taste for the arts has long raised his name in the estimation of all good judges. Painting was the favourite object of his attention, but he did not consider that or its kindred arts merely as opening a field for the efforts of genius; he beheld in them the sources of national opulence and honour, affording scope for still higher purposes, by elevating the human character, illustrating the truths of religion, promoting the interests of morality, and conferring the most gratifying recompence on those who dedicate their powers to the improvement, happiness, and security of civilized life. In the year 1799 he published a short work, in which he presented a plan for advancing the British arts by the establishment of a national gallery, in order to give encouragement to rising talents. According to this plan the gallery was to contain portraits of all who distinguished themselves in the service of their country, as well as representations of the achievements in which their heroism might be signalized. This plan altogether is the work of a mind animated by the most enlightened and capacious designs, and was formed upon such principles, that while it was intended for the national honour it might have been accomplished without any burthen upon the public. The only ground of complaint that has ever been alleged against Mr. D. implied, that in his partiality to the ancient masters he overlooked living merit. This complaint, however, could never have arisen, if his character and conduct had been properly known. The truth is, that in the work alluded to, Mr. D. speaks very highly of the merit of English artists, and declares, that "this country now possesses the first painters and the best engravers." But his respect for British talents was not manifested in complimentary language only, for notwithstanding the vast sums which he must have devoted to the collection of pictures, which he has left, and which for its extent is one of the most valuable in Europe, it can be proved that he absolutely expended nine thousand five hundred pounds in the patronage of British artists. In the year 1802 Mr. D. published a descriptive catalogue of a collection of pictures which he was commissioned to purchase for the late amiable and unfortunate king of Poland, who had honoured him with the appointment of Consul General of Poland in Great Britain. This collection was chosen with great taste and judgment, and consisted of admirable works from all the different schools of most celebrity. The catalogue is not only a just and candid account of the merits of the respective works, but besides all its instructive comments and sagacious reflections, is rendered very entertaining by anecdotes of the several masters, historical notices, ingenious strokes of humour, strong marks of good sense, and unaffected piety.

In private life Mr. D. was distinguished for a liberal hospitality, firm friendship, and affable and courteous manners, the natural result of an excellent heart and an expansive mind.

The foregoing tribute to departed merit is a mere outline of an individual, whose memory is entitled to esteem and regard, and whose character could only receive adequate justice from a congenial spirit, equally intelligent, enlightened, and comprehensive.

Of a paralytic attack, George Saville Carey, the well-known lecturer. He was announced for an exhibition on the evening on which he died.

At his house on Ludgate-hill, where he had kept shop for fifty-six years, aged upwards of eighty, Mr. Quintin Kay, a well known upholsterer, cabinet-maker, and undertaker. This singular character was a native of Doncaster, where he served his apprenticeship, and coming soon afterwards to London, he worked for twelve shillings a week, out of which he saved a small sum of money, which enabled him to commence business in a small way. He afterwards became the partner of Mr. Soy, whom he survived. In the various branches of his manufactory he employed a great number of the best workmen, and was, without exception, the kindest and best of masters, for it was an invariable rule with him to pay them more than they expected every Saturday night, and to many of them he gave comfortable houses, rent free, for a number of years. Our readers would perhaps infer from this that he was otherwise benevolent, on the contrary, we find his benevolence proceeded more from pride, for instance his want

want of feeling for the poverty and wretchedness of the few relatives he had. One of the nearest, a fine little boy, his grand-nephew, about six months ago returned from sea, and being in want of both food and raiment, was advised to call on his grand-uncle, which he did, but the old man received him with indifference, and all he gave him was half a crown. He used to say that he never wished to see his poor relations, forgetting that himself had endured the greatest poverty in the early period of his life. He never was married, nor ever was in love with any thing but money, for he always considered the fair sex as necessary evils about his house. He was never known to have been in the inside of a church, nor to frequent places of amusement. The Sundays he spent with two or three of his workmen, in a dirty shirt, picking up pieces of rags, venier, &c. in his workshops; but though he did not during his lifetime trouble himself about religion, yet we find he left something in his will for the purpose of propagating the gospel. The bulk of his fortune, which amounts to more than 100,000l. he left between his relatives, Mr. Ladbrooke the banker, and to some charities: to his clerk, a poor old man, who had been his faithful drudge and companion for more than five and forty years, he bequeathed only the pityful sum of 150l. He had been ill for about a month before his death, but apprehending his dissolution, he sent for an undertaker, (not the one he usually employed) with whom he bargained for his funeral in the manner he wished to be buried; and died as he had lived without any sense of religion.—In *Bedford-square*, aged 85, John Cooke, Esq.—On Saturday, July 11, was interred in St. Margaret's church, Westminster, George Attwood, Esq. F.R.S. He died in the sixty-second year of his age sincerely lamented, as he was deservedly esteemed by all who had the happiness of knowing him. He was highly distinguished for mathematical science, and honoured with the medal of the Royal Society, and was author of several treatises, which prove his inventive powers as well as the depth and extent of his erudition. He was educated at Westminster school, and was for some time a tutor, and for many years a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. He read to the whole University Lectures upon several branches of experimental philosophy, which were much attended and greatly admired. Mr. Pitt having been one of his auditors, was induced to form a more intimate acquaintance with him, and finding that his talents would be eminently useful to the public, bestowed upon him in the beginning of the year 1784, a sinecure office (which is extinguished by his death) that he might be enabled to devote a large portion of his time to financial calculations, in which Mr. Pitt employed him to his own entire satisfaction, and to the great advantage of the revenue. The high opinion Mr. Pitt entertained of him, and the confidence he reposed in him were strengthened by experience, and Mr. Attwood's labours were continued with the most zealous perseverance until his declining state of health rendered him incapable of severe application.—In *Argyle-street*, aged 90, Sir Archibald Edmondstone, Bart.—At his apartments in the *Edgeware-road*, the Rev. Thomas Jones, Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, B. A. 1779, M. A. 1782. The loss of this truly excellent man will be long felt and deplored by every individual of that college, of which he had been for so many years a distinguished ornament. No man stood higher in the estimation of the University for deep and comprehensive learning; no man was more beloved in private life for the gentleness of his disposition, and the amiable and social qualities of his heart. The following testimony to his merit is given from a sermon which was delivered two years since on the Commemoration day at Trinity College:—"I could with conscious satisfaction point to many among us who adorn these societies by their acquirements, and maintain and advance our interests by their assiduity and zeal, if it were not invidious to relate one in particular, if it were permitted me to speak of the present, as if absent, there is a name so strongly associated with excellence, so eminent in all that can adorn, so distinguished in the prosecution and fulfilment of long and arduous duties, that I could repeat it with every testimony of unfeigned respect and admiration, and in expressing my own, I should but utter the general feelings, but in pronouncing

his worth, it would be needless in this assembly to mention his name; may he long continue to enjoy the fruits of his labours in the praise and esteem of every honest and discerning mind. He has truly estimated the value of the blessings we here enjoy, he has done his part to render them productive. Adhering strictly to the original designs of these institutions, and promoting them by his example as well as instruction, he may with confidence look forward to the sentence of approbation, "well done thou good and faithful servant."—At *Hampstead*, aged 73, Timothy Lane, Esq. F. R. S. At *Shepherds Bush*, James Johnson, Esq. late architect to the Barrack department, from which situation he retirned about two years ago in consequence of bad health.—At *Hillingdon*, aged 73, Robert Freeman, M. D.—At *Fitzroy Farm*, the Right Hon. Dowager Lady Southampton.—At *Islington*, aged 78, Mrs. Ann Toller, relict of the late Rev. Thomas Toller.—At *Egham*, aged 69, Robert Pickwood, Esq.—At *Highgate*, Thomas Rodwell, Esq.—At *Chelsea*, aged 64, Mrs. Elizabeth Denton, relict of Osbert Denton, Esq. late of Lynn Regis.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

At the annual exhibition of stock at Wooburn Abbey about seventy graziers and amateurs assembled, who partook each day of a sumptuous dinner at the Abbey, at which, in the absence of the Duke of Bedford, the Marquis of Tavistock very hospitably and convivially presided. Returning thanks on the health of the Duke being drank, the Marquis informed the company that it was his Grace's intention to revive the agricultural and other prizes the next year. The Duke's Southdown sheep were the favourite, the prime pens of ewes selling for ninety guineas a score.

Married. At *Stondham*, Robert Bentley, Esq. of Bedford-street, London, to Miss Goodwin, daughter of George Goodwin, Esq.

BERKSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to establish a public library and news-room at Reading, for the accommodation of the town and neighbourhood. To defray the expence attending its establishment, it is proposed to raise a sum of 6000l. by transferable shares of 30l. each, and the following gentlemen are appointed a committee to carry it into effect: E. Maitland, Esq. M. P. J. Tappenden, Esq. J. B. Monck, Esq. Rev. Mr. Douglas, Thomas Ring, Esq. Dr. Salmon, Mr. Fenton, and Mr. Harris. An institution of this kind is calculated to afford, on the most easy terms, the means of instruction and rational recreation—acquisitions much wanted, and well suited to the increased and happily increasing prosperity of this borough and neighbourhood.

Died. Suddenly at *Newbury*, aged 60, Miss Napleton, of Hammersmith, sister of the Rev. Dr. Napleton, Chancellor of the diocese of Hereford.—At *Reading*, aged 88, J. Howard, Esq. formerly an eminent surgeon and apothecary at Walton upon Thames.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Messrs. John Buckland, of Trinity-college, and Mr. Wm. Loring, of Magdalen-college, Oxford, are elected Professors in the Royal Military College at Marlow, in the room of Messrs. Fausset and Knollis, resigned.

Married. At *Lavendon*, the Rev. J. Cole, vicar of Long Beckley, Northamptonshire, to Miss Marianne Freeman, second daughter of the late Geo. Freeman, Esq.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Bishop of London has transferred twelve hundred pounds stock to the Master and Fellows of Christ-college, and directed the interest of it to be laid out annually in the purchase of three gold medals, to be contended for by the students of that college; one of fifteen guineas, for the best Latin dissertation on some evidence of christianity; another of fifteen guineas, for the best English composition on some moral precept of the gospel; and one of ten guineas, to the most distinct and graceful reader in and regular attendant at chapel; and the surplus, if any, to be laid out in books and distributed by the Master.

The

The subjects will not be given out till October, which in this first instance it is probable the Bishop will propose himself.

The members prizes are this year adjudged to Mr. Wm. Grant Cantley, of Pembroke-hall, Senior Bachelor, for his dissertation on the following subject: "*Utrum mores Civium emendet an Corrumpat Commercium?*" and to Messrs. Wilkinson Matthews, of Trinity-college, and John Turner, of St. John's, Middle Bachelors, the subject of whose dissertation was, "*Utrum Literis prosit Librorum, quanta nunc est editorum Copia?*"

Mr. Thomas Inman, M. A. Fellow of St. John's-college, is appointed Mathematical Professor at the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth.

Mr. Robert Headington, B. A. of Caius, and Mr. Richard Burgh Byam, of King's-college, are admitted Fellows of their respective societies.

Mr. John Flott, B. A. of St. John's-college, is elected into one of the Travelling Fellowships, founded by William Worts, in the room of Mr. Thomas Jones, of Peterhouse.

Married. At *Bourn*, the Rev. F. H. Maberly, of Trinity-college, to Miss Ann Kimpton.—At *Whittlesea*, the Rev. John Davis, rector of Kelkhampton, in Cornwall, to Miss Eliz. Ground.—At *Willingham*, Alexander Powell, Esq. of Hurdcott-house, Wilts, to Joanna, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Law, Prebendary of Carlisle.—At *Gretna Green*, Frederick Mortlock, Esq. son of John Mortlock, Esq. banker, of Cambridge, to Miss Sarah Finch, daughter of John Finch, Esq. of Shelford.

Died. At *Newmarket*, aged 59, Mr. John Fuller, many years Clerk of the Course.

CHESHIRE.

Married. At *Bowden*, Mr. Thomas Hulme Robinson, of Liverpool, to Miss Wainwright, of Dunham Massey.

Died. At *Chester*, aged 82, Mr. Giles Minshull, formerly an eminent linen-draper.

CORNWALL.

Married. At *Nansloe*, aged 57, Miss Frances Robinson, third daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Robinson.

Died. At *Falmouth*, aged 90, Mrs. Margaret Williams, widow of Mr. Richard Williams, and daughter of the Rev. Charles Daubuz, the author of a Paraphrase on the Revelations; a lady distinguished for her exemplary piety and extensive benevolence.—At *Penzance*, Wm. Clarges, Esq. Fellow of All Souls-college, Oxford. He was a gentleman of remarkable abilities, and at the examination for his degree is said to have displayed a greater share of literary attainments than any of his contemporaries.

CUMBERLAND.

The unremitting exertions which are now making to obtain the laudable object of a canal from Carlisle to the West Sea, are highly creditable to the public spirit of this county. The great scarcity of coals which was experienced at Carlisle last winter, first suggested the idea of a canal to Mr. Curwen; and the pains taken by that gentleman to inquire into the practicability and advantage of such an undertaking, both in a local and commercial point of view, entitle him at least to the thanks of the community. The liberal and candid manner with which the plan was brought forward by Mr. C. by consulting the interests of all the great land proprietors, has been the means of removing all petty jealousies, and steps have in consequence been adopted, by the union of the principal characters in Cumberland, which promise success to its attainment. About 3001. has been subscribed to defray the expences of a survey made by Mr. Chapman, of Newcastle, who, after a careful examination of the banks of the river Eden, and of the channel of the Solway Frith, has suggested two different lines of canal, one from Carlisle to Maryport, which he supposes will cost about 95,000l. and be sufficient for vessels of fifty tons burden, and another from Carlisle to a place called the Binnacle or Knock Cross, which for vessels of ninety tons he supposes may cost about 55,000l. but for vessels of forty-five tons would only cost about 40,000l. Should a communication with the West Sea

Sea be carried into effect, Cumberland and the south-west parts of Scotland will be the first to reap immense advantages from the undertaking in the improvement of agriculture, the increase of trade, manufactures, and commerce; and it may be expected that it will eventually give a stimulus to the east side of the North of England to forward a similar measure, which would evidently be productive of almost incalculable advantages to the country at large, and to that district in particular.

Died. At *Carlisle*, aged 75, Mrs. Mouncey, relict of the late George Mouncey, Esq.—At *Wythburn*, aged 90, the Rev. John Simpson, vicar of that parish.—At *Walermillock*, aged 84, John Robinson, Esq.—At *Whitehaven*, aged 81, Mrs. Gibson, relict of the late Edmund Gibson, Esq.—At *Mount Pleasant*, near Whitehaven, aged 77, Mrs. Fletcher, relict of Capt. Joseph Fletcher.—At *Egremont*, aged 25, Mr. Joshph Grayson, surgeon, late of Ormskirk.—At *Lowca*, aged 86, Mrs. Catherine Peele.—At *Harrington*, aged 88, Mrs. Margaret Curwen.—At *Cockermouth*, aged 74, Mr. Wm. Bowman, tailor. In the earlier period of his life, finding his exertions as a journeyman, aided by the industry of his wife, unequal to the support of a numerous family, he turned his attention to music, and in a short time became noted as a performer both vocal and instrumental, which procured him the situation of parish clerk of Bridekirk, which he held for nearly forty years. When he was near thirty the following trivial circumstance brought the dormant powers of his mind into action. His wife, who sold flour, having occasion to consult him upon an advance of 2d. a stone to what she ought to raise the price of one-half-quarter, he set to work, and with no little trouble (for the sum of his education was the having been taught to read English at a country school) solved the query. Trifling as this may appear, it roused him to apply his attention to mathematics; and he was seldom afterwards seen upon the shopboard without a book of the deepest research into some of their various branches lying by him. The works of *Euclid*, *Simpson*, *Emmerson*, and *Newton* he read and understood with ease, and they appeared to be the chief delight and amusement of his declining years. He was attended to the grave by a great concourse of people, the pall being supported by eight neighbouring gentlemen, and his remains borne by four tailors, his old acquaintance.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died. At *Tapton Grove*, aged 24, Mrs. Mary Ann Meynell, wife of Godfrey Meynell, Esq. of Langley.—At *Dale Abbey*, aged 97, James Hawkswill, who had been clerk of that parish nearly threescore years. He was by trade a wheeler, and sold a pot of ale in a house under the same roof with the church at Dale Abbey (which is allowed to be one of the most singular and uncomfortable parish churches in England). He was confined to his bed about seven weeks, during which time he took little or no support excepting cold ale, to which he was always partial. He was perfectly harmless and inoffensive, his appearance venerable and respectable, and when clean and saying *Amen* on a Sunday, seemed not to be more than verging towards the age of man, though he had lived to see those days in which he could truly say, "I have no pleasure in them;" and after so long a pilgrimage he was perfectly willing to enter into that state in which "a thousand years are but as yesterday."

DEVONSHIRE.

Married. At *Exeter*, Wm. Prince, Esq. of the Royal Buckinghamshire Militia, to Miss Parsons, of Heavitree.—At *Bratton Fleming*, Wm. Tamlyn, Esq. of Barnacott, aged 85, to Miss Eliz. Pile, aged 30.

Died. At *Heavitree*, near Exeter, aged 25, after a lingering illness, Lady Mary Catherine Myers (eldest daughter of the Earl of Abergavenny) wife of Thomas Myers, Esq.—At *Exeter*, aged 70, Simon Edsall, Esq. collector of the excise.—At *South Allington*, Francis Sheath Cornish, Esq. Lieutenant in the Kingsbridge volunteer cavalry. His death is deeply lamented, and his memory will long be cherished by a large circle of friends, especially by the members of his corps. His remains were interred with military honours.—At *Hartland*, aged 83, Mr. Jeffry Colmar.—At *Exmouth*, Robert Haydon Pease, Esq. of Kirkella,

Kirkella, in Yorkshire.—At *Plymouth*, sincrely lamented by his family, friends, and acquaintance, aged 83, C. Yonge, Esq. an eminent surgeon and apothecary, in which profession he had practised with encreasing reputation and success for nearly sixty years.—On board the Sceptre man of war, in the *East Indies*, Major Thomas Davey, of the marines, formerly of Tiverton. He had honourably served his country for thirty years in every quarter of the globe, and his death is deeply lamented.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died. At *Whetstone*, Mrs. Sowden, wife of Thomas Sowden, Esq. Her amiable disposition and pleasing manners, which ensured the esteem and respect of all who knew her, render her loss truly distressing to her family and friends.—At *Sherborne*, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Burnet, wife of William Burnet, Esq.—At *Kingston Russell House*, Mrs. Syndercombe, relict of the late Rev. Gregory Syndercombe, LL. D. of Symondsbury.—At *St. Helena*, Mr. Joseph Lee, eldest son of Simon Lee, Esq. of Lyme.

DURHAM.

Married. At *South Shields*, George Townshend Fox, Esq. to Miss Crofton.—At *St. Andrew Auckland*, Peter Shield, Esq. of Tynemouth-place, to Miss Harriet Spencer, youngest daughter of the late Ralph Spencer, Esq. of Bishop's Aukland.—At *Bishopwearmouth*, Robert Surtees, Esq. of Mainsforth, to Miss Ann Robinson, daughter of Ralph Robinson, Esq. of Middle Hendon.—At *Stockton*, William Grey, Esq. to Johanna, only daughter and heiress of the late Wm. Scurfield, Esq. of Coatham Mandeville.

Died. At *Durham*, John Potts, Esq. one of the aldermen of that city, in the 74th year of his age. He served the office of mayor in 1787 and 1798. His benevolent disposition and constant readiness to do good in his professional line as a surgeon, secured him universal esteem while living, and causes his loss to be justly and universally lamented.—Aged 99, Mrs. Summers.—Thomas Avrick, one of the singing boys of the cathedral, aged 14. He fell from one of the western spires of the cathedral while climbing in search of birds' nests, and was killed on the spot. At *Elstob-house*, near *Sunderland*, William Kipsic, Esq.—At *Durham Cottage*, deeply and deservedly lamented, Henry Airey, Esq. formerly of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—At *Seaton*, Christopher Maude, Esq. of Ferry-hill.—At *Chester-le-street*, aged 87, Mr. Robert Kay, sen.

ESSEX.

Married. At *Harwich*, by special licence, the Rev. Herbert Marsh, Margaret Professor of Divinity, and Fellow of St. John's-college, Cambridge, to Miss Marianne Emilie Charlotte Lacarriere, daughter of the late John Lacarriere, merchant, of Leipzig.—At *Walthamstow*, Arthur Howe Holdsworth, Esq. M. P. for Dartmouth, to Miss Catharine Henrietta Eastbrooke, only daughter of the late John Eastbrooke, Esq. of Stone, Devonshire.—At *Plaistow*, Alfred Lloyd, Esq. of Birmingham, to Miss Anna Lloyd, of London.—At the Friends' Meeting-house, at *Chelmsford*, Mr. Richard Barritt, of London, to Miss Edwards, daughter of Mr. Henry Edwards.—At *Danbury*, John Payne, Esq. of Maldon, to Miss Bygrave, eldest daughter of John Bygrave, Esq.

Died. At *Rockford*, David Harris, Esq.—At *Barnston*, aged 66, the Rev. Nicholas Toke, rector of that parish.—At *Stratford Grove*, aged 74, John Stray, Esq.

GLOUCESTER.

Married. At *Cheltenham*, the Rev. Henry Delves Broughton, second son of the Rev. Sir T. Broughton, Bart. of Doddington-hall, Cheshire, to Miss Pigott, only daughter of John Pigott, Esq. of Bevere, in Worcestershire.—At *Bristol*, Jacob Keyser, Esq. of London, to Miss Harriet Jacobs, daughter of Jacob Jacobs, Esq.—At *Clifton*, William Northey Hopkins, Esq. only son of Major-General Hopkins, to Miss Anne E. Fortescue, of Dromerkin, county of Louth.

Died. At *Gloucester*, Henry Charles Selwyn, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of Mount Serrat.—Aged 50, Mrs. Francis Barker, one of the people called Quakers.

Quakers. At *Redland-House*, aged 70, Dr. Ludlow, late of Heywood-house, Wilts; formerly an eminent physician in Bristol.—At *Bristol*, aged 72, B. Runwn, Esq. a Capt. in the Royal Navy. He had arrived there but a few minutes before, and was cheerfully conversing with a few friends, when turning round he suddenly expired. His extensive information, together with his constant affability and cheerfulness of manners, make his death most deeply regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.—At *Millford*, aged 59, John Howard, Esq.—At the Hot Wells, *Bristol*, aged 65, the Rev. Joshua Berkeley, D. D. Dean of Tuam.—At *Ferney-hill*, the residence of her eldest son, Mrs. Cooper, relict of the Rev. Dr. Cooper, of Yarmouth, and daughter of the late James Bramsby, Esq. of Shottisham, in Norfolk. Exemplary in every stage of existence; humble, affable, benevolent, and devout; happy in the love and veneration of all around her; animated by Christian principles, and supported by Christian hope, she placidly expired in the 70th year of her age, leaving the memory of a bright example to her children and her friends. She was the author of several publications printed many years ago, under the titles of *Fanny Meadows*, *The Daughter*, *The School for Wives*, and *The Exemplary Mother*. They were composed with the ardent desire of promoting the cause of religion and morality, and whoever has read these productions of her pen, and was acquainted with the virtues of her heart, will readily acknowledge that she exemplified in every station of life those characters of ideal excellence which her fancy drew.

HAMPSHIRE.

The foundation of a Monument to the memory of Lord Nelson, the expence of which is to be defrayed by a subscription of the officers, sailors, and marines belonging to the fleet under his command at the glorious battle of Trafalgar, was laid on Saturday 4th of July, on Portsdown-hill, near the road leading to Borchurst. This honourable token of their attachment to him, and their nation's glory, is to combine with it national utility, it being so situated from nautical observations, made on purpose, as to become a sea mark for safely conducting vessels into Portsmouth harbour, to avoid the shoal of St. Helens. It will be a very elevated pillar, although the subscription is a limited one, Government having freed the stone of the expence of the duty, and the farmer who holds the lease of the ground on which it is to be erected, as well as Mr. Thistlethwaite the lord of the manor, having offered the grant of it without purchase. The design, which is by the architect of the celebrated villa of Mr. A. Goldsmid, at Morden, is classically simple and elegant.

The prizes annually given by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Winchester college, have been adjudged this year as follows:—a gold medal to Mr. Wrightson for composition in Latin prose—*Invidia Comes est Virtutis*. A silver medal to Mr. Lyon for Elocution in Latin—*Galgaci Oratio e Tacito*. A gold medal to Mr. Hall for composition in English verse—*The Fall of Babylon;* and a silver medal to Mr. Rolfe for Elocution in English—*Germanicus to his rebellious Soldiers*.

Married. At *Wickham*, the Rev. J. S. Rashleigh, rector of that parish, to Miss Stanhope, daughter of the late Hon. Admiral Stanhope.—At *Beaulieu*, Edward Chinnery, Esq. of Assington, Suffolk, to Miss Warner, daughter of J. Warner, Esq.

Died. At *Winchester*, aged 67, Mrs. Woolls, relict of the late Richard Woolls Esq. of Alersford.—At *Portsmouth*, Mrs. Grenway, wife of Lieutenant Grenway, of the Plantagenet man of war. While walking on the deck her foot slipped and she fell down the main hatchway into the hold, when her head stricking against the iron ballast, killed her instantly, her neck was dislocated, and her skull dreadfully fractured. The situation of her husband, an eye-witness of the dreadful disaster, can better be conceived than described.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died. At *Kivernoll*, William Lane, Esq. a Lieutenant in the royal navy.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

The town of Stevenage has suffered severely by a fire, which began at a wheelwright's shop, and communicating to the out-buildings, which were covered with thatch, and excessively dry, ran like wildfire, and was only stopped by the pulling down of a house, after having consumed upwards of forty houses, and fifteen ricks of fine hay, belonging to Mr. Cass, of the Swan Inn. The hay is estimated at 3000l. The Swan Inn escaped undamaged.

Married. At *Abbotts, Langley,* Mr. Joseph Martin, of Beaconsfield, to Mrs. Mary Allan, relict of Andrew Allan, Esq. of Walworth.—At *Benges,* the Rev. Joseph Batten, M. A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss Catharine Maxwell, third daughter of Hamilton Maxwell, Esq. of Edinburgh.

Died, At *Castle Hedingham,* the Rev. George Caswall, many years rector of Sacomb.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died. At *Haughton,* aged 28, Mrs. Martyn, wife of the Rev. John King Martyn.—At St. Neots, aged 87, Mrs. Esther Dunch.

KENT.

The Kent Association for the Improvement of Live Stock, held their annual meeting for the distribution of prizes at Ashford, on Wednesday 8th July, which was attended by upwards of two hundred persons of the first respectability, Sir Harry Oxenden, Bart. in the chair. The prizes were adjudged as follows: —The best long-wooled year-old ram, a cup value ten guineas—Mr. F. Whitfield. The best two years old ram, a cup value five guineas—Mr. Wall. The best three years old long-wooled ram, a cup value five guineas—Mr. Wall. The best pen of three long-wooled year old weathers (no competition) a cup value five guineas—Mr. Wall. The best pen of three two-years old ditto, a cup value five guineas—Mr. Wall. The best short-wooled year old ram, a cup value ten guineas—G. F. Hatton, Esq. The best two years old ditto (no competition) a cup value five guineas—G. F. Hatton, Esq. The best pen of five short-wooled ewe tags, a cup value five guineas—Mr. Boys. The best pen of three short-wooled two years old weathers, a cup value five guineas—Mr. Boys. The best pair of two years old heifers, a cup value five guineas—Mr. G. Monk. The shepherd or looker who reared, within the last twelve months, on marsh lands on the county of Kent, the greatest number of lambs in proportion to the number of ewes under his care (not being less than one hundred)—E. Nie, looker to Sir E. Knatchbull, Bart. The remainder of the prizes were not determined. The wool trade was rather slack; fleece wool sold for 14l. and lamb wool 10l. per pack. The day was spent with the usual harmony and conviviality. In the course of the afternoon, Mr. Barker of Wellesborough challenged any man in Kent for one hundred guineas, to produce ten weathers next Christmas two years, at Smithfield great market, fed on grass only, for compleatness of form and fatness; the judges of the Smithfield cattle and sheep to be the judges after killed, weight of carcase, offal, &c. taken.

Married. At *Rochester,* Thomas Crispe, Esq. of Leeds, to Mrs. Judewine, relict of the late Mr. Judewine, surgeon of Hollingbourn.—At *Chatham,* Mr. William Dawson of Stockbury, to Miss Knell, daughter of Abraham Knell, Esq.—At *East Malling,* Lieut. William Morrice of the Royal Marines, to Miss E. Morrice, daughter of the late David Morrice, Esq. of Aberdeen.—At *Canterbury,* Captain William Elwin, of the West Norfolk Militia, to Miss Sophia Gurney, daughter of the late John Gurney, Esq. of Thanington.—At *Leeds,* William Crispe, Esq. to Miss Stedman.

Died. At *Mongeham,* in the prime of life, adorned with every virtue, and universally lamented, Mrs. Dimock, wife of the Rev. Charles Dimock, rector of that parish. In her death, which this truly amiable and exemplary woman long foresaw, she displayed the utmost fortitude and christian resignation, enduring without murmur or complaint the repeated attacks of a painful and lingering

lingering disorder, and calmly resigning her soul into the hands of him who gave it.—At *Tenderden*, aged 93, Mr. John Dunnings.—At *Canterbury*, in his 69th year, after a lingering illness, greatly and deservedly respected by a numerous circle of acquaintances, Mr. John Callaway, sen. an ingenious and formerly eminent silk weaver, from whose looms some of the most beautiful and costly fabrics have been produced, and adorn the palaces of royalty. On the abundant introduction of cottons, and consequent decline of the silk trade, he successfully invented that mixture of those materials known by the names of *Canterbury damasks*, *Chambery and Canterbury muslins*, &c. Of a strong, though uncultivated mind, he was indefatigable in the acquirement of science, and being equally desirous of communicating what he thought good to others. He founded in 1768 an Historical Society, at first, principally among that class of ingenious mechanics with whom he was associated, but which has been since extended and strenously supported by his mental knowledge and personal abilities.—At *Sandwich*, Mrs. Slaughter, wife of Isaac Slaughter, Esq. collector of the customs for that port.—At *Sidmouth*, Mrs. Jackson, wife of John Jackson, Esq. M. P. for Dover.—At *Fowlers*, Mrs. Frances Bridger, only surviving daughter of the late John Bridger, Esq. of Combe-place, Sussex.—At *Deptford*, Mr. George Hutton, who had realized a fortune of upwards of twenty thousand pounds, whilst master of an academy there. The greatest part of this property, (which it was once hoped would have devolved to the University of Cambridge, wherein one of his nearest relatives holds a professorship) he has bequeathed to King's College, Aberdeen.—

——" Ut cunque ferent ea facta minores
" Vicit amor patriæ, laudumque immensa cupido!"

LANCASHIRE.

Richard Shatham, Esq. is appointed Town Clerk of Liverpool, in the room of the late John Colquit, Esq.

Married.—At *Liverpool*, the Rev. R. Mashiter, minister of St. Paul's Church, Manchester, to Miss Murray, daughter of Edward Murray, Esq. of Liverpool.—James Gordon, Esq. of Manchester, to Miss Eliza Houghton, daughter of B. Houghton, Esq. of Kirkdale.—Mr. William Shelmerdine of Longsight, to Miss Caton, daughter of the late Joseph Caton, Esq.—At *Manchester*, John Bury, jun. Esq. of Salford, to Miss Entwisle, daughter of the late James Entwisle, Esq. of Rushulmehcme.—Mr. Thomas Sharp, to Miss Ward, daughter of T. A. Ward, Esq. of George-street.—At *Eccles*, the Rev. Henry Vincent Bailey, fourth son of the late Rev. Thomas Bailey, Esq. of Hope, to Miss Touchet, daughter of James Touchet, Esq. of Manchester.—Thomas Entwisle, Esq. of Springfield, to Miss Garnett of Manchester.—At *Adlington*, J. H. Hunt, Esq. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss Manerty, eldest daughter of Samuel Manerty, Esq. the British Resident at Bussorah.—At *Ulverstone*, the Rev. Thomas Tudor Duncan, of Dumfries, to Miss Brooks, daughter of Joseph Brooks, Esq.—At *Childwall*, Benjamin Gaskell, Esq. of Thames-house, near Wakefield, to Miss Brandreth, daughter of Dr. Brandreth.

Died.—At *Lancaster*, aged 75, William Bryer, Esq.—At *Manchester*, Thomas Darwell, Esq.—At *Grassington*, aged 104, Margaret Story.—At *Platbridge*, near Wigan, aged 78, Ralph Peters, Esq.—At *Rochdale*, aged 86, Mrs. Elizabeth Buckley.—At *Brough-hall*, in Yorkshire, deeply and sincerely regretted by all her friends and acquaintances, Mrs. Standish, wife of Thomas Strickland Standish, Esq. of Standish.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.—At *Louth*, the Rev. Thomas Henry Cave Orme, vicar of South Searle, Nottinghamshire, to Miss Robinson, only daughter of John Robinson, Esq.—Thomas Middleton, Esq. of Loughborough, to Miss Patchett.

Died. At *Louth*, aged 85, the Rev. John Goodwin, Rector of Atterby.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.—At *Melton Mowbray*, the Rev. Charles Townshend, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and rector of Calstone Wilts, to Miss Lucy Jesse, daughter of the Rev. William Jesse, of West Browick, Staffordshire.

Died.—At *Market Harborough*, aged 78, John Wright, Esq.—At *Oundle*, Mrs.

Mrs. Yorke, wife of James Yorke, Esq. banker.—At *Melton Mowbray*, J. Herchwill, who had been in the workhouse there upwards of thirty years, and is supposed to have cost the parish nearly 400l.

NORFOLK.

At Mr. Tollet's sheep-shearing, which took place on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of last month, a great number of Agriculturists, &c. attended. The wool was sold at the same price as last year, viz. Merino at 4s. that of the mixed breed, at 3s. per lb. and to the same persons, Messrs. Woolley, of Mottram, near Manchester. The number of fleeces was 962, of which 86 were pure Merino. The gross weight of the wool was 3785lb.—the gross price 605l. 12s.—which is about 12s. 8d. per fleece for the whole flock.—A Spanish Ram, sold by Mr. Tollet to Mr. Stubbs, of Sandiford, yielded 10lb. 2oz. of wool, which was sold for 4s. per lb. so that a single fleece brought 2l. 6d.—A yearling Ewe of Mr. Stubbs's, produced 6lb. 4oz. of wool, at 3s. per lb.—A fat three-year old Wether afforded more amusement to the company, who entered into a sweepstakes to guess his dead weight. He weighed 26lb. per quarter, had 20lb. of rough fat, and the carcase was acknowledged by all to be a beautiful one, and the quality of the mutton excellent.—This sheep has afforded more than a guinea's worth of wool this season, and above 30s. worth at the two former clippings.

Rd. Herring, Esq. Mayor of Norwich, with a dignified liberality, has presented 100l. to the City towards defraying the expence of the new pavement.

Married.—At *Ohy*, the Rev. Henry Bathurst, to Miss Frances Mackenzie, daughter of the late John Mackenzie, Esq. of Heathgrove, in the county of Ross.

Died.—At Norwich, aged 82, Peter Finch, Esq. formerly clerk of the peace for the county.—At *Docking-Hall*, aged 55, the Rev. Edward Hare, B.D.—At *Burnham*, the Rev. Robert Crome, M.A.—At *Yarmouth*, aged 97, Mr. Robert Woolmer, formerly an eminent attorney.—At *Coltishall*, aged 86, Mr. Thomas May.—At *Heyden-House*, aged 53, William Earle Bulwer, Esq. a colonel in the army, and late brigadier-general of volunteers.—At *East-Dereham*, John Frere, Esq. of Royden, late member of parliament for the city of Norwich.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.—At *Kettering*, Fenwicke Scrimshire, M.D. of Peterborough, to Miss Cobb, daughter of Timothy Cobb, Esq. of Kettering.

Died.—At *Northampton*, Mrs. Mills, relict of Mr. Alderman Mills.—At *Peterborough*, aged 82, Mrs. Beharrell.—At *Oundle*, Mrs. York, wife of James York, Esq.—At *Kettering*, aged 88, Mrs. Benford, relict of Mr. Thomas Benford, manufacturer.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A great number of respectable tradesmen of Newcastle, have requested the Mayor to call a general meeting of the inhabitants of that town, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of applying to Government for a new silver coinage.

Died.—At *Redcar*, aged 76, Mrs. Berkeley, relict of Lionel Spencer Berkeley, Esq.—At *Wooler*, Mr. George Hogarth, second son of the late Rev. John Hogarth, vicar of Kirknewton.—At *Long Framlington*, aged 75, Mr. Robert Lambert, senior.—At *Alnwick*, aged 87, Mr. John Annett.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.—At *Nottingham*, Captain Green, of the 61st regiment, to Miss Whitehead, niece of Edmund Wright, Esq. of Nottingham.—Mr. F. Allport, of Birmingham, to Miss Hough, daughter of the late Adam Hough, Esq. of Farnsfield.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Oxford.—The new Statute relative to the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, has at length received the decisive *probatum est* of Convocation

tion. Public examinations will, in future, therefore, only take place at the Michaelmas and Act Terms, and there will be two lists of the names of those who have most eminently distinguished themselves, classed according to their respective merits. The method of conferring honours adopted by the late Statute being done away, we recognize in the mode now instituted something similar to the Cambridge plan, except that the Mathematics will here only retain their due proportion of weight with the rest of the Sciences and Classical Literature. There will, moreover, in future, be no examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.—These are some of the principal heads of the new Statute which has several times been debated, and was finally confirmed by a large majority in full Convocation.

The munificent Prize of Five Hundred Pounds, which was, during the last year, proposed to the Members of this University, by the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, D.D. Vice-Provost of the College of Fort William, in Bengal, for the best Composition in English Prose on several subjects, relating to the propagating Christianity in the East, has been adjudged to the Rev. Hugh Pearson, M.A. of St. John's College.

The Rev. John Collim, M.A. of Worcester College, is elected Fellow of that Society.

The Rev. John Stevens, M.A. Fellow of New College, is presented to the Rectory of Birchhanger, in Essex.

The number of Regents in the Act this year was 84. Thirteen Doctors and seventy-one Masters.

In adjudging the Prize given by the Duke of Portland, as Chancellor of the University, for the best English Prose Essay, to the Batchelors or Members above four years standing, and not more than seven, a very extraordinary circumstance has taken place.—These Essays are sent to the Register, with the Names, sealed up, and the Judges having proceeded to examine them, unanimously agreed on the decided superiority of one out of nineteen, which had been sent to them.—Upon opening the name they found it had been written by Lord George Grenville, second son of the Marquis of Buckingham, who had started for this prize under the belief that, though an Under-graduate, yet, it was competent for him to offer his Essay in competition with those who were so much his seniors. The question being new, was referred to the Heads of Colleges, who have decided, that the Statute does not permit an Under-graduate not of Batchelors standing, to write for this prize in competition with his seniors; and in consequence of this decision, the Judges proceeded to a second examination of the Essays, and have adjudged it to the second best Exercise, and a correct statement of a transaction so very creditable to a young man of eighteen, has been delivered by the Vice-Chancellor as an honourable testimony of the abilities displayed in this composition, which, although adjudged the best, has, under these circumstances, which are entirely new and unexampled in the University history, failed of the usual prize or reward.

Died.—At *Wheatfield*, aged 82, the Rev. Benjamin Rudge, who had been Rector of that parish fifty-seven years.—At the *Vicarage-House*, *Shiplake*, aged 85, Mrs. Cheveley, relict of the late Jernıngham Cheveley, Esq. of Lincoln's-Inn.—At *Oxford*, aged 77, Thomas Billings, better known by the name of Old Minden, from his having lost a leg in that battle, where he served as a non-commissioned officer.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Died.—At *Oakham*, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Bullivant, wife of Mr. Bullivant, solicitor.—At *Teigh*, aged 84, Mr. Harris, senior, an eminent grazier.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.—At *Shrewsbury*, William Tayleur, M.D. to Miss Windsor, eldest daughter of Edward Windsor, Esq.—John Beachy, Esq. of Chesterton, to Miss Shedman, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Shedman.—At *Ellesmere*, Mr. Samuel Lowe

Lowe, chandler, to Miss Maria Dodd.—The ages of the bride, bridegroom, bride's-maid and groom's man, together amounted to 258 years.

Died.—At *Whitchurch*, aged 49, Mrs. Payne, wife of Edward Payne, Esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

An important Improvement in the breed of Sheep has been effected by Dr. Parry, of Bath, by crossing Merino ewes with Herefordshire rams. He asserts, that the wool of the fourth cross of their breed is equal in fineness to that of the male parent stock in England: that by breeding from select Merino Ryland rams and ewes; sheep may be obtained, the fleeces of which are superior both to those of the cross-breed parent, and those of the original progenitors of the pure Merino breed in England. From mixed rams of this breed, sheep may be obtained, having wool, at least, equal in fineness to the best that can be procured in Spain. Wool from sheep of a proper modification of Merino and Ryland, will make cloth equal to that from the Spanish wool imported into this country.

Died.—At *Bath*, General Whyte, late of Peckenham-House, Norfolk.—At *Vicars-Hill*, near Lymington, aged 82, Mrs. Gilpin, relict of the Rev. William Gilpin, vicar of Boldre.—At *Box*, Mr. John Mullins; a man whose life was as amiable and exemplary, as his sudden dissolution is generally deplored.—Mrs. Mullins being taken ill, he mounted his horse to call a medical gentleman of Corsham to her assistance; on his road he felt himself much indisposed, which increased to such a degree, that on his arrival at Corsham, it was deemed advisable for him to return in a chaise: he had reached his own house but a very short time before he expired.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married. At *Walsall*, Samuel Sherratt, Esq. of Litchfield, to Miss Davenport.—At *Horsley*, William Thomas Skinner, Esq. Captain in the Royal Artillery, to Miss Ann Remington, daughter of John Remington, Esq.—At *Biddulph*, Sinkler Porter, Esq. of Leek, to Miss Whillock, of Overton.—At *Tamworth*, Mr. Paget, surgeon of Leicester, to Miss Byng, daughter of the Rev. John Byng.

Died. The Rev. Mr. Barker, of Burslem, an occasional preacher at the methodist chapel, in Stamford. In the midst of and iscourse without any previous symptoms of illness he dropped down in the pulpit and instantly expired, to the great terror and amazement of the congregation. He was universally esteemed for the goodness of his heart, the integrity of his principles, and his unaffected piety: He has left a widow, and a numerous family to bewail his loss.

SUFFOLK.

The Governors of the Suffolk Clerical Charity, held their first General Court at Bury, on the 9th of July, when it appeared by the report of the Rev. Dr. Ord, that from the present state of the funds of the charity, it would be necessary either to sell out part of the stock belonging to the corporation, or considerably to diminish the annual allowances to the widows and orphans who are the objects of its charity: the former proposition was unanimously agreed to, and a very liberal subscription was entered into in order to prevent the necessity of having recourse to such a measure in future.

Died. At *Fenborough*, aged 73, Richard Rout, Esq. late of Abbott's-hall, Stowmarket.—At *Botesdale*, aged 82, Mrs. Frances Meadows, relict of the late John Meadows, Esq.—At *Castle Headingham*, aged 70, the Rev. George Caswell, curate of that parish.—In the House of Industry, at *Shepmeadow*, the widow Brame, of Beccles, in the 101st year of her age.

SURREY.

Married. At *Lambeth Chapel*, by special licence, his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, to Miss Mundy.—At *Leatherhead*, John Henry Pelly, Esq. of Upton, in Essex, to Miss Emma Boulton, daughter of Henry Boulton, Esq.

of Thorncroft.—At *Putney*, Charles Shillito, Esq. surgeon of the West Essex militia, to Miss Swift, only daughter of James Swift, Esq.—At *Battersea*, Thomas Smith, Esq. of Nottingham, to Miss Benwell, of Battersea. At *Capel*, near Dorcking, Mr. Robert Fry, of Rochester, to Miss Fanny Goldsmith Wade, only daughter of the late Captain Wade, of the royal engineers. —At *Kingston*, Charles Gilchrist, Esq. surgeon, to Miss Baldwin, eldest daughter of Henry Baldwin, Esq.

Died. At *Wandsworth*, aged 86, Mrs. Manaton, relict of the late Francis William Manaton, Esq. of Chancery-lane.—At *Wallington House*, of a decline, in the 22d year of his age, Mr. Brooke Bridges, of Magdalen College, Oxford. —At *Stockwell Common*, John Darlington, Esq.

SUSSEX.

Married. At *Lewes*, A. Harvey, Esq. Adjutant of the 11th Loyal London Volunteer Infantry, to Miss Elgar, of Lewes.

Died. At *East Hoathly*, aged 68, Nathaniel Paine, Esq. late Captain in the North Pevensey Volunteers.—At *Burghole Farm*, in Chiddingly, aged 83, Mr. Richard Gay, an eminent brickmaker.—Forty children and grand children of the deceased attended his funeral.—At *Hurspierpoint*, aged 75, the Rev. Dr. Dodson, rector of that parish.—At *Halnaker*, aged 97, Mr. John Moore, of Washington.—At *Chichester*, aged 82, Edward Johnson, Esq. town-clerk.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married. At *Birmingham*, Thomas Jones, Esq. to Miss Sarah Hodges, eldest daughter of Mr. William Hodges, of Monmouth.—At *Barton*, the Rev. Thomas Lee, rector of that parish, to Miss Franks, of Ipswich, Suffolk.

Died. At *Alcester*, aged 91, Mrs. Catherine Chambers, only daughter of the late Edmund Chambers, Esq. of Studley.—At *Kenilworth*, aged 64, the Rev. Richard Mundy, formerly rector of Claybrook, Leicestershire.

WESTMORELAND.

Died. At *Holme*, near Burton, in Kendal, aged 67, Mr. John Holme, formerly an eminent paper-manufacturer at Kirkoswald.—At *Kendal*, aged 83, Mr. Francis Docker.

WILTSHIRE.

Fifty pounds have been paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the Salisbury Infirmary, being a legacy to that excellent institution, from the late Bishop Douglas.

Died. At *Marlborough*, aged 80, Mrs. Ball.—At *Great Bodwin*, aged 87, Mr. Henry Sadler.—At *High-hall*, aged 66, Henry William Fitch, Esq.—At *Trowbridge*, Thomas Stileman, Esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married. At *Worcester*, the Rev. Robert Clifton, one of the senior canons of the Cathedral, to Miss Brownrigg, eldest daughter of Thomas Brownrigg, Esq. of Lidney, in Gloucestershire.—At *Stourport*, Mr. Brookes, surgeon, of Wenlocke, to Miss Doughty, only daughter of J. Doughty, Esq. late of Worcester.

YORKSHIRE.

Married. At *Bramham*, Mr. William Levi, of Moulsoe, Bucks, to Miss Dorothy Oldfield, daughter of the late Joshua Oldfield, Esq. of York.

Died. At *York*, in consequence of severe wounds received at the storming of Morne Fortune, aged 29, Edward James Chaloner, Esq. late captain of grenadiers in the 1st or Royal Scotch regiment of foot.—The Rev. Stephen Moore, A. M. vicar of Doncaster, &c. and prebendary of York. A man endeared to his friends by the open, generous, manly qualities of an excellent heart, to his parishioners, by whatever was amiable and praiseworthy in the discharge of his duties as a clergyman.—At *Hull*, aged 68, Mrs. Sherlock, relict of the late Mr. George Sherlock, of Redburn.—Aged 43, Edward Robert Hodson, Esq.—At *Sheffield*, the Rev. Samuel Barnard, pastor of the church

church, assembling at Howard-street, chapel. As a preacher and a writer, his labours have ever been incessant. For many years he was one of the most popular preachers in the connexion of the late Lady Huntingdon, and for ten or twelve years before his removal to Sheffield, had been pastor of a very large and respectable congregation at Hull.—At *Coxwold*, the Rev. Thomas Newton, perpetual curate of that parish, to which he succeeded in 1768, on the death of the late Rev. Lawrence Sterne. He was formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1757.—At *Skipton Castle*, John Heelis, Esq.—At *Doncaster*, Mrs. Hall, wife of C. Hall, Esq.—At *Wyston*, near Rotherham, the Rev. Mr. Carver, rector of that parish.—At *Wakefield*, aged 83, Richard Lumb, Esq.—At *Fulford*, aged 76, Richard Kitson. He served the office of sheriff of the city of York, in 1786.—At *Askham Bryan*, aged 56, the Rev. Thomas Schaak, vicar of that parish, rector of Musgrave, in Westmoreland.—At *New Miller Dam*, near Wakefield, the Rev. John Lonsdale, vicar of Darfield, and perpetual curate of Chapelthorpe.—At *Grassington*, aged 104, Margaret Stowe, she retained her senses to the last.—At *Hackness*, aged 95, Sir Richard Bempde Johnson, Bart.—At *Newbigging*, in the parish of Aysgarth, Mrs. Fryer, relict of Mr. John Fryer.—At *Warmsworth*, near Doncaster, aged 35, Mrs. Katherine Aldam, one of the people called Quakers. She was very highly respected by a numerous circle of her relations and friends, by whom, and her poor neighbours, who often experienced her beneficence, she is sincerely regretted.—She is the last of the name of a family, who have resided upon the estate at Warmsworth, and who have been owners of it *in a direct line*, upwards of eight hundred years.

WALES.

The first cargo of Copper Ore, raised from the mine of Edward Corbett, Esq. of Ynysymaengwyn, in Merionethshire, consisting of twenty-eight tons, was purchased by the English Copper Company, at Swansea, at eleven guineas per ton.

R. Mytton, Esq. of the Forest near Newtown, is appointed Receiver General for the counties of Montgomery, Radnor, and Brecon, in the room of the late J. Herbert, Esq. of Doleforgan.

Married. At *Newton*, Montgomeryshire, Richard Humphrys, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Arthur, second daughter of the late Mr. John Arthur, of Mauthrey.—At *Lansamlet Church*, Frederick Bevan, Esq. to Miss Barbara Leyson, daughter of Thomas Leyson, Esq. comptroller of the customs, Neath.—At *Llanderailog*, *Brecon*, Walter Lloyd, Esq. of Nant-y-gwartell, to Miss Watkins, of Castlemadoc.—At *Llandeloss*, *Montgomeryshire*, Thomas Thomas Price, Esq. of Dallavelling, Breconshire, to Miss Howells.—At *Criciath*, Carnarvonshire, Richard Jones, Esq. of Pwllheli, to Miss Evans, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Evans.

Died. At *Swansea*, Mrs. Davies, wife of the Rev. Benjamin Davies, vicar of Llanrhidian.—Mrs. Jones, wife of William Jones, Esq. Portreeve, of Swansea.—At *Broughton Hall*, in Flintshire, aged 85, Mrs. Davies, wife of Peter Davies, Esq.—At *Stanstay*, near Wrexham, Robert Langford, Esq. late of the Grange, near Ellesmere.—At *Broughton*, *Flint*, aged 86, Mrs. Davies, wife of Thomas Davies, Esq.—At *Carriggludian*, in the vale of Clwyd, aged 63, Mrs. Edwards, wife of Edward Lloyd Edwards, Esq. lineal descendants of Welsh royalty.

SUMMER CIRCUITS.

BRECON.—The Hon. *G. Hardinge* and *A. Moisey*, Esq.—Presteign, Monday, July 27. Brecon, Saturday, August 1. Cardiff, Saturday, August 8.—CHESTER.—*R. Dallas*, Esq. and *F. Burton*, Esq.—Montgomeryshire, Saturday, August 1, at Poole. Denbighshire, Friday, August 7, at Ruthin. Flintshire, Thursday, August 13, at Mold. Cheshire, Wednesday, August 19, at the Castle of Chester.—SOUTH WALES.—Serjeant *S. Heywood*, and the Hon. *R. Ryder*.—Carmarthen, Monday, August 3. Haverfordwest, Saturday, August 8. Cardigan Friday, August 14.—NORTH WALES.—*H. Leycester*, Esq. and Sir *T. Plumer*.—Merionethshire.—Thursday, July 30, at Dolgelly. Carnarvonshire, Wednesday, August 5, at Carnarvon. Anglesey, Tuesday, August 11, at Beaumaris.

SCOTLAND

SCOTLAND.

SCOTS COLONY.—An article in the foreign papers, dated St. Petersburgh, May 4, says:—"His Imperial Majesty has been pleased to grant a very remarkable charter to the Colony of Scotchmen who have been settled, for the last four years, in the mountains of Caucasus. The rights and privileges accorded to these Scotchmen, who form a detached settlement in a district so thinly peopled, and bordering on the territories of so many uncivilized tribes of Mahometans and Heathens, are intended to increase their activity in extending trade and manufactures, and to place them, in respect to their immunities, on the same footing with the Evangelical Society of Sarepta. They are to have the requisite additional allotments of land, as near as possible to the village which they have already founded. Of these his Majesty secures to them the perpetual possession, promising that no part of the tract allotted to their community shall ever pass by sale, mortgage, or bill of emption, or on any other pretence, into the occupation of strangers. They are exempt from all imposts or burthens for thirty years; at the end of which period they are, instead of poll tax, to pay 15 copecks of rent for each acre of arable land, and to pay their proportion of the land tax, but to remain exempted from all other imposts, from the civil and military service of the state, and from the billeting of soldiers in any of their villages. The free exercise of their religion is confirmed to them, and the internal affairs and police of the settlement shall for ever be administered by a magistrate chosen from among themselves. His passports will be a sufficient authority for them to travel and traffic in every part of the empire, but not for leaving the country. The Chief Magistrate is not, without special permission, to admit to the privileges of a colonist any Russian subject, but is at liberty to receive, as settlers, Kabardans, Circassians, and every other description of Mahometans and Heathens, being freemen, and taking the oath of allegiance to his Majesty. These may also become converts to the religion of the colony. The colonists may also buy and keep Kabardan, Circassian, and other Mahometan and Heathenish slaves. They may freely exercise every sort of trade, art, or manufacture, and, within their own limits, distil and vend spirituous liquors. The colony is placed under the special protection of the civil government of Caucasus."

Married. At *Edinburgh*, Alexander Wood, Esq. of Grangehill, to Miss Catharine Spens, daughter of the deceased Thomas Spens, Esq. of Lathallan.—John Mowbray, Esq. of Harwood, W. S. to Miss Patricia Hodge of Awalls.—At *Cromarty*, the Rev. James Mackintosh of Bowmore, in Islay, to Miss Colquhoun M'Kenzie, daughter of Alexander M'Kenzie, Esq. of Scatwell.—At *Lanark*, Mr. Hugh Morrice, jun. merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Jane Bannatyne, daughter of John Bannatyne, Esq. of Castlebank.—At *Calderbank*, James John Cadell, Esq. of Grange, to Miss Isabella Mowbray, daughter of the late Henry Mowbray, Esq.—At *Golfhill*, Mr. John Wood, merchant of Glasgow, to Miss Dennistoun, daughter of James Dennistoun, Esq.—At *Haddo*, Alexander Scott, Esq. late of the 84th Regiment, to Miss Catharine Forbes, eldest daughter of John Forbes, Esq. of Upper Boyndlie.—At *Airblass*, Mr. Alexander Blackie, of Edinburgh, to Miss Helen Stoddart, daughter of the late Mr. William Stoddart of Hamilton.

Died.—At *Edinburgh*, Mrs. Jane Campbell, wife of John M'Neil, younger of Gigha, Esq.—Mrs. Helen Dunbar, wife of William Copland, Esq. of Colleston.—Aged 90, Mrs. Chalmers, widow of the late James Chalmers, of Fingland, Esq.—At *Cromarty*, Mrs. Anne Swan, wife of William Swan, Esq.—At *Aberdeen*, aged 74, Miss Jane Burnet of Saughen.—Aged 84, Mr. Francis Peacock, who had taught the principal dancing school of that city, under the patronage of the magistrates and council, for upwards of 60 years.—His manners and conduct joined to a distinguished taste for music, painting, and the fine arts in general, rendered him an acceptable member in the best societies in Aberdeen, where his regular conduct and many good qualities will be long remembered by all who had an opportunity of knowing his worth, and of course holding his character in a high degree of estimation.—At *Cultross*, Miss Christian Wardlaw, third daughter of the late Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie.—At *Orchard*, Patrick Ballantyne, Esq.—At *Drumgieth*, aged 80, David Fyffe, Esq.

At

—At *Huntly*, aged 89, Mrs. Margaret Goldie.—At *Baillieston*, George Coats, Esq.—At *Muirkirk*, aged 101, John Paterson. He was a shepherd from an early period of his life, till within these few years, and had always enjoyed good health.—At *Dumbarton*, Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie, late one of the baillies of that burgh. He has bequeathed 100l. to the Kirk Session for the poor: 100l. for the poor of the five incorporated trades, and 20l. to the public library.—At *The Bush*, Robert Trotter, Esq. of Castlelaw, postmaster general for Scotland. His benevolence and urbanity had acquired him universal esteem, and his loss must now be as universally regretted.—At *Buittle*, the Rev. George Maxwell, minister of that parish.—At *Bathgate*, aged 83, Mrs. Janet Wardrobe. At *Dumfries*, William Clark, Esq. late provost of that burgh.—At *Morant Bay*, Jamaica, John Reid Baillie, Esq. of Leith-hall.

IRELAND.

Married.—At *Fort William, Cork*, Joseph Leycester, Esq. to Miss Wrixon, daughter of the late Nicholas Wrixon, Esq. of Dublin.—At *Cork*, Edmond Knap, Esq. of Lehena, to Miss Ann Power, third daughter of the late Mr. James Power.

Died.—At *Dublin*, the Rev. Hugh Brady, late of Baldoyle. He was as universally respected for his strict regard to the duties of his sacred function, as beloved for his amiable, mild, and polished manners—he united in the strictest sense the propriety of the clergyman with the urbanity of the gentleman, and his memory will long be cherished by a numerous acquaintance.—Aged 90, the Rev. John O'Brien, of Church-street Chapel.—Aged 75, William Coates, Esq. of Berresford-street.—At *Antrim*, aged 54, Mrs. Jane Maclaim, daughter of the Rev. Alexander Maclaim, formerly Minister of the Old Dissenting Congregation of that town.—At *Ballyranken*, near Ferns, Mr. John Rice.—While standing with several others at the mouth of a lime-kiln, he imprudently leaped on a cinder, and the kiln not having been drawn for some time before, and the stones mostly burnt into lime, he instantly went down, and before any assistance could be given was burnt to death.—At *Aughnacloy*, Richard Stevens, Esq. late pay-master of the Dublin militia. Candour, integrity, and independence of conduct were his characteristics; sincere and ardent in his affections, he was equally warm in just resentment. He was a good brother, a safe agreeable companion, and an honest man.—At *Doonadoyle*, Limerick, aged 110, Michael M'Namara; he resided in the same house, under Col. Gough and his family, for upwards of seventy years.—At *Cannyreagh*, Donaghadee, aged 98, John Byes; he had been a country schoolmaster for 76 years.—At *Newry*, Captain Boyd, of the 21st foot, deeply lamented by his brother officers, and by all who knew him.—On the preceding day, while at mess, a difference in opinion arose between him and Major Campbell, which terminated in a duel.—He received the ball of his antagonist in his right side and expired in fifteen hours afterwards.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, dated June 12.

"At four o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday last, the 6th instant, a shock of an earthquake was felt here, of very much more force, and longer continuance than has been experienced since the dreadful one in the year 1755. In all parts of the city and suburbs the houses were abandoned, and the inhabitants on their knees, and the greater part in the most piteous and lamentable tones, supplicating the Divine Mercy. The universal impression was, that a shock so alarming would be presently followed by others more fatal, and whilst some with a pious resignation awaited the expected crisis, others gave way to a frantic despair, and nothing could exceed the general horror. Happily, however, it terminated with the first great shock. The dread which it excited caused vast numbers to leave the city, and to pass that night in the open

open field, but an undisturbed tranquillity continued, which in the course of the next day restored order, and dispelled the agitations which more or less every one suffered. The prevailing opinion is, that there were two shocks so instantaneously connected, as to be in effect the same as one. They were preceded by a terrific subterraneous noise, such as thunder might be supposed to produce, if pent up within the bowels of the earth; and when the shock commenced, its violence gave repeated and perfectly visible motion to every building in the city. I have conversed with several who were living here when the great earthquake happened which destroyed Lisbon in 1755, and they all agree that the violence of that did not exceed this, but it was of much longer continuance, and many times repeated. Had this lasted two seconds longer, half Lisbon would have been in ruins. As it is, there are few houses that do not exhibit some proofs of its effects, though, except some old dwellings that were thrown down, and which caused two deaths, and several fractured limbs, the injury has not been great. The convents and churches have suffered most. The house we occupy is uncommonly strong, with walls two feet and a half thick, but it is shattered from one end to the other, more or less, and in some parts the fractures extend from top to bottom. The ships in the river experienced a sensation similar to what is felt when striking and passing over a ridge of rocks.

"According to the best authenticated opinions as to its duration, it lasted from seven to ten seconds. Dr. C—— and Mr. M——, at the distance of two miles from each other, are enabled to speak with tolerable certainty, from the circumstance of their having observed that the shock continued during the whole time they were running from their chambers into the street, which each of them had reached before it subsided. They suppose about two seconds to have elapsed, before they quitted their seats, and they have ascertained by subsequent and repeated experiments, that they could not have been less than five seconds getting down stairs.

"It was equally felt at Cintra and at Mafra, where the Royal Family were. The Princess, who possessed great fortitude and presence of mind, snatched up her infant, and ran with it in her arms into the garden; the Prince Regent sunk under the alarm, and remained insensible for a considerable time.

"Of the many shocks that have been felt here since 1755, two only have been distinguished as materially alarming; but neither of them are considered as equal by any means, either in point of violence or duration, to that of which I write.

"A subsequent shock, but of so slight a nature as not to be felt by the generality of the people, is ascertained to have occurred about eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 10th instant. It was felt more sensibly at Mafra and other places than here."

The splendid Embassy from the Emperor of Russia to the Emperor of China, has been refused admittance into the Capital. On its arrival at the great Wall, the Ambassador was met by an Officer from the Chinese Court with a letter, and presents, from the Emperor to his brother of Russia, and desiring him to make the best of his way back, his Imperial Majesty being unwilling, after so long a journey, to allow him to extend it beyond what was necessary!

The following is the number of wilful and accidental deaths which took place in the City of Philadelphia, in the course of last year, as published by the Coroner:—Drowned, 29; died suddenly, 23; died of ill-treatment, 8; by laudanum, 4; by cutting their throats, 3; by being exposed to severe weather, 3; by accidents, 5; by shooting himself, 1; by strangling themselves, 2; by jumping out of a window, 1; by stabbing himself, 1; murdered, 1.—Total 81.

Died.—At *Rochambeau*, near Vendome, in his 82d year, M. Rochambeau, formerly a Marshal of France.—At *Mittau*, the Abbé Edgworth, who accompanied Louis XVI to the scaffold. In visiting some French prisoners he caught a fever, which, in a few days, put a period to his existence.—In *North Carolina*, aged 115, Mr. Samuel Dalton. He had never lost his appetite by indisposition

position a single hour; he was but once married, and there are now living upwards of six hundred of his offsprings.—The dysentery terminated his life suddenly.—In December last, at *Delhi*, aged 78, Shaw Allum, the Emperor of Indostan, commonly called the Great Mogul, who was restored to his throne by Gen. Lord Lake, a short time ago, after having his eyes put out, and being imprisoned many years, by the Mahrattas. He was a lineal descendant of Tamerlane. Ackber Shaw, his second son, succeeds to the throne.—At *Calcutta*, in the prime of life, James Murray, Esq. late a Major in the service of Holkar, a most amiable man and an intrepid soldier. The following particulars respecting this gentleman are from an American paper. "Major Murray was a native of the state of Rhode Island, his real name was Lillibridge; why he assumed the name of Murray is not known. At an early age he left his relations in consequence of some ill-treatment he had received from one of them, and went to sea. After a number of voyages he arrived at Tranquebar, on the coast of Coromandel, about the year 1790, where he formed the resolution of going into the interior, and entering into the service of one of the petty Princes, who, at that period, were particularly desirous of having Europeans as officers to command their troops. This resolution he accomplished in company with another person (whose name is not known) with some difficulty, as they had to pass the British posts, who were extremely vigilant to prevent Europeans going into the country. The life which Lillibridge now led, required a constitution as robust, as he possessed invincible courage and a presence of mind, which no danger could dispel. It is well known what species of petty warfare has for many years existed almost unremittingly in the vast peninsula of India: the continual jarring of interests, the jealousy of various small powers of each other, joined with the intrigues of the Europeans, who have alternately held possessions on the coast, have made that unhappy country the seat of rapine, desolation, and war. It was in the service of the Mahrattas, that Lillibridge became noted for his superior bravery: with these people he continued nearly fifteen years, traversing the country from Cape Comorin to the frontiers of Persia.

In the service of Holkar, the celebrated chief of the Mahrattas, Lillibridge, who was now called Murray, became first known to the British, by saving, at the most imminent risk of his own life, the lives of some of their officers who, having fallen into Holkar's hands, were ordered by him to be put to the sword. It was shortly after this business that he quitted the service of Holkar, and raised a number of cavalry in his own name, with which he took possession of a district of country. Before he attained this, he had experienced every reverse of fortune that such an undertaking could be subject to, being at one time at the head of only 7 or 8 men, not more than half armed. When the war broke out between the British and Scindiah, in which Holkar assisted the latter, Murray proclaimed the British government in the part of the country where he was, and joined Lord Lake with about 7000 horse. It was at that period that Marquis Wellesley issued the proclamation recalling all British subjects from the service of the native princes. Murray could not be estimated as one included in the proclamation, which was obeyed by all whom it did include, who could escape from their different situations, and several in Holkar's service who could not get away were inhumanly put to death.

Murray was treated by the British General with great consideration, and there was seldom a dangerous service in which he was not employed; retaining still the command of the cavalry he brought with him. At the siege of Bhurtpore, where the British army lost near ten thousand men in four attempts to storm, he was in continual action, and obtained the character of the best partizan officer in the army. Holkar was on the outside of the British with seventy or eighty thousand horse, and the signal of assault on the fortress by the British, was the signal for the attack on the outside. At the conclusion of the war, having accumulated a handsome fortune, he determined on returning home, and having remitted his funds to Calcutta, repaired there himself. He was but little satisfied with the rewards he had met with from the British Government in India, for services which were certainly of the greatest utility. He had been made a nominal Major in the service, and received permission to return to

America with half pay. A few days before he was to embark for America, a fall from his horse caused an intestinal rupture, which being ignorantly treated, ended in a mortification in his bowels and in death. Major Murray was of middling stature, his countenance was good, and his person well formed. His agility was remarkable, he was supposed to be the best horseman in India, and unexcelled in the use of the broad sword. There was an instance of his being attacked, when alone, by seven Mahratta horsemen, three of whom he killed, and effected his escape from the other four. He was extremely modest on the subject of his own exploits, scarcely ever speaking of them, and when he did mention any of the scenes he had been engaged in, was seldom the hero of his own tale.—He was strongly attached to his country—the name of American alone was sufficient for him, and many of his countrymen, perfect strangers to him, experienced his liberality in the loan of considerable sums. The ships of the United States lying in the river had their flags hoisted half mast during the day on which he was interred, as a tribute of respect to the memory of their brave countryman."—On the 12th of April last, at the *Cape of Good Hope*, of a fever under which he had suffered for near two months, Broad Malkin, Esq. first Major in his Majesty's 21st Light Dragoons: in which regiment he had served with credit to himself, and real advantage to his king and country, near thirteen years; during which period he had experienced much severe duty, principally in foreign climates. He died sincerely lamented by his brother officers and friends; and his remains (attended by Lieutenant-General Grey, the whole of the officers in that garrison, and by his own regiment) were interred at Cape Town, on the following day, with universal sorrow and regret. A few months previous to his regiment being ordered to the Cape, Major Malkin was married to the eldest daughter of Josiah Spode, Esq. of the Mount, Staffordshire, whom he has left with an infant daughter to deplore his loss.—On the 12th of April, at *St. Lucia*, in the very prime of life, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Lieutenant-Col. Montague Thorley, commanding the Royal West India Rangers. He was an officer of much merit and promise, and of considerable attainments, being master of several languages. His zeal for the service was such, that he anxiously embraced every opportunity for active employment, as the various scenes he was formerly engaged in in the West Indies, on the Continent, and in Egypt, bear honourable testimony, as he fully possessed that quality of cool and determined courage so characteristic of Britons.—As a man he was to be admired for polite manners, a warm and benevolent heart, and his character may be advantageously closed by pronouncing him a sincere Christian.

Retrospect of Public Affairs.

THE particulars of the last unfortunate affair in Egypt, have at length been given to the public in the London Gazette. It appears, that the detachment sent against Rosetta, under the command of Brigadier-General Stewart, took post, on April 9th, opposite the Alexandrian-gate of that town, and after a summons, which was treated with neglect, began to erect their batteries. Several days were spent in firing with cannon and mortars, and in occasional skirmishes, during which the enemy received some reinforcements. The hopes of the British commander were founded on a promised co-operation of the Mamelukes, who were daily expected to make their appearance. To favour their junction, Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod had been sent with a detachment to occupy a strong post at the village of El Hamet. No intelligence arriving from the Mamelukes, a resolution had been taken of retreating on the night of the 21st; when early on the morning of that day an express arrived from Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod, that 60 or 70 large germs full of troops were seen descending the Nile. There was no time now to be lost. The general dispatched orders to M'Leod, but they unfortunately did not reach him. He himself immediately began his retreat with the main body formed in a hollow square, and with all the cannon and ammunition that he could convey; and the troops

troops kept such firm order, and presented so formidable a front each way, that the pursuers could not break them, and they sustained a comparatively small loss. Through some unknown fatality, the detachment at El Hamet never joined, and it appears that it was totally cut off, the greater number being made prisoners and carried to Cairo, where, it is said, they are well treated. The whole loss in killed, wounded, and missing, from the commencement of General Stewart's expedition, amounts to about 1000. It is since learned, that the Mamelukes have made their peace with the viceroy of Egypt, and no hopes of any further advance in that quarter seem to be entertained.

Advices from South America mention, that the Spaniards made an attack on April 22, upon the English posted at Colonia, but were repulsed with loss. No attempt had yet been made to re-take Buenos Ayres.

Dispatches have been received from Sir Edward Pellew, dated from Batavia Roads, which state, that on November 27, he entered the roads with his squadron, and immediately proceeded to destroy the Dutch vessels lying in it, which was completely effected. One national frigate of 36 guns, and several smaller armed vessels were burnt, and two of the latter taken; and about 20 merchant ships were destroyed and two taken. The loss of the English was very trifling.

From the account of the deposition of Sultan Selim, it appears, that the principal cause of this event was a mutiny of the Janissaries, who were discontented with the introduction of European tactics. The scarcity proceeding from the blockade of the Dardanelles, probably concurred to render the government unpopular. Several of the ministers were in vain sacrificed to the fury of the revolters; and on May 27th, Selim was compelled to abdicate, and his cousin, Mustapha, about 28 years of age, was proclaimed in his stead.

The great game of war upon the Continent may be considered as finished, and its termination has been such as could not surprise any who were capable of calculating the odds resulting from superior numbers, conducted by superior skill.

The bulletins of the French army state, that on the 5th of June, the Russian army put itself in motion, and made various attacks in different divisions along the French line. In some of these they were soon repulsed; but the strongest division, with General Bennigsen and the Grand Duke Constantine at the head of the Imperial Guard, succeeded in making the corps of Marshal Ney retire to some distance with considerable loss. On the following day, Marshal Soult was attacked in his cantonments on the bank of the Passarge, but maintained his ground after a severe action. On the 8th, the Emperor Napoleon arrived at Marshal Ney's camp, and immediately took measures for advancing on the Russians. That and the following days were spent in hard fighting; and on the 12th, the main body of the Russians, quitting its intrenchments, and abandoning its magazines at Heilsberg, effected its retreat across the Alle. The losses to both parties in those several actions could not fail of being great: that of the retiring army must of course have been the greatest.

This was only the prelude to more decisive success. It was now the object of the French to cut off the retreat of the Russians to Konigsberg, for which purpose, Napoleon, with the main body, pushed on to Friedland. There, on June 14th, (the anniversary of the battle of Marengo) the concluding action took place. The possession of that town was contended for on both sides with great obstinacy; such, however, were the dispositions of the French, that, according to their account, victory was never dubious for a moment. Friedland was forced, and the Russians were put to the rout, with a loss, estimated by the French at 15 to 18,000 men left on the field, with a number of Generals, and 80 pieces of cannon. They were closely followed, and made no stop at Wehlau, where the French threw a bridge across the Pregel. Konigsberg was now evacuated by the Prussians, and occupied by the French, who found in it a great quantity of corn, ammunition, and arms, the latter said to have been of English manufacture. The French afterwards advanced to Tilsit, a large town on the bank of the Niemen, the border river of the Russian territory, behind which the Russian army had taken post. In this situation of affairs, an armistice was proposed by General Beningsen, and agreed to by Napoleon.

It was signed on the 21st, avowedly for the purpose of giving opportunity for carrying on negotiations for peace. The Prussians were to conclude a separate armistice in a few days, and in the mean time nothing was to be attempted against them.

On the 24th, a conference between the two Emperors took place in a raft upon the Niemen, which continued two hours in private. The king of Prussia, whose fate was doubtless a part of the discussion, was afterwards admitted to an interview with his conqueror. Alexander then took up his quarters in a part of the town of Tilsit, while Napoleon occupied the other part; and a reciprocation of politeness and confidence between these two mighty potentates has taken place, which might command applause, could it be forgotten what a mass of human misery is buried under their fair seeming, and of what trifling consequence the people are considered in the great chess-play of royal ambition. Intelligence has arrived that a peace between France and Russia was signed on July 8th. Peace with Prussia was to be signed on the following day.

Marshal Brune has published an address to his troops, dated Stettin, July 10th, signifying that the King of Sweden having rejected the continuation of the armistice, he means immediately to march into Swedish Pomerania.

Silesia may be considered now as entirely in the hands the French. Glatz capitulated on the 25th of June.

The duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, has been permitted by Napolean to resume the government of his States, after they have been exhausted by the contributions imposed by the victor.

Alarms have been excited concerning the supposed intention of Denmark to stop the passage of the Sound in consequence of French influence; and the expectation of impending hostilities with England was so prevalent, that the English consul at Tonningen issued an order for all British vessels to depart and put themselves under the protection of the men of war; but this has since been revoked, and intelligence has arrived that three divisions of the English expedition have passed the Sound without any opposition. A strong squadron of men of war has, however, been ordered for the Baltic, doubtless for the purpose of maintaining that consequence and respectability of the English nation by sea, which it has lost by land.

The Prince of Hesse Philipstahl, with a body of Sicilian troops, made an incursion into Calabria, in May, with a view of exciting the inhabitants to a revolt against the present government. He fought a battle on the 28th, at Mileto, with the French, in which he is said to have gained a considerable advantage. He has since, however, been obliged to return with the loss of his military chest.

The proceedings in parliament during the last month, have not excited much interest in the public. In the beginning of the session, several acrimonious attacks and recriminations respecting places and pensions passed between the late and the present Ministry, which were not calculated to inspire that confidence in public men, which, at the present awful crisis, might be desirable. Mr. Whitbread's motion on the state of the nation, which was expected to afford interesting matter to the lovers of debate, lost all its consequence through the exclusion of auditors on the motion of a single member, Mr. Dennis Browne.—Mr. Whitbread's bill for the amendment of the poor laws, has, in its progress, encountered the opposition of those (and they are not a few) who are systematically hostile to any plan for instructing and enlightening the lower orders of the community.

The introduction of a strong bill in parliament for the suppressing of insurrections in Ireland, which measure was regarded as necessary also by the late Ministry, gives an alarming idea of the internal state of that kingdom. Meantime we may judge of the intention of our enemies to take advantage of the discontents prevailing there, from an extraordinary ordinance issued by the Bishop of Quimper, in Britany, enjoining the faithful in his diocese to pray for the cessation of *the persecution which the catholic church in Ireland suffers.*

Lord Castlereagh brought forward in the House of Commons, on July 22d, his plan for the augmentation of the military strength of the nation, which is, in the first instance, to obtain 25,000 men from the militia in addition to the regular army, their places to be supplied by a new ballot of 36,000 men for the militia. Other regulations respect supplying deficiencies in the volunteers,

A very unpleasant sensation has been excited by the intelligence just received, that on the 23d of June, an action took place off the Capes of Virginia, between the Leopard English man of war, and the Chesapeak American national frigate. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the American captain to suffer a search for deserters from the English navy known to be on board her. After a broadside from the Leopard, which killed and wounded several men on board the Chesapeak, the latter struck. On examination, the deserters were found in her: they were taken out, and the ship was suffered to proceed. It is earnestly to be hoped that this affair, in which, as far as at present appears, no blame attaches to the English officer, will not be attended with a serious quarrel between two nations whose interest is certainly to cultivate a mutual friendship.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE principal arrival which has taken place this month is the first great convoy from Jamaica. Its number was about 150 sail, and it sailed in the early part of May. The passage was between nine and ten weeks, which is the usual period for a homeward convoy from that quarter. The island was healthy and crops favourable, but an universal despondency prevailed there as throughout the rest of the West-Indies, on account of the low price of produce at home.

The Committee of the House of Commons appointed to enquire into the state of the West-India trade is expected soon to make its report. Rumour states that very positive evidence has been given by many of our principal merchants relative to the expediency, or as it is termed the necessity of interrupting the trade carried on by the Americans with the French and Spanish islands. As this matter is likely to come very soon before parliament, where it will probably lead to animated discussions, we shall briefly explain to our readers the merits of both sides of the question.

The French colonies were formerly obliged, in the same way as ours, to send the whole of their produce to the mother country. The law by which this necessity is enforced in Britain, is commonly, but not with strict propriety, called our navigation law. The fact is, that independent of the general provisions of the navigation law, we have had for a hundred and fifty years specific acts of parliament in the same spirit, and more comprehensive in their operation, in regard to the colonies, than the celebrated navigation laws of Cromwel. Be this as it may, the French colonies have sent home their produce to the mother country exclusively, for more than a century. In war this was a matter of no small difficulty, but as there was no other means of disposing of it, the only alternative was to let it remain in the colonies or hazard the conveyance. In the present war however, Talleyrand discovered that America was a very convenient medium for carrying on this commerce, and accordingly a month had scarcely elapsed after the renewal of hostilities in 1806, when Bonaparte issued a decree opening the French colonies to the Americans. This trade has since been carried on to an amazing extent, and almost the whole continent of Europe is by these means supplied with West-India produce. No treaty indeed could have been more advantageous for both parties. America produces in plenty the provisions and lumber which are wanted in the West-Indies. The West-Indies pay her with sugar, rum, coffee, and other articles of tropical growth, which do not interfere with her own productions, and which are equally useful for her own consumption, or for traffic with other countries. Such a liberal export does she make of West-India produce, that in the year 1806 no fewer than 211 American ships entered the port of Amsterdam, importing above 45,000 hogsheads of sugar.* In consequence of the cheapness of conveyance by neutrals, and of the obstacles thrown in the way of our commerce by Bonaparte's prohibitory decrees, there is no demand whatever on the continent for British produce, except on terms at which it is quite ruinous to sell. Matters have been going

* See a new pamphlet entitled Concessions to America the Bane of Britain.

going on at this rate above two years, but they are now come to a state at which the merchants consider it incumbent on them to exert all their influence to induce ministry to put a stop to the American intercourse with the enemy's colonies. A measure of this nature was no doubt in contemplation by Mr. Pitt in 1805, but his successors viewed the matter in a very different light. Their sentiments on this head were stated at length in the Inquiry into the state of the nation, published in March last year. At that period, however, it is to be remarked, that the intercourse in question had not yet done so much mischief; nor had Bonaparte then attempted to exclude us so completely from the continent.

The only objection to interrupting this intercourse is the dread of a war with America, or rather of the suspension of a trade which takes off a yearly value of between eight and nine millions of our manufactures. Any interruption of so important a traffic should certainly, if possible, be avoided; and no prospect of aggrandizement to ourselves, or of injury to our enemies, would justify a measure calculated to produce a rupture of this kind. But if the prosperity of our commerce and of our shipping be at stake, the case is widely different. The hostile act would obviously be directed against France, not against America, to whom we have no antipathy. In carrying it into effect, as far as regards America, we should be solicitous to avoid an offensive or peremptory conduct; and with these precautions (which by the bye our government have seldom been very skilful in observing) it is probable that no quarrel with America would ensue, for although our loss in such a contest would not be small, the loss of America would be ten times greater.

It is likely that general Craufurd's expedition would reach Buenos Ayres about the end of May or beginning of June, and we may soon expect to hear of their operations. No doubt is entertained of their success.

We are disposed to consider the great naval armament under Admiral Gambier, as intended to vindicate the neutrality of Denmark, and to protect her in that course which she will herself be desirous to hold. Our trade to the Baltic has experienced no impediment, as a convoy is just on the point of sailing.

The conclusion of a peace on the continent has caused a fluctuation, and some depression of stocks this month. How it should have this effect we confess ourselves at a loss to explain, otherwise than by supposing, that in the purchase of stock, as in many other matters, people are governed more by feeling than by reflection. The Russians have thought it necessary to conclude a separate peace. Now, notwithstanding the extraordinary intrepidity of their troops, what other result was to be expected? Their number we believe was not half that of the French; it certainly did not amount to two thirds, and although the privates in the Russian service are evidently much superior to the French privates, the French, on the other hand, have the advantage in experienced and well educated officers. A time may come when Austria and Russia may successfully assert the independence of Europe, but the present is not that time, and we accordingly rejoice at the cessation of bloodshed. It paves the way, in our opinion, to a general peace, and to such a peace as we have no doubt will be highly honourable to Great Britain. Bonaparte well knows that he can gain nothing by war with England, and that peace with us is the universal wish throughout France. These substantial causes will induce him to make us favourable offers. We must indeed be on our guard against his diplomatic artifices; for if we conduct the treaty in a low tone as we unfortunately did at Amiens, his presumption will be intolerable, but if we assert our rights in firm but temperate language, as we did last year at Paris, there can be little doubt but he will again offer us Malta and the Cape, with the restitution of Hanover.

20th July, 1807.

CURRENT PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

American Pot-ash per cwt.			21	15s	0d.	to	31.	8s. 0d.
Ditto Pearl			3	5	0	—	3	15 0
Barilla			2	4	0	—	2	16 0
Brandy, Coniac gal.			1	0	0	—	1	1 0
Ditto Spanish			0	18	0	—	0	19 6
Camphire, refined lb.			0	4	9	—	0	5 1
Ditto unrefined cwt.			21	0	0	—	24	0 0
Cochineal, garbled lb.			1	2	0	—	1	11 0
Ditto East India			0	3	0	—	0	6 0
Coffee, fine . .		cwt.	6	18	0	—	7	10 0
Ditto, ordinary			4	15	0	—	5	15 0
Cotton-wool, Surin. lb.			0	1	9	—	0	2 0
Ditto Jamaica			0	1	4½	—	0	1 6
Ditto Smyrna			0	1	7½	—	0	1 9
Ditto East India			0	1	3	—	0	1 4
Currants, Zant		cwt.	3	15	0	—	4	5 0
Deals, Dantz.		piece	1	16	0	—	1	19 0
Ditto Petersburgh H.			20	0	0	—	0	0 0
Ditto Stockholm			20	0	0	—	0	0 0
Elephants' Teeth			31	10	0	—	36	0 0
———		Scrivell	20	0	0	—	26	0 0
Flax, Riga		ton.	69	0	0	—	70	0 0
Ditto Petersburgh			72	0	0	—	73	0 0
Galls, Turkey cwt.			5	5	0	—	7	5 0
Geneva, Hollands gal.			1	0	0	—	1	1 6
Ditto, English			0	8	3	—	0	12 0
G. Arabic, Turk. cwt.			6	0	0	—	11	15 0
Ditto Sandrach			7	5	0	—	8	0 0
Ditto Tragacanth			21	0	0	—	0	0 0
Gum Seneca cwt.			5	5	0	—	6	10 0
Hemp, Riga		ton.	66	0	0	—	0	0 0
Ditto Petersburgh			65	0	0	—	66	0 0
Indigo, Carracca lb.			0	11	3	—	0	12 9
Ditto East India			0	4	1	—	0	10 3
Iron, British, bars ton.			16	0	0	—	17	10 0
Ditto Swedish			25	0	0	—	26	0 0
Ditto Norway			24	0	0	—	25	0 0
Ditto Archangel			25	0	0	—	26	0 0
Lead in pigs		fod.	34	0	0	—	0	0 0
Ditto red		ton.	33	0	0	—	34	0 0
Ditto white			53	0	0	—	54	0 0
Logwood Chips		ton.	14l.	5s.	0d	to	15l	10s. 0d.
Madder, Dutch crop		cwt.	4	5	0	—	5	5 0
Mahogany		ft.	0	1	2	—	0	2 4
Oak Plank, Dantz.		last	11	0	0	—	12	0 0
Ditto American				none				
Oil, Lucca 25 gal.		jar	16	0	0	—	16	15 0
Ditto spermaceti		ton	72	0	0	—	75	0 0
Ditto whale			26	0	0	—	28	0 0
Ditto Florence	¼	chest	2	15	0	—	2	18 0
Pitch Stockholm		cwt.	0	14	6	—	0	15 6
Quicksilver		lb.	0	3	8	—	0	3 9
Raisins, bloom,		cwt.	3	10	0	—	5	5 0
Rice, Carolina			1	8	0	—	2	2 0
Ditto East India				none				
Rum, Jamaica		gal.		3	4	—	0	3 10
Ditto Leeward Island				2	10	—	0	3 6
Saltpetre, E. In.		cwt.	2	15	0	—	2	17 0
Shellach			5	15	0	—	12	0 0
Silk, Thrown Italian		lb.	1	12	0	—	2	9 6
Silk, Raw Ditto			1	6	0	—	1	9 0
Ditto China			1	16	0	—	1	18 6
Ditto Beng.		novi	1	14	0	—	2	0 0
Ditto Organzine			1	9	0	—	1	18 0
Tallow, English		cwt.	2	18	0	—		
Ditto Russia, white			2	13	0	—		
Ditto		yellow	2	16	0	—	2	17 0
Tar, Stockholm		bar.	1	7	0	—	1	8 0
Tin in Blocks		cwt.	6	6	0	—		
Tobacco, Maryl.		lb.	0	0	4½	—	0	1 1
Ditto Virginia			0	0	4½	—	0	0 10
Wax, Guinea		cwt.	7	0	0⁴	—	10	10 0
Whale-fins		ton.	15	0	0	—	25	0 0
Wine, Red Port		pipe	86	0	0	—	94	0 0
Ditto Lisbon			88	0	0	—	90	0 0
Ditto Madeira			98	0	0	—	130	0 0
Ditto Vidonia			72	0	0	—	76	0 0
Ditto Calcavella			84	0	0	—	95	0 0
Ditto Sherry		butt	84	0	0	—	105	0 0
Ditto Mountain			72	0	0	—	80	0 0
Ditto Claret		hogs.	86	0	0	—	94	0 0
Yarn Mohair		lb.	0	4	3	—	0	8 1

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	July 10th	July 14th	July 17th		July 10th	July 14th	July 17th
Amsterdam	35 10	36 0	36 2	Bilboa	37 3-q.	37 3-q.	37 3-q.
Ditto at sight	35 2	35 4	35 6	Leghorn	50	50	50
Rotterdam, c, f.	11 4	11 5	11 6	Naples	42	42	42
Hamburgh	34 3	34 5	34 7	Genoa	45 1-q.	45 1-q.	45 1-q.
Altona	34 4	34 6	34 8	Venice, N. C.	52	52	52
Paris	24 6	24 6	24 6	Lisbon	63 3-q.	63 3-q.	63 3-q.
Ditto 2 us.	24 10	24 10	24 10	Oporto	64 3-q.	64 3-q.	64 3-q.
Bourdeaux	24 10	24 10	24 10	Dublin	10 3-q.	10 3-q.	10 3-q.
Cadiz	38 1-q.	38 1-q.	38 1-q.	Cork	11 1-h.	11 1-h.	11 1-h.
Madrid	38 1-q.	38 1-q.	38 1-q.	Agio on the Bank of Holland		5½ per cent.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Portugal Gold, Coin and Bars	per oz.	41. 0s. 0d.
New Dollars		0 5 5
Silver in Bars, standard		0 5 6

PRICE OF STOCKS.

3 per Cent. Reduced	61⅜	½	¼	
4 per Cent.	79¼	⅞	½	¼
Omnium	1¼	1 dis.		
Imp. 3 p. c.	61	60⅞	61	
Exch. Bills 2 Disc. 1 pr.				
Lottery Tickets	20l. 7s.			
Consols for ac.	62⅛	63	62⅛	

NEW LLOYD'S COFFEE-HOUSE, 20th JULY, 1807.

PREMIUMS OF INSURANCE.

LONDON to	
the East Indies	6l. per ct.
out and home	12 —
Jamaica	8 gs. retr. 4l. 0s.
Leeward Islands	ditto
Musquito Shore	10 do.
America (their ships)	3 do.
Ditto (British ships)	10 do. retr. 5l. 0s.
Newfoundland	6 do.
Greenland (out and home)	8 do.
Southern Fishery (do.)	20 do.
Mediterranean	10 do. retr. 5l. 0s.
Lisbon or Oporto	6 — — 3 0
Stockholm, &c.	4 — — 2 0
Gottenburgh	3 — — 1 10
Tonnengen (Neutrals)	2 do.
Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Newry, or Belfast	2½ do.
Limerick or Galway	3 do.
Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverpool, Whitehaven, &c.	2 do.
All parts of Scotland	1½ do.
Hull or Gainsborough	1¼ do.

JAMAICA to the	
American States	10 gs. per ct.
Quebec or Montreal	12 do.
Newfoundland	12 do.
London, Liverpool, Bristol, Dublin, &c.	20 do. retr. 5l.
LEEWARD ISLANDS to	
Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland, &c.	ditto
American States	12 gs.
Cork, Waterf. or Dublin	8 do. retr. 4l.
Bristol, Chester, Liverpool	do.
NEWFOUNDLAND to	
American States	5 gs.
Jamaica & Leeward Island	25 do.
Lisbon or Oporto	10 do. retr. 5l.
Plym. Dartm. Exeter, &c.	8 do. — 4
Bristol, Liverpool, &c.	8 — — 4
Dublin, Cork, &c.	do.
Portsmouth, London, &c.	do.
QUEBEC to Ireland	10 gs. retr. 5l. 0.
Great Britain	do.
DENMARK or SWEDEN to Bengal and China	5 gs.
out and home	7 do.

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in JULY, 1807; *at the Office of Mr. Scott, 25, New-Bridge-street, London.*

The *Stourbridge Canal*, 200l. per share; the last half-yearly dividend 6l.—*Leeds and Liverpool*, 176l.; dividend 8l. per share per annum.—*Grand Junction*, 90l. ex dividend of 1l. 10s. nett for the last half year.—*Kennet and Avon* old shares at 20l.; new ditto at 2l. per share premium.—*Lancaster*, at 20l. ex dividend of 1l. per share.—*Tavistock Mineral Canal*, 120l. per 85l. paid.—*West India Dock Stock*, at 145l. per cent. ex half-yearly dividend of 5l. nett.—*London Dock*, 113l. per cent. ex half-yearly dividend of 2l. 15s. per cent.—*East India Dock*, 125l. per cent.—*Imperial Assurance*, 12l. per cent. premium.—*Albion Assurance*, 1l. per cent. premium.—*Rock Life Assurance*, 7s. per share premium.—*Southwark Porter Brewery*, 10l. to 12l. 10s. per cent. premium.

The following Navigable Canal Shares were sold by Mr. Scott at Garraway's, by Order of the Court of Chancery.

The Ashton and Oldham Canal, at 91l.; *Manchester, Bolton, and Bury*, 30l.; *Ellesmere*, 55l.; *Worcester and Birmingham*, 33l. to 34l. including the new calls paid; *Huddersfield*, 16l; *Brecon and Abergavenny*, 34l.; and *Union*, 31l. for 91l. per share paid.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JULY, 1807.

THE hay crops throughout have proved short in quantity, but very fine and good in quality. Immediate rains can alone produce any second crops.

The long continued drought has had a most unfavourable effect upon every kind of spring crop. The pea crop is ruined, and the beans and hops are covered with vermin. Oats and barley, upon dry and burning soils, are materially injured, in many parts exhibiting neither a prospect for straw nor corn. A dry summer proverbially makes the wheat in this country, but the prevalence of N. E. winds must still ever have an unfavourable effect, and the present wheat crop shews it, in that appearance upon the plant, which leads us to expect a portion of smutted or discoloured wheat; however, the crop of wheat will in all probability be great and yielding, and the major part of it of fine quality;

quality; the latter, a piece of good fortune which we have not enjoyed for several seasons. Some rains fell about the 13th, which refreshed the earth, and some within these few days; it will be fortunate if the preceding long drought be not followed by long and heavy rains in the critical time of harvest, already begun with rye and barley: the wheat harvest in forward districts will commence about the 27th instant. Fruit, one or two articles excepted, is a general large crop, and the quality excellent. Turnips totally destroyed in many parts, but the present rains may be favourable to the second crops. Potatoes may yet be recovered by seasonable rains, and produce largely, and even the beans, particularly those which were backward in podding.

Cattle which have had access to plenty of water, have done remarkably well, since in dry times the herbage is ever most nutritious. The great worth of lucern has been fully experienced wherever cultivated. The warm weather in course has reduced the price of fat stock. The demand for wool is at present very slack, but the new wool fairs are generally approved, and will in time be beneficial to that important branch of commerce.

Smithfield.—Beef 4s. to 5s. Mutton the same, Lamb 4s. 4d. to 6s. Veal 4s. to 6s. Pork 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. Bacon 6s. 4d. to 6s. 9d. Irish do. 4s. to 5s. Fat 3s. 4d.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The grain of every description on strong heavy soils has suffered much from the prevalence of dry weather, and from the continuance of rain in the spring, the operation of sowing was much impeded, and when sown, the tender plants were considerably checked in their growth by cold and chilling winds. Wheat on such soils proves short in the ear; barley and oats thin, scanty, and dwarfish; the beans and peas are equally indifferent crops, and on some lands have totally failed, and the ground in preparation for wheat.

On rich loams, sandy, and flinty soils, the writer of this report is happy to observe, that the crops of winter and spring corn are in general good and abundant; the wheat well headed, strong, and not lain; barley and oats of much bulk. In some early situations some rye and peas have been already cut, and the harvest in a state of great forwardness. The success of the turnip crops has been various; in some situations the early sown have stood well for a crop, and in others they have partially or totally failed, and the sowing has been repeated.

From the dryness of the weather, the pastures have been much burnt up, and the eddishes in the meadows are in a state of great backwardness, which have occasioned a considerable reduction in the prices of lean stock, brought in immense numbers to the late great Northern fairs, where store sheep were much lower, and well bred lambs have been sold from 25 to 30 per cent. cheaper than last season.

Good fresh horses are still dear and much in request; indifferent ones very low and scarcely saleable.—The wool trade very brisk, and fine wool maintains last year's prices.—Long wool rather lower.

The hay harvest has been every where finished, well got together, of large bulk, and good quality.

PRICE OF GRAIN.

	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Wheat	73	6	68	10
Rye	50	0	35	2
Barley	37	0	34	5
Oats	28	11	28	9
Beans	44	9	45	6
Peas	49	0	46	6
Oatmeal	45	9	23	5
Bigg	—	—	28	6

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SOME valuable communications, which arrived too late for insertion this month, will appear in the next number.

The Editor has received a letter signed B. E. relative to the paper on the Inequality of Conditions inserted in the last number of the Athenæum. From its dogmatical and dictatorial strain, it is evident that the writer is an entire stranger to the rights and benefits of free discussion; and to him it would be no apology for the publication of sentiments which he reprobates, that the same channel is open for temperate refutations of them. Had the Editor, however, considered the paper in question as designed to injure morals, or having an obvious tendency so to do, he would certainly have rejected it; but he is of opinion that a candid and discerning reader will discover in it, not a vindication of the vices of mankind, but a vindication of Providence in permitting them to exist, upon the ground that some of them operate as checks and balances to others.

The letter-writer, though appearing as an anonymous individual, thinks fit to say that "he expects an explicit disavowal of this system in the next number," adding an intelligible menace in case of refusal. This is speaking with a kind of authority that might lead one to suspect that B. E. is not the name of one *but of* legions. *What kind of a disavowal is expected from the editor, of the sentiments of a correspondent, it is not easy to comprehend. He readily disavows any intention on his part to promote a system of morals that may be injurious to society; and further than this, the dread of an English* inquisition *will scarcely carry him.*

THE ATHENÆUM.

No. 9. SEPTEMBER 1st, 1807.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

BEING at present very seriously engaged in a new edition of Ames's Typographical Antiquities by Herbert, to be published in five quarto successive volumes, with numerous plates and illustrations, I take this opportunity of enquiring whether any of your antiquarian readers may chance to know in whose possession are the following articles, as described by Mr. Gough, in his "Memoirs of Mr. Joseph Ames," prefixed to Herbert's edition, p. xxxii.

"Mr. Ames's collection of title-pages to books, from 1474 to 1700, in three volumes folio, with several bundles more; and of title-pages alphabetically arranged according to the place where printed, in two more folio volumes; a written title-page, with a curious border, containing some thousand letters cut in wood, a folio volume, bound in Russia—all purchased by Mr. Walpole."

I may probably, in the course of this undertaking, trouble you with a few more queries relating to curious or scarce books, of which the owners might probably not object to their being brought to light in a publication so peculiarly calculated for bibliographical anecdote.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. F. DIBDIN.

Kensington, July 8, 1807.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

FURTHER REMARKS ON THE INVENTIONS IN COTTON-SPINNING.

Sir,

YOUR correspondent R. R. in his eagerness to correct what he calls "a very common error," has himself fallen into a much

greater, in the short account he has given of the invention of spinning machines.

Till about the middle of the last century all the yarn spun, not only in this country but in every other, was produced by the single spindle, either on the distaff or one-thread wheel. The machine of Paul, for which about this time a patent was obtained, was, I believe, the first for spinning cotton which was made public. Of its merits I know nothing, but they could not be very great, as it was never in general use, and was laid aside some years after its introduction. Various contrivances were successively employed, but with little advantage, till the invention of the Jenney, by James Hargreaves, in the year 1767. Hargreaves was a weaver at Stanhill, near Church, a few miles distant from Blackburn, in Lancashire. He was a plain, industrious, but illiterate man, with little or no mechanical talent. His first machine, which is still remembered in the neighbourhood, was made by himself, and almost wholly with a pocket-knife. It contained eight spindles, and the clasp by which the thread was drawn out was the stalk of a briar split in two. It was a rude but successful attempt, and was soon followed by several others of enlarged dimensions, in the workmanship and contrivance of which he was greatly assisted by his friends. The principle of the machine, however, remained the same, and has never been altered to this day. The riots and disturbances which immediately followed the introduction of this machine drove Hargreaves out of the country. He removed to Nottingham, the seat of the stocking manufacture, and assisted in the erection of a cotton-mill about the time that Mr. Arkwright first settled there, after obtaining a patent for his twist frame. Mr. Arkwright's machine was in principle totally different from that of Hargreaves, and displayed more thought and talent in the contrivance; it was also greatly superior, and notwithstanding what your correspondent R. R. says of it, has laid the foundation of all our great superiority in every branch of the cotton manufacture.

For this invention Mr. Arkwright obtained a patent in the year 1769. This patent was contested about the year 1772, on the ground that he was not the original inventor. He obtained a verdict, however, and enjoyed the patent without further interruption to the end of the term for which it was granted.

After this decision, and not earlier I believe than the year 1775, Mr. Crompton invented the mule, on which, as your correspondent justly observes, all the fine yarn of this country is now spun. The mule, as its name imports, is a kind of mixed machine, consisting of Sir Richard Arkwright's system of rollers, engrafted as it were upon the jenney. It is, in fact, a combination of the two machines, the jenney and the twist-frame; and after Mr. Crompton had invented it, he had no right to use, nor was it used publicly, at least without Sir Richard's permission, till the expiration of his patent, for the *rollers*, which form an essential part of the mule, form also an essential part of the twist-frame, the only part which Sir Richard claimed as original, and the only one on which his exclusive right was founded.

The

The jenney of Hargreaves differed nothing in principle from the one-thread wheel; the train of thought, therefore, which led to its invention, was obvious enough to have occurred to many; but the rollers of Sir Richard differ in principle so materially from every other known contrivance, and, I may say, from every probable contrivance, for effecting the same end, that it is scarce possible to conceive that any thing but accident could have suggested the idea. Accordingly we find Sir Richard himself acknowledge that it was to accident he was indebted for the first hint of this improvement; but the plan was long in maturing, and it was several years before he was able to render his machine certain and effectual. Had the invention of the mule preceded that of the twist-frame, as your correspondent loosely insinuates, or even had it been coeval with it, is it likely that Sir Richard could have maintained his patent-right, or that a fact of such importance could have escaped the knowledge of that host of adversaries with which Sir Richard had to contend from the very first.

The term mule, which is applied to this machine, is itself characteristic of its origin, and proves that it is the offspring of the twist-frame and jenney; and your correspondent would have done well to have rendered himself more minutely acquainted with its form and principle, ere he had described it as a "machine of entirely different structure," "invented about the time, *or perhaps rather before*, Sir Richard obtained his patent," "not a mere improvement, but a separate invention," possessing "all the merit of originality."

It is not my wish to detract from the merit of Mr. Crompton, to whom every praise of ingenuity and skill is due, and who, by a judicious combination of the two machines of Arkwright and Hargreaves, has produced a third, in principle the same, but in some respects superior to either, more especially for spinning the fine kind of yarn. But the merit of invention and originality is due to Sir Richard alone; his claims have been sanctioned by a jury of his countrymen, and were never before, to my knowledge, disputed either by Mr. Crompton or his friends. The pretensions of Sir Richard's early associates to a share of his invention, by which his right was even attempted to be set aside, enter not into the present question. Your correspondent has made a claim in favour of Mr. Crompton alone; a claim of priority and originality, unsupported, however, by any kind of proof, and completely at variance with the facts which I have just stated.

From the general tenor of your correspondent's letter, however, I am disposed to believe that he is himself but superficially acquainted with the subject on which he has addressed you, and has fallen into an error in which Mr. Crompton never can support him; otherwise it is scarce possible to conceive how he could have asserted the two machines to be of "entirely different structure;" "the one not an improvement of the other, but a separate invention," since they are manifestly and notoriously so similar in many respects.

The machines for preparing cotton for spinning have, as your correspondent justly observes, kept pace with the spinning itself; but I was ignorant that our obligations were *chiefly* due to Mr. Crompton for these

these improvements. I have always regarded Sir Richard Arkwright as the inventor of that beautiful and most perfect series of machines by which cotton is now generally prepared for spinning; and though he lost his exclusive right to the whole by one solitary instance of anticipation, yet his claim even to that contrivance* is still, I believe, regarded as just by all who are well acquainted with the history of that litigation. The invention of cylinder cards is claimed by many, and perhaps with equal justice; yet, if I mistake not, the late Robert Peel, Esq. father of the present Sir Robert, was the first in point of time. He constructed a machine at Blackburn as early as the year 1762, in which he was assisted by Hargreaves, afterwards the inventor of the jenney, and who had before this time greatly improved the common hand or stock cards. Many years elapsed before this machine was sufficiently perfect to be really useful, and I shall be glad to find Mr. Crompton on the list of its improvers. It was in the hands of Sir Richard Arkwright that it received its last finish, whose genius rendered it one of the most beautiful and perfect contrivances in the whole business.

I do not clearly understand your correspondent when he speaks of some other inventions of Mr. Crompton, by which "the moving power, either produced by steam or water is caused to do the greatest possible work from the degree of force given;" nor where he ascribes to him a share in the merit of applying steam engines to the purposes of spinning. Perhaps he will have the goodness to explain and particularize these inventions.

Your correspondent seems to have yet to learn, that the knowledge and use of this machine (the mule) is as well known upon the continent as it is here, and that all the vigilance both of the government and manufacturers of this country has been unable to prevent either the exportation of machines or the emigration of mechanics. I have myself seen yarn of 200 hanks in the pound which was spun in Germany, in which country and in Prussia and Switzerland are many considerable cotton-mills. In France a few years ago there were erected in one year only not less than seventy mills, for which one contractor alone engaged to furnish upwards of twenty steam engines. The population of France engaged in the cotton-manufacture amounted a year or two ago, according to the report of Chaptal, ex-minister of the Interior, to 200,000 persons.

Your correspondent is more accurate in some of the concluding statements of his letter. Mr. Crompton never did, and, for reasons which must be obvious to every one, never could obtain a patent for his machine; nor has he, I believe, derived that advantage from it which, from its importance, he had a right to expect. A subscription was begun some years ago, and I understood that a sum, a small one indeed, had been presented to him by some of the principal manufacturers of Lancashire, but the information of your correspondent on this head at least is probably more accurate than mine.

In

* The crank in the carding machine that takes off the cotton.

In troubling you with this communication, I have no other wish than to correct the mis-statements of R. R. whose zeal to do justice to the merits of one man has rendered him guilty of great injustice to another—to a man who has long and deservedly been considered as the father of spinning in this country, and whose genius has "enabled us to surpass all our rivals, not only in the beauty of the manufacture, but in our ability to undersell them in their own markets."

I am, Sir, &c, T.

EXTRACTS FROM A MANUSCRIPT TOUR THROUGH THE COUNTIES OF GLOUCESTER, WORCESTER, SALOP, HEREFORD, AND MONMOUTH.

By a gentleman of Literary eminence—(continued.)

The city of Gloucester can boast a Roman if not a British origin, but the present city has been built nearer to the great monastery founded in Saxon times. It retains the usual form of Saxon towns. Four cross streets, once crouded with churches and markets, are now paved and regularly built, and the modern improvement of old towns has been successfully applied. We inspected the county gaol, which is constructed in a style of singular propriety, suggested, in part, by the foreign lazarettos. It evinces the skill of the architect, who has shewn that the punishment of malefactors may become more effectual as more systematic and refined.

By the sumptuous cathedral we were readily attracted. As the area in which it stands is equally spacious and neat, the elevation gains every advantage, and rises with appropriate dignity. Several of the English cathedral churches are degraded by their environs, and the architectural effect of them, if not totally obscured, is at least greatly impoverished. The good taste with which some of them have been restored within these few years, has been farther displayed in extending and beautifying the area in which they are now centrically placed. Of this advantage a more noble instance does not occur than at Salisbury, or a more striking one from its deficiency than at Winchester.

The rich Benedictine abbey at Gloucester was distinguished by its magnificent church, which was spared at the reformation, and applied as the cathedral of the newly-erected see. During successive centuries it was still gaining additions of architectural splendour, and there are few ecclesiastical edifices in England which will so completely demonstrate the precise style by which each æra of Gothick in this kingdom, in its deviations and varieties, is marked.

No cathedral in this kingdom has cloisters of equal beauty, or now seen in a state of equal perfection. In general, from the observations which I had opportunities of making on the continent, this kind of building in particular is extremely inferior. Almost every convent has its cloisters, and those annexed to the great churches are probably the best, but they are chiefly plain unornamented inclosures, for the purpose

purpose of exercise and devotion. The most extensive I saw, which were those at Pisa, while the contiguous buildings are in a style of the finest Lombard Gothic, are in a great measure void of architectural embellishment, which deficiency is supplied by the works of Ghiotto and his scholars. Less frequently, indeed, the walls are covered with fresco painting, of which the most celebrated instances are of that at Florence, in the monastery of the Annunciata, where is the Madonna Del Sacco, by Andrea del Sarto, and that of the Carthusians at Paris, where Le Sueur has so admirably described the death of St. Bruno.

The fifteenth century, in which the Gothic attained to its greatest perfection, and hastened to its decline, was the æra of many of the most beautiful towers now remaining. In point of symmetry this at Gloucester may contend with those at Canterbury, York, and Wells, if not for height and ornament. Its open battlements and pinnacles are still richer than of those above-mentioned, which must be seen by moonlight, that the full effect of their elevation and magnificence may be felt to the greatest advantage. That at Taunton is of the same æra, and extremely like it, particularly in the finishing.

There is little analogy between the towers on the continent and those of our own country; for those at Pisa and Florence have neither battlement nor pinnacle; and those in France and Germany, placed on each side of the western front, are incrusted with minute particles, and drawn up to a conic form, as if intended to have been finished with a spire. We may therefore claim this excellence of the Gothic style as peculiarly English. A circumstance much to be regretted is the frequent demolition of the statuary which added so much to the external enrichment of ecclesiastical buildings. Being usually made of marble on the continent, at least in Italy, they have alike escaped the decomposition occasioned by climate, and the rage of fanatics.

As to the interior of Gloucester cathedral, every spectator will be satisfied with its neatness and appropriate solemnity. There are yet several alterations which will immediately occur to the man of taste, as tending to increase the characteristic simplicity and uniformity of the whole. The first object to be removed is the skreen, so capriciously designed by Kent, which is more Chinese than Gothic. After what has been done at Salisbury and Windsor, we may readily conjecture with what advantage the same judgment and taste might be employed in other churches, which have suffered in nearly an equal degree from what has been called "beautifying," as from barbarous mutilation.

Of monumental sculpture there are three very interesting specimens. When Edward the Second was murdered at Berkeley castle, none of the adjacent monasteries would receive the royal corpse excepting Gloucester. His son and successor determined to do honour to that inglorious prince, by erecting a tomb to his memory. It now stands near the high altar, and is the most ancient piece of sculpture in England which exhibits such perfection of art. Cavallini had been brought into England by Edward the First, and it is probable that he established

established a school of sculpture here, yet perhaps none of his pupils were competent to such a performance. By Rysbrack, who visited this monument with professional veneration, it was supposed to have been finished by some sculptor of those who flourished in that age in the north of Italy. In the street at Verona are three canopied tombs of the Scaligeri, which very nearly resemble this, both in form and workmanship.

Another worthy observation is a table tomb, upon which are extended the recumbent figures of Alderman Blackleach and his wife, dated 1639, in white marble, and apparently very accurate copies from portraits by Vandyke. As they are of much better execution than any of those acknowledged by Nicholas Stone, a conjecture may be allowed that they are the work of Francesco Fanelli, whose statues in bronze at St. John's-college, Oxford, and in Westminster Abbey, were justly admired in the reign of Charles the First, during which he left Florence to find employment in England.

The third is a groupe by Flaxman, which claims attention, although not without its defects, as one of the earliest efforts of a genius in sculpture, whose subsequent advancement in his art will do honour to the English nation. Several monuments which have been lately placed in the cathedral at Chichester are increasing proofs of his genius and taste. His classic simplicity may in time command as general approbation as the theatrical groupes of Rysbrack and Roubiliac, beautifully as they are executed.

In point of comparison, the cathedrals in England admit of one much nearer to each other than to any in the Netherlands and Germany. Those of Brussels and Ratisbon are the most like our own. At Bruges, Aix la Chapelle, and Vienna, although in the ground plans a similar distribution may be observed, yet the arcades and the ornamental particles of the architecture are essentially different. The central cupola of the cathedrals in Italy form alone a wide discrimination from those in France and England. But a material circumstance, which increases the dissimilitude in the eye of the English traveller, is the introduction of so many objects which belong to the Romish worship, and which having taken place in different æras, are peculiar to each of them. Such accumulation of painting and sculpture not in unison with the architecture, creates a splendid confusion.

Leaving Gloucester for Cheltenham, the country wears the appearance of a cultivated vicinity to a large town. At the third stone, the romantic hill of Churchdown spreads more, losing its conic shape; and with the little white church on the summit, placed there by laborious piety in lieu of a more ancient cross, is a pleasing object. In the great distance on the other side, the Malvern mountains rise in majestic elevation, and in a series continued for many miles. As they are totally bare of wood, they acquire a delicate blue tint, which changes by degrees of approach into a russet hue, but their outline is still picturesque, as the points are neither too spirally drawn, nor are the ridges too much extended in right lines.

The

The Transylvanian mountains, inveloped in forest, are almost black in the grand distance, whilst the topmost summits of the Alps are glaringly white with eternal snows. In either of these instances the harmony of the composition is disturbed. Of these hills at Malvern, the nearest resemblance I can recollect is that of the lowest Appenines, as seen skirting the Campagna of Rome.

In every approach to Gloucester from the great vale the cathedral tower is a grand discriminating object.

The long street of Cheltenham has been modernized since the medicinal waters have gained so general a fame. To the valetudinary and the man of wealth and leisure Cheltenham, has as many inducements to offer as other resorts of the same nature in England. The great avenue leading to this salubrious spring, when peopled by elegant groupes in easy motion, presents an interesting coup d'œil. For such exhibitions these streets of trees have many advantages over serpentine walks, in which the view must necessarily be partial.

Under the western sun the broad scars of Leckhampton glow with the richest tints, and present a very bold head-land, which stretches itself till it bounds the vale of Evesham.

(To be continued.)

For the Athenæum.

OF THE ORDER OF FOOLS.

ALTHOUGH it might be naturally expected that daily experience would teach us the fallacy of outward appearances, yet how frequently do we not become the dupes of our credulous and heedless reliance on them, and condemn that of which a more mature investigation would have led us to entertain the most favourable opinion? To those, therefore, and they will not be few, who imagine the present subject too ridiculous to merit their serious attention, I would recommend the observance of that sober maxim of old, "Blame not before thou hast examined the truth; understand first, and then rebuke"—and I am convinced that, if they will patiently peruse the following account of the origin, nature, and design of the "Order of Fools," they will discard the contemptuous opinion they may at first sight have formed of it, and find it deserving of their warmest admiration.

On St. Cunibert's day (the twelfth of November) 1381, Adolphus, Count of Cleves, in conjunction with the Count de Meurs and thirty-five noblemen of Cleves, instituted this order under the appellation of "d'Order van't Geeken Geselschap." The original patent of creation was formerly preserved in the archives of Cleves, which, however, were totally destroyed by the French revolutionists upon their first irruption into Germany, and the only genuine copy of it which now exists, and of which, for the information of the curious, I have subjoined

subjoined a translation, is to be found in Von Buggenhagen's Account of the Roman and National Antiquities, &c. discovered at Cleves. To this document are affixed thirty-six seals, all imprinted on green wax, with the exception of that of the founder, which is on red wax and in the centre of the rest, having on its right the seal of the Count de Meurs, and on its left that of Diedrich van Eyl. The insignium borne by the knights of this order on the left side of their mantles consisted of a fool, embroidered in a red and silver vest, with a cap on his head, intersected harlequin-wise with red and yellow divisions and gold bells attached, with yellow stockings and black shoes; in his right hand was a cup filled with fruits, and in his left a gold key, symbolic of the affection subsisting between the different members.

It is uncertain when this order ceased, although it appears to have been in existence at the commencement of the sixteenth century, when, however, its pristine spirit had become totally extinct. The latest mention that has hitherto been found of it occurs in some verses prefixed by Onofrius Brand to the German translation of his father Sebastian Brand's celebrated "*Navis Stultifera Mortalium*," by the learned Dr. Geiler von Kaisersberg, which was published at Strasburg in the year 1520.

Two-fold was the purpose of the noble founders of this order; to relieve the wants and alleviate the miseries of their suffering fellow-creatures, and to banish ennui during the numerous festivals observed in those ages, when the unceasing routine of disports and recreations which modern refinement has invented in the present, were unknown. During the period of its meeting, which took place annually and lasted seven days, all distinctions of rank were laid aside, and the most cordial equality reigned throughout. Each had his particular part allotted to him on those occasions, and those who supported their characters in the ablest manner, contributed most to the conviviality and gaiety of the meeting. Indeed we cannot but be strongly prepossessed in its favour, when we recur to the excellent regulations which accompanied its institution, and were admirably calculated to preserve it, at least for a great length of time, from degenerating into absurdity and extravagance.

We must not confound this laudable establishment with the vulgar and absurd practices which, till of late years, existed in many places under the names of Feasts of Fools and of the Ass,* &c. These were only national festivals, intended for the occasional diversion, or, as in those days they were termed, rites to promote the pious edification of the lower classes, which, "not unfrequently introduced by a superstition of the lowest and most illiberal species," soon became objects of depravity and unbridled licentiousness. Of a totally different nature also, and analagous only in quaintness of appellation, were the societies established by men of letters in various parts of Italy, such as the society of the "Insensáte" at Perugia, of the "Stravaganti" at

* For an account of this disgraceful mummery, vide Robertson's History of Charles V. vol. i. p. 283.

Pisa, and the "Eteróclyti" at Pesaro. Nor can I allow myself to pass over in silence on the present occasion the Order or Society of Fools, otherwise denominated "Respublica Babinepsis," which was founded towards the middle of the fourteenth century by some Polish noblemen, and took its name from the estate of one Psomka, the principal instigator, near Leublin. Its form was modelled after that of the constitution of Poland; like this, too, it had its king, its council, its chamberlain, its master of the hunt, and various other offices. Whoever made himself ridiculous by any singular and foolish propensity, on him was conferred an appointment befitting it. Thus he, who carried his partiality to the canine species to a ridiculous extreme, was created master of the hunt; whilst another, who constantly boasted of his valorous atchievements, was raised to the dignity of field marshal. No one dared to refuse the acceptance of such a vocation, unless he wished to become a still greater object of ridicule and animadversion than before. This order soon experienced so rapid an increase of numbers that there were few at court who were not members of it. At the same time it was expressly forbidden that any lampooner should be introduced amongst them. The avowed object of this institution, was to prevent the rising generation from the adoption of bad habits and licentious manners; and ridiculous as was its outward form, is not its design at least entitled to our esteem and veneration?

Patent of Creation of the Order of Fools.

"We all, who have hereunto affixed our seals, make known unto all men, and declare, that after full and mature consideration, both on our own behalf and on account of the singular good-will and friendship which we all bear, and will continue to bear towards one another, we have instituted a society of Fools, according to the form and manner hereunto subjoined:

"Be it therefore known, that each member shall wear a fool, either made of silver, or embroidered, on his coat. And such member as shall not daily wear this fool, him shall and may any one of us, as often as he shall see it, punish with a mulct of three old great tournois (livres tournois, about four-pence halfpenny) which three tournois shall be appropriated to the relief of the poor in the Lord!

Further, will we Fools yearly meet, and hold a conventicle and court, and assemble ourselves, to wit at Cleves, every year on the Sunday after Michaelmas day; and no one of us shall depart out of the city, nor mount his horse to quit the place where we may be met together, without previous notice, and his having defrayed that part of the expences of the court which he is bound to bear. And none of us shall remain away on any pretence or for any other reason whatsoever than this, namely, that he is labouring under very great infirmity; excepting moreover those only who may be in a foreign country, and at six days journey from their customary place of residence. If it should happen that any one of the society is at enmity with another, then must the whole society use their utmost endeavours to adjust their differences

differences and reconcile them; and such members and all their abettors shall be excluded from appearing at the court on the Friday morning when it commences its sitting at sun-rise, until it breaks up on the same Friday at sun-set."

"And we will further at the royal court yearly elect one of the members to be king of our society, and six to be counsellors; which king with his six counsellors shall regulate and settle all the concerns of the society, and in particular appoint and fix the court of the ensuing year; they shall also procure, and cause to be procured, all things necessary for the said court, of which they shall keep an exact account. These expences shall be alike both to knights and squires, and a third part more shall fall upon the lords than upon the knights and squires; but the counts shall be subject to a third part more than the lords.

And early on the Tuesday morning (during the period of the court's sitting) all of us members shall go the church of the Holy Virgin at Cleves, to pray for the repose of all those of the society who may have died; and there shall each bring his separate offering.

"And each of us has mutually pledged his good faith, and solemnly engaged to fulfil faithfully, undeviatingly, and inviolably, all things which are above enumerated, &c.

"Done at Cleves, 1381, on the day of St. Cunibert.

H. W. S."

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

REMARKS ON VERSIFICATION.

Sir,

THE theory of association, as applied to subjects of taste, appears to me in no respect more commendable than as it is a system of *toleration*, and directly opposite to those exclusive dogmas of criticism which are the bane as well of sound judgment as of personal gratification. When a person is once convinced that the pleasure received from a production of literature or the fine arts originates in certain ideas or emotions associated with it in the mind, he is prepared to admit that his neighbour's taste and his own may be widely different, yet each of them equally just as far as respects themselves; and he is liberated from the fruitless and perplexing search after an universal standard of taste, and from the eager desire of making proselytes to his own opinions in these matters. It is then enough for him, in judging on the merit of any such production, to consider what it was designed to effect, and how far it has accomplished its purpose. It is true, he may imagine that something else would have answered that purpose better; but this must be upon the supposition that the whole train of associations belonging to it were changed, which, in many cases, he may be sure is not to be effected.

This mode of reasoning is capable of very extensive application; but I shall at present apply it only to one particular subject, that of *versification*,

versification, as it is differently practised in the poetry of different countries. You have favoured your readers, Sir, with some ingenious letters relative to French prosody: and the question has especially been agitated, whether or not the measure of its heroic verse is of the kind termed by the ancients *anapæstic*. It seems to have been taken for granted, that were it really so, it would deserve the imputation thrown upon it by English critics of being ill adapted to sublime and serious topics. But when I enquire for the reason of this opinion, I find no other than the identity of this measure with that of "A cobler there was and he lived in a stall," and other ludicrous and vulgar ballads. That *we* may have formed associations which will always remind us of something low and comic when this strain is sounded in our ears, is indeed possible; but what has that to do with the perceptions of a Frenchman?—and I presume it will not be contended that in writing French verse he is obliged to consult any ears besides those of his own countrymen. It may, perhaps, be said, that the reason why this measure has with us been appropriated to trivial subjects, is because there is something in its flow which *naturally* corresponds with trivial ideas. This, however, is a mere gratuitous assumption, which would not be admitted by one who should have been habituated to attach to it ideas of another class. In reality, all that can be affirmed of any *natural* property of this measure is, that with an easy and melodious succession of syllables, it joins a certain *rapidity*. But this last quality by no means unfits it for the expression of emotions, or the description of imagery, of the serious and elevated kinds. Let it be recited with the tone proper to the subject, and I will venture to affirm that no unprejudiced hearer will find it unsuitable to the *pathetic* in the following lines of Rowe, on his wife's illness.

> To the nymph, my heart's love, ye soft slumbers repair,
> Spread your downy wings o'er her, and make her your care;
> Let me be left restless, mine eyes never close,
> So the sleep that I lose give my dear-one repose.

Of its alliance with the *grand* and *lofty* a striking example has been given by Mr. Montgomery, in his fine ode of "the Ocean." Who would wish a different measure in these couplets?

> Beneath his broad footstep the Ganges is dry,
> And the mountains recoil from the flash of his eye.
>
> The shark hears their shrieks, and ascending to day,
> Demands of the spoiler his share of the prey.

Its adaptation to the *moral* and *philosophical* is sufficiently displayed in Dr. Beattie's well-known and admired poem "The Hermit."

I make it a condition in all these instances that the lines be fairly and properly humoured by the reader according to the import of the words; for nothing is easier than to pervert or degrade the finest passage in poetry by a slovenly or ridiculous manner of recitation. On the other hand, I know not whether the strongest associations of vulgarity

garity in a measure might not be obliterated by a stately and energetic enunciation. Pope has been much ridiculed for his unfortunate stanza in the Ode for St. Cecilia's Day, "Thus song could prevail o'er death and o'er hell;" but I have no doubt that it might be read with good effect, were it not for the burlesque, not in the sound, but in the sense, of "Tho' Fate had fast bound her With Styx nine times round her."

It may be proper here to observe, that the measure we have chosen for our heroic verse, namely, the iambic, is that which the ancients appropriated to the familiar, as being to their perceptions nearest to prose. In fact, nothing can be conceived more monotonous than the strict iambic, if read in a scanning manner; and it would be as easy for a foreigner to throw ridicule upon the

Ti-tum, ti-tum, ti-tum, ti-tum, ti-tum,

of our Drydens and Popes, as for us to laugh at the derry-down of Racine and Voltaire.

To conclude:—Whether the French heroic measure be or be not in actual recitation analogous to the anapæstic verse of the ancients or the English, is to me a superfluous enquiry; since, when I see the natives of that country in raptures with the elevated and pathetic strains of their epic and tragic poets, it is impossible for me to doubt that their verse produces upon them all the effect that verse can be expected to produce, and that it is therefore possessed of as much relative merit as that of any other people. I know, moreover, that, independently of association, no ear but one long habituated to the metrical recitation of any language can acquire an adequate perception of the niceties of its prosody.

On the whole, I do not hesitate to regard the following critical maxim as absolutely irrefragable.—*The versification of any language is to be duly appreciated only by those who have a native's familiarity with that language.*

Yours, &c. CANDIDUS.

SYNONIMIC ELUCIDATIONS CONTINUED.

Gentle. Tame.

Gentle animals are the naturally docile; tame animals are made so by the art of man. The dog, the sheep, the horse are gentle animals; the wolf, the bear, the lion, are sometimes tame.

Gentle means well-born, as in gentleman; tame is etymologically connected with *zaum*, bridle, and with *team*, yoke, or harness; it means broken-in to carry, or draw.

Haughtiness. Disdain.

Haughty is rightly deduced by Dr. Johnson from the French *hautain*, and ought therefore to be spelled without the *gh*. *Hautain* is a derivative of *haut* high, and describes that disposition of mind which stimulates an erect and lofty deportment,

From

From the Latin *dignari*, to worship, and the privative syllable *dis*, derives the French verb *dedaigner*, or the Italian substantive *sdegno*, from one of which comes our *disdain*, which signifies, to withdraw worship, to desist from reverence.

"Haughtiness is founded on the high opinion we entertain of ourselves; disdain on the low opinion we have of others." *Blair.*

Weariness. Fatigue. Lassitude.

Tiredness is an idea common to all these words; the tired horse whose skin is chafed bare, whose hoofs are road-worn, suffers weariness; the tired horse, whose hide has been lashed, whose side has been gored by the spur, suffers fatigue; the tired horse, who while intoxicated with corn and with the passions of the chace, performed prodigies, but who is coy for want of stimulants, suffers lassitude. Wear, tear, and whetting cause weariness, fatigue, and lassitude.

Weariness is derived from *wear*, and means the state of being worn away; it is not applied now to inanimate objects, but Spenser writes, and properly,

His weary waggon to the western vale;

nor is there any grammatical impediment to our calling thread bare clothes, weary.

To fatigue is to pierce with a goad. *Fastigium* meant. 1. the point or needle of a goad or pike, and is the root both of *fatisco* and *fatigo;* 2. a spire, needle, or pyramidal temple, usual on great houses; 3. the blade, or ridge of any house. *Jaculo cervos cursuque fatigat. Quadrupedem ferratâ calce fatigat. Dentem in dente fatigare. Versâque juvencum terga fatigamus hastâ.*

Lassitude rather denotes indirect than direct debility. *Lassus stomachus.* That barrenness which results from over-cropping is called by Columella *lassitudo soli.* Horace describes his merchant *lassus maris.* Where there is lassitude, there was previous exertion.

The soldier is weary of his march, fatigued by frequent orders of removal, and sinks after intemperance into lassitude.

The English verb *to tire* is probably an orthographic variety of *to tear*, which means to lacerate with the teeth: but the English verb *to jade*, if rightly derived by Skinner from *goad*, is the very metaphor of *fatigare* analogously employed.

To abhor. To detest.

To abhor is to start back from; to detest is to bear witness against: he may abhor infidelity who tolerates it; he may detest smuggling who practises it; but the terms are not convertible. A prudent man abhors being in debt; a creditor detests it. The loyalist abhors, the informer detests, treason. There are crimes which it is indecent not to abhor, and which it is indecent to detest.

"The first tendency to any injustice that appears must be suppressed with a shew of wonder and abhorrency in the parents and governors." *Locke on Education.*

Both

"Both armies consisted of christians, to whom nothing is more detestable than shedding of blood." *Hayward.*

Parents find it necessary to abhor what they do not detest; and christians find it necessary to detest what they do not abhor.

What is over valued should be detested; what has any value should not be abhorred.

Accent. Emphasis. Strain. Stress.

All these words denote an increased effort of voice. Accent (which is derived from *cantus*, song) describes that sort of exertion which varies the utterance from low to high, from grave to acute, from flat to sharp, from hoarse to shrill. Emphasis (which is derived from φαινω, to indicate) describes that sort of exertion which varies the utterance from soft to loud, from quick to slow, from faint to marked, from slurring to distinct. Strain is the English word for accent; stress is the English word for emphasis. *Strain* is derived from the Saxon *strenge*, strength, and means a strengthening of the voice: *stress* is the substantive of *to stretch*, which is the intensive of *to stride;* it means, therefore, a stride of voice, which excludes the idea of gradual or musical intonation.

"As the rise and fall of sound prevents monotony, which would give a deadness to the human speech, accent is not improperly called in Diomedes *anima vocis.*" *Foster on Accent and Quantity.*

"It may be remarked that accent, though closely united with quantity, is not only distinct from it, but in the formation of the voice really antecedent to it. The pitch, or height of the note is taken first, and then the continuance of it is settled; by the former of these the accent is determined, by the latter the quantity."

Foster on Accent and Quantity.

"Accent, in the Greek names and usage, seems to have regarded the tune of the voice; the acute accent raising the voice in some certain syllables to a higher or more acute pitch or tone, and the grave depressing it lower." *Holder.*

"Emphasis not so much regards the time as a certain grandeur, whereby some letter, syllable, word, or sentence is rendered more remarkable than the rest, by a more vigorous pronunciation, and a longer stay upon it." *Holder.*

"This English system, which has distinguished accent, quantity, and emphasis by separate marks, shews that the emphasis or poize, divided into the heavy and the light, is the most important and the most characteristic in our language." *Steele's Prosodiâ Rationalis.*

"Though long and short, or short and long syllables may sometimes form the rhythm of English verse, yet that which invariably and essentially forms it, is the interchange of emphatic and non-emphatic syllables." *Beattie's Theory of Language.*

The

The lark sings so out of tune
Straining harsh discords. *Shakspeare.*

Their heavenly harps a lower strain began. *Dryden.*

"Our words flow from us in a smooth continued stream, without those strainings of the voice, motions of body, and majesty of the hand which are so much celebrated in the orators of Greece and Rome." *Atterbury.*

"Throughout the Gothic dialects the stress falls on the radical syllable."

Many English words, such as *subject*, *contract*, are substantives, when the stress is laid on the first syllable, and verbs when it is laid on the second.

"How very little stress is to be laid upon the precedents they bring." *Lesley.*

The most common faults respecting emphasis are, laying so strong an emphasis on one word as to leave no power of giving a particular force to other words, which though not equally, are in a certain degree emphatical, and placing the greatest stress on conjunctive particles and other words of secondary importance.

Enfield on Elocution.

Envoy. Resident. Plenipotentiary. Ambassador.

An Envoy is one sent; a Resident one who resides on behalf of his country in a foreign state; a Plenipotentiary is one sent with full powers; an Ambassador (low Latin *ambasciator*, waiter) is one resident about the highest authorities. Avowed deputation from a government into a foreign state for public purposes is the idea common to all these offices: an envoy and a plenipotentiary are occasional delegates, a resident and an ambassador are permanent functionaries. An envoy and a resident are subordinate employments; a plenipotentiary and an ambassador imply the highest representative rank. Pope Julius II. caused his master of the ceremonies in 1504 to publish a list of the European sovereigns, in the order of precedence assigned to their ambassadors at the court of Rome. 1. The emperor of Germany. 2. The king of France. 3. The king of Spain. 4. The king of Portugal. 5. The king of England. 6. The king of Sicily. 7. The king of Poland. 8. The king of Denmark.

Surprized. Astonished. Amazed. Confounded.

I am surprized at what is unexpected; I am astonished by what is striking; I am amazed in what is incomprehensible: I am confounded with what is embarrassing.

Surprized means *overtaken;* astonished means *thunderstruck;* amazed means *lost in a labyrinth;* and confounded means *melted together.* For want of bearing in mind the original signification of these words, our writers frequently annex improper prepositions, such as are inconsistent with the metaphor employed.

Capacity

Capacity. Ability.

Capacity is the gift of nature, ability of education; the one answers to that quick retentive comprehensive perception which may be born with the organs of sense; the other, to that dexterity in the use of them which is acquired by experiment, comparison, and tradition. Capacity is requisite to devise, and ability to execute a great enterprize.

> For they that most and greatest things embrace
> Enlarge thereby their mind's capacity.

Burke has a mind more copiously, Fox more selectly stored; Burke has most of the imaginative, Fox most of the reasoning faculty; Burke has greater ability, Fox greater capacity.

Pride. Vanity.

Pride, says Blair, makes us esteem ourselves; vanity makes us desire the esteem of others. It is just to say as Dean Swift has done, that a man is too proud to be vain. Is Blair, in the second instance, right?

Pride means *swollenness*, moral tumidity. He who makes himself bigger than is usual or natural to him, who is great in his own conceit, displays pride. Pride is in fact the expression of self-esteem.

But what has vanity to do with the esteem of others? Vanity means *emptiness*, or, being used only in a metaphorical, abstract, or moral sense, may be defined empty-mindedness. Are the emptiest minds most covetous of the esteem of others? Surely not. They are often covetous of noisy, indiscriminate, present applause, and snatch at glory without appreciating the nature of the effort; but this is an accident, not the essence of empty-mindedness. When the author of Ecclesiastes writes, "The work that is wrought under the sun is grievous unto me, for all is vanity and vexation of spirit," he describes a feeling of annoy by the word vanity. Now it is necessarily characteristic of emptiness of mind to be very liable to tedium. That yawning craving appetite for amusement, which turns toward every one and every thing for gratification, is the essential feature of vanity. Milton has well chosen his epithet—Wandering Vanity. "Pride is more common among men, vanity among women."

The old writers apply the word more defensibly than the moderns.

"Here I may well shew the vanity of that which is reported in the story of Walsingham." *Sir J. Davies.*

"The ground-work thereof is true, however they, through vanity, do thereupon build many forged histories of their own antiquity." *Spencer.*

In these passages vanity is, I think, not used for vain-gloriousness, but for emptiness of fact, absence of information, lack of truth.

The misuse of the word began early, and is authorized by our best writers. Shakespeare writes—

"I must bestow upon the eyes of this young couple some vanity of mine art."

Here it may be contended, that the unsubstantial fabric of a vision, the empty pageantry of magic, may fitly be called a vanity; but the speaker is evidently announcing the splendor of his exhibition. Perhaps Shakespeare wrote vauntry, from the French *vanterie*, a thing to be boasted of.

Milton still more inexcusably says, that "Sin with vanity had fill'd the works of men." This is a bull, an unperceived contradiction in terms, an expression strictly nonsensical—filling with emptiness—but it is kept in countenance by Swift's analogous metaphor—

Vanity's the food of fools;

as if emptiness could be swallowed.

(To be continued.)

For the Athenæum.

ACCOUNT OF PART OF THE SOUTH-WEST SIDE OF NEW CALEDONIA,

From a Voyage performed in 1803 *in the Ship Buffalo from New South Wales.*

NEW Caledonia is a large island in the Southern Pacific Ocean, first discovered and so named by Captain Cook in his second voyage round the world. That navigator ranged along its north-eastern coast, but no part of the opposite side, where the Buffalo anchored, had been previously explored or seen by European navigators, if we except a cursory view of the northern part by d'Entrecasteaux, who, on his voyage in search of the unfortunate La Pérouse, anchored on the outside of the reef, which, at that part, barred him from a nearer approach to or examination of the country. The following account, therefore, adds another link to the general chain of geographical knowledge which every day is perfecting, and is extracted from a series of interesting journals made during several years spent in distant voyages, and of which it is to be hoped the fair authoress (for it is a lady whose observations are here recorded) will at some early period be induced to permit the entire publication, though her diffidence will not at present permit her to appear before the public in the appalling shape of a quarto.

On Sunday, the 15th May, 1803, we descried the extensive reef mentioned by Capt. Cook as lying off the south-east end of New Caledonia. During that and the following day we ran before a fresh breeze along the reef, which appeared to bind all the western side of this extensive island. This part of it being wholly unexplored and unknown, a very high mountain which we passed on the 16th received the name of Mount Buffalo.

On Tuesday, the 17th, the master was sent to examine an opening in the reef. On his return he reported that it formed a safe entrance

to

a very extensive harbour. The following day it blew a strong gale, and we stood off and on the entrance of the harbour. It continued blowing with great violence till the afternoon of the next day, when we bore up, and passed through the opening in the reef, and at six P. M. we anchored in the harbour in four fathoms water. The opening in the reef was afterwards ascertained to be one mile broad, and the distance from that to the entrance of the harbour is four miles, a deep channel and sandy bottom. The extent of the harbour, which could not be less than eighteen or twenty miles, struck us with astonishment, particularly after entering it through such a narrow passage.

A number of islands, of various forms and sizes, diversified this sheet of water. The whole was encircled by chains of stupendous mountains, rising one behind the other as far as the eye could reach, and many of the tops of which were hid by the clouds. The vallies between them were covered with trees, and the verdure they exhibited from their depth and distance assumed a sombre shade, whilst lighter tints and various shrubs that ornamented the bases of the islands were softened and improved by the setting sun. The whole was a solemn, silent, and majestic scene, and impressed the mind with the grandeur of sequestered nature, and with feelings of tranquil enjoyment.

Capt. K. came into the harbour for the purpose of watering (the number of passengers and stock on board having consumed a great quantity of water in our passage to Norfolk Island) but finding it so eligible a one, he took a survey of it, which detained us a fortnight beyond the intended time of our departure.

At day-light the next morning a canoe was seen paddling towards a small island that lay about a mile from the ship, when two of the natives got out of it and seated themselves on a rock; after gazing at the ship for some time, one of them stood up and repeatedly called out *Cooe*, at which we were not a little surprised, it being the same word which the natives of Port Jackson make use of as a friendly invitation. Being answered from the ship, they returned to their canoe, and were soon joined by two others. They approached with great caution, but at length came under the stern. There were five men in one of the canoes, and three in each of the others. They were tall, stout, good looking men, with high foreheads, and chearful open countenances, and in colour nearly black. Some printed cottons and a few shewy articles being given them from the cabin window, they gave some fine mullet and some yams in return, but could not be prevailed upon to come on board, till a small piece of red serge was held up to view from one of the gangways, which they were so eager to possess, that three of them ventured up the side of the ship without further hesitation. One of these we supposed, from his peculiar head-dress, to be a chief. This was a sort of cap, made of very fine bark, projecting very far from the head behind, bound tight round it with a fillet, and adorned on one side by a bunch of feathers, which appeared to be heron's. He was of a lighter colour, and taller than the others. A lady on board the Buffalo tied a broad pink sash across his shoulders,

shoulders, which pleased him so much that he sat by her all the time they were at breakfast, of which, however, he could not be prevailed on to partake.

The pinnace and cutter, with the first lieutenant and the master, were sent to look for a watering-place, but returned in the evening without having found any. In attempting to land they had a skirmish with the natives, in which one of the crew of the pinnace was speared in the thigh. The marines fired some small shot amongst the natives, which dispersed them so rapidly that our people were not able to ascertain whether any of them were wounded by it.

Early on the ensuing morning the boats were again sent in search of water. Whilst we were at breakfast a number of canoes came round the ship, containing about fifty natives. The man who had thrown the spear at the seaman the day before was observed in one of these canoes, sitting very thoughtful and dejected. When his canoe came under the gangway, he caught hold of the rope, and was up the side of the ship in an instant, when he made us to understand that he wished to see the man he had speared. It being only a flesh wound, the man was able to come on deck to him. When the dressing was taken off for him to see the wound, he seemed much agitated, wept exceedingly, and offered him yams, fishing-nets, and a variety of other things as peace-offerings. It is almost needless to say, that with a British tar this first concession on the part of the offender obliterated every trace of resentment.

As hostilities had commenced so early, we had feared very unpleasant consequences, and we were proportionably satisfied with what we then hoped was their speedy termination in so amicable a manner. The greatest confidence now appeared to take place, and a barter commenced much to our advantage. Two very fine large green turtle were given to two of the seamen for the sleeve of an old blue jacket cut in two. At noon the boats returned, without having met with any molestation, and having discovered a lagoon of fine soft water.

On Saturday, the 21st, several canoes of a considerably larger size than any we had yet seen came off to us. The natives who came in them were of a larger make than those who had visited us before. Their projecting brows and ferocious countenances gave an idea of cannibalism; and they did not appear to be of the same race, or to inhabit the same part of the country with those that have already been described.

The pinnace returned from the watering-place with the first lieutenant, by whom an account was received of a disturbance that had taken place on shore. A party of the natives, who were standing on the beach when our men landed, had cut away a part of the boat's painter, and when it was demanded back, had given it up with great reluctance, brandishing their spears and throwing themselves into menacing attitudes; when the boat put off from the shore several spears were thrown. A short time after the return of the pinnace, a much larger canoe than those alongside, having thirteen natives in it, came off to the ship, and the first lieutenant immediately pointed out two of the men

men in it who had been most active in the late attack. One of them held the very spear that had first been thrown, but which fell short of the boat. This circumstance was known from the spear being a white one, whilst all the others were black. One of the natives from this canoe having come on board, he was given to understand that the white spear must be given up. He communicated this to his countrymen without leaving the ship; but as they persisted in refusing, in order to intimidate them, and to deter them from further hostilities, one of the large guns on the quarter-deck was fired over their heads. At this they appeared more enraged than frightened. Having paddled off to a little distance, one of them, who we supposed was a chief, harangued them for some time, distorting his features, and making strange gestures. They appeared to pay great attention to what he said, and at the conclusion of his speech they all set up a loud shout. This was considered as a war-hoop, and a shower of spears was expected to follow. Capt. K. however, presenting a musquet to the breast of the native who was on board, threatened to fire it, unless he caused the white spear to be given up. He was permitted to return to the canoe to effect this, which, after some further altercation, was accomplished. Soon after this they began to paddle off, all of them exclaiming in the same words, and pointing to the shore, but whether it was a threat of revenge, or an offer of reconciliation, which they uttered, we were then at a loss to determine. The next morning, however, proved it to be the latter, for several of the same canoes, and some other large ones, containing ten or twelve natives in each, slowly advanced towards the ship. The men in them held their fingers to their ears, to intimate that they were afraid of or annoyed by the noise of the great gun which they had heard the preceding day. Their heads were decorated with green boughs, which we concluded was a symbol of peace. As soon as they reached the ship's side, the white spear was returned to them, and they immediately began as formerly to barter their spears and *bagos* for trifles. Several of them came on board, and two of them had their beards shaved off.

Bagos is the name they give to their clubs, which are of a large size, of various forms and materials. They shew great ingenuity in the manufacture of these weapons, considering they have no implements but sharp stones or shells.

In the afternoon of that day a little excursion was planned by the officers and passengers to a beautiful little island about a mile from the ship, but a very heavy rain coming on just as they had landed, spoiled their expected amusement. In the evening a double canoe, which was the first of the kind that had been seen, came alongside, with sundry articles to barter. Several of the men who had paid us a visit on the 19th were in her. A complete platform was formed across the two hulls, on which were their fires. The most curious thing about her were two round holes in a plank fixed at each end of the platform, through each of which a paddle was introduced, with which they sculled in a perpendicular direction.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

REMARKS ON THE LETTER ON INEQUALITY OF CONDITIONS.

Sir,

"WHATEVER is, is right," is a splendid maxim in theology, and which cannot be controverted by one who admits a supreme ruler of the universe, possessed of infinite power, wisdom, and goodness. But however true as a general position, its application in particular instances to account for the existence of what we cannot help regarding as *evils*, is liable to much speculative difficulty, and perhaps to some practical inconvenience. If a zealous vindicator of the ways of providence takes upon himself to set forth in striking colours the good educed from seeming evil, there may be a danger of discouraging those efforts for the removal of evil in which human wisdom and industry seem most laudably employed. The pious mahometan, who is convinced that the plague is a kind dispensation of providence to save half the human species from the worse death by famine, is not likely to use means for stopping its ravages. The same may be said with respect to war, and a number of other evils natural and moral, all of which an ingenious reasoner may shew to be attended with some beneficial effects, and may argue that they are therefore within the plan of providence. But whatever that plan may be (of which we can only form conjectures) it is, I conceive, the business of man to correct, as far as lies in his power, every thing which appears to him in the shape of evil; nor should he readily admit the notion that one evil is a necessary remedy for another.

These considerations have prevented me from entirely coinciding in opinion with the eloquent and ingenious writer of the paper on the Inequality of Conditions inserted in one of your late numbers, though it contains much that I admire and approve. I think the investigation of those causes which produce a levelling effect in society equally just and acute; but I feel reluctant to admit some of the practical inferences deduced from it. No one is more sensible than myself of the grasping, insatiable, and unfeeling nature of exorbitant wealth; and no one views with more detestation the conduct of those who, with the exterior of religion and the ostentation of humanity, are ever ready to use all the means in their power for spreading the flames of war, and involving whole nations in calamity, for the sake of some trifling advantage, not to their country, not even to commerce in general, but to their own particular branch of traffic. To see their schemes defeated by a wise and equitable administration would afford me much pleasure, nor should I be sorry to observe their wealth melting away under the burdens and losses which their selfish policy has created. But I confess I view with no satisfaction the defalcations of their overgrown property made by fraud and pillage. A corruption of morals in the lower classes appears to me an evil which no occasional good can compensate; and it is not from emolument acquired in that way

way that I should expect any beneficial operation towards redressing the inequality with which the good things of life are distributed. Burns's poor *mousie*, that frugally maintained a family with the gleanings of a full harvest, is, I believe, a very inexact comparison for the *lumper* and *mud-lark*, whose depredations imply an irregular and savage mode of life, and who are probably not less the pests of their own families than of the public. I am not prepared, therefore, to allow that even *cæteris manentibus* a strong principle of honesty in the inferior orders of society would be an evil; for their gains in that case, if less considerable, would be more regular, and more likely to accumulate, so as in time to put them in the way of improving their condition. Manufactures and commerce cannot be carried on with success, amid rivalries and competitions, without great encouragements as well to the labouring hand as to the directing head; and in fact, the services of the lower classes are always most amply paid where there is the greatest opportunity of raising large fortunes. I do not regard it as a violation of honesty for the poor to take every allowable method of enhancing the comparative valuation of their services. This is, indeed, a part of "the secret combination of the poor against the rich," which your correspondent enumerates among the levelling causes, but justly does not include among *vices*. If nature has said any thing on this head, it is, that the man who can do for another what that person cannot or will not do for himself, has a right to make the best bargain for his service that he is able to do. Law, indeed, has rendered the combinations of workmen criminal, whilst those of masters are permitted; but in this case it appears to have deviated from equity. I would not pronounce harshly upon what are usually called *impositions* when practised by the low against the high; that is, making advantage of the occasional necessities of the latter; provided they stop short of actual fraud. But whenever the barriers of *meum* and *tuum* are broken down—whenever the poor man takes what he is sensible is not *his own* but *another's* (and he never mistakes in this point) then a depravation of moral character commences, which is the greatest of evils to himself, and surely cannot be reckoned among the remedial processes employed by providence, if the views of providence and of man have any thing in common.

On the whole, I think your correspondent highly laudable in the attempt to prove to the rich, that they themselves are the causes of much that they complain of in the poor; that it ought to be their aim to soften and alleviate the inequality of conditions by approximation, rather than aggravate it by the exertions of power; and that as long as they continue to monopolize the advantages of life, vice, among other things, will rise up to redress the injury. But this vice appears to me an *additional* evil, which all means should be employed to combat, even though the state of things in other respects remain the same.

Yours, &c. DEMOPHILUS.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

APOCRYPHA READ IN CHURCHES.

Sir,

IN perusing a very able and highly entertaining work recently published, entitled, "Letters from England, by Don Manuel Alvarez Espriella," an intelligent Spaniard, who lately travelled over the greater part of this country, my attention was attracted by an error into which the translator has, probably through inadvertence, fallen. The Spaniard, like a true son of his church, is discussing (Vol iii. Let. 54.) the evils likely to result from the general use of the scripture in the vernacular tongue; and, in this connection, cites from Bellarmine an anecdote of a good woman, who very naturally took umbrage at hearing the libel on her sex, contained in the twenty-fifth chapter of Ecclesiasticus, read by the officiating minister in the public service of the church of England. To this anecdote the translator has subjoined the following note:—"Bellarmine, unluckily for this story, did not know, and his catholic eye-witness did not recollect, that *the Apocrypha is never read in our churches.*" It is to this latter assertion, Sir, that I object as not strictly accurate. If the writer will only be at the pains to refer to the sixth article of the church of England, he will find that the Apocrypha is by law appointed to be read in its public service; not, indeed, because it is regarded by her as canonical, or as conclusive in respect to any point of doctrine, but "for example of life and instruction of manners." In the preface, prefixed to the present Common Prayer by the Bishops who were appointed by royal authority to revise it, these reverend prelates state, that the book, as altered by them, is, with regard to the reading of the scriptures, "more profitable (than the former Liturgy) because many things are left out, whereof some are untrue, some uncertain, some vain and superstitious, and nothing is ordained to be read but the very pure word of God, the holy scriptures, or *that which is agreeable to the same.*" On referring to the table of lessons, ordained in this their new or altered work, we learn that what they mean by the things that are "agreeable to the word of God," consist of the greater part of the Apocrypha, and even some passages which are certainly not very well calculated "for example of life or instruction of manners." The twenty-fifth chapter of Ecclesiasticus is appointed in the table to be read on the sixth of November, but only as far as the thirteenth verse, the rubrick not enjoining the reading of the remainder, in which the passage referred to in Bellarmine's anecdote is contained. As, however, Bellarmine's story must have arisen previous to the revision in the time of James I. by which this portion came to be omitted, there is nothing in the account, bating its extravagance, which can go to disprove its authenticity; for antecedently to the reign of James the first, the *whole* of the Apocrypha stood in the order of the lessons to be read in the public services of our churches.

I offer

I offer these observations with no invidious design of depreciating the value of the work in question; on the contrary, my only wish is to set the translator right in a trifling mistake, which he may hereafter correct; anticipating, as I do, from its merit, that the publication with which he has favoured us will soon acquire a just and well-earned popularity.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. S. S.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS ON SOME POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS

Noticed in a former Number.

THE several wonderful relations contained in the "Antidote against Atheism" (the first work in the collection of Dr. Henry More's philosophical writings, printed at London 1642, to which I formerly alluded) form as curious and interesting a body of "Popular Superstitions" as can any where be met with. I shall at present content myself with mentioning the heads only of most of these extraordinary stories, intending to be more particular as to the two concluding ones, which are connected with the strange belief in "Vampyres."

The second chapter contains the following articles.

1. The moving of a *sieve* by a charm. Coskinomancy.
2. A magical case of an horse.
3. The charming of serpents.
4. A strange example of one death-stricken as he walked the street.
5. A story of a sudden wind that had like to have thrown down the gallows at the hanging of two witches.

The following, among others, are the contents of the third.

1. That winds and tempests are raised upon mere ceremonies or forms of words.
2. Examples of the power of devils over meteors, rain, or thunder.
3. Margaret Warine discharged upon an oak at a thunder-clap.
4. Amantius and Rotarius cast headlong out of a cloud upon a house-top.
5. The witch of Constance seen by shepheards to ride through the aire.
6. The most remarkable exploits of the devil of Macon.

Chap. 4.

1. The supernatural effects observed in the bewitched children of Mr. Throgmorton and Mrs. Muschamp.
2. The possession of the religious virgins of Werts.
3. Story of the famous abbatess, Magdalena Crucia, her useless and ludicrous miracles. That she was a sorceress, and married to the devil.

devil. That her story is neither the figment of priests, nor delusion of melancholy.

Chap. 5.

1. Vomitings of pins, nails, needles, glass, iron, haire, &c. &c.
2. Thirty possessed children of Amsterdam.
3. Of a maid demoniack speaking Greek.

Chap. 6.

1. The apparition Eckerken.
2. Story of the pied piper.
3. Of the imps and witches. Whether these old women be guilty of so much dotage as the atheist fancies them. That such things pass between them and their imps as cannot be imputed to melancholy. Examination of John Winnick, of Molesworth.
4. The reason of sealing covenants with the devil.

Chap. 7.

Story of Ann Bodenham, with all the circumstances of her conjurations, and of the contract entered into between Anne Styles and the devil.

As for John Winnick's examination, that is something to our purpose. It appears that this was a poor labouring man, who lost his purse with 7s. in it, and that while he was "banning, and cursing, and raging" about it in a barn, the devil appeared to him "in likeness of a bear, but of the size of a coney, and promised to restore him his purse; whereupon he fell down on his knees, and most thoughtlessly as well as impiously cried, "My Lord and God I thank you." Some time afterwards the bear-devil came again, in company with a white-cat-devil and a coney-devil, whom, at the command of the bear-devil, he worshipped also. The bear-devil then told him he must have his soul when he died, *and must suck some blood of his body*, to seal the covenant. "To all which he agreed; and so the bear-spirit, leaping up to his shoulder, *pricked him on the head, and thence took blood.*" And ever after all three "came to him once every twenty-four hours *and sucked on his body*, where the marks are still found. And this they did for twenty-nine years together."

We now come to the relations which I more particularly wished to notice.

The first of these is that of a "Shoe-maker of Breslaw," who on a Friday, betimes in the morning, in the further parts of his house, where there was a garden adjoining, cut his own throat with a shoemaker's knife."

The family gave out that he died of an apoplexy, and "got him washed, and laid linens so handsomely about him, that even they that saw him afterwards had no suspicion but that he did die of that disease; and so he had an honest burial, with a funeral sermon, and other circumstances becoming one of his rank and reputation."

Six weeks, however, had not elapsed, before rumours of the fact were by some means or other spread about the town. The magistracy thought it necessary to have the body taken up and examined, but the widow

widow violently opposed it; and, though at last she confessed the truth, yet by her persuasions and entreaties, wrought so on the feelings of the council, that many seemed inclined to spare her the shame and mortification of such an exposure.

"But, while these things were in agitation, to the astonishment of the inhabitants of the place, there appears a *spectrum* in the exact shape and habit of the deceased, and that not only in the night but at mid-day. Those that were asleep it terrified with horrible visions; those that were waking it would strike, pull, or press, lying heavy upon them like an *Ephialtes;* so that there were perpetual complaints every morning of their last night's rest throughout the town."

Still the friends of the deceased were more and more urgent in their desires to have the affair hushed up, and to prevent the threatened exposure.

"But while by these means the business was still protracted, there were such stirs and tumults in the town, that they are hardly to be described; for, no sooner did the sun hide his head, but this *spectrum* would be sure to appear, so that every body was fain to look about *him* and stand upon his guard—a sore trouble to those whom the labours of the day made more sensible of the want of rest in the night."

Then follows a more particular account of the freaks of this spectrum, for which I refer the reader to the book.

"In brief, he was so troublesome, that the people were ready to forsake their houses and seek other dwellings, and the magistrates so awakened at their perpetual complaints of him, that at last they resolved, the president agreeing, to dig up the body.

"He had lain in the ground near eight months, from Sept. 22, 1591, to April 18, 1592. When he was digged up, which was in the presence of the magistracy of the town, his body was found entire, not at all putrid, no ill smell about him, saving the mustiness of the grave clothes, his joints limber and flexible as in those that are alive, his skin only flaccid, but a more fresh grown in the room of it, the wound in his throat gaping, but no gear nor corruption in it; there was also observed a magical mark in the great toe of his right foot, viz. an excrescency in the form of a rose.

"His body was kept out of the earth from the 18th to the 24th; at what time many both of the same town and others came daily to view him.

"These unquiet stirs did not cease for all this, which they after attempted to appease by burying the corpse under the gallows, but in vain, for they were as much as ever, if not more, he now not sparing his own family, insomuch that the widow at last went herself to the magistrate," and gave up the whole direction of the business to him.

"Wherefore, on the 7th of May he was again digged up, and it was observed that he was grown more sensibly fleshy since his last interment. To be short, they cut off the head, arms, and legs of the corpse, and opening his back, took out the heart, which was as fresh and

and entire as in a calf newly killed. These, together with his body, they put on a pile of wood, and burnt them to ashes (which they carefully sweeping together and putting into a sack, that none might get them for wicked uses) poured them into the river, after which the *spectrum* was never seen more."

We should not omit that the same thing "also happened in his maid that died after him, who appeared within eight days after her death to her fellow-servant, and lay so heavy upon her, that she brought upon her a great swelling of her eyes."

She also played several other pranks too tedious to mention, but "at last, her body being digged up and burned, the apparition was never seen more."

The second story is of one "Johannes Cuntius," a citizen of Pentsch, in Silesia, "near 60 years of age, and one of the aldermen of that town, very fair in his carriage, and unblameable to men's thinking, in the whole course of his life." This worthy gentleman, having been invited one night by the mayor to supper, got leave first to go home about some business, leaving this sentence behind him, "*It's good to be merry while we may, for mischiefs grow up fast enough daily.*"

The Doctor then proceeds to relate, that going into his stable he received a kick from one of his horses, "being mad and metalsome," after which he cried out "wo is me, how do I burn and am all on a fire!" He then fell sick in body and afflicted in mind, and often, while in his bed, deplored the sins of his past life, which he used to say "were utterly unpardonable." He died, however, without confession.

"He gave up the ghost about the third hour of the night, at what time a black cat, opening the casement with her nails, ran to his bed, and violently scratched his face and the bolster, as if she endeavoured by force to remove him out of the place where he lay. But the cat afterwards suddenly was gone, and she was no sooner gone than he breathed his last."

A "fair tale was made to the pastor of the parish," and Cuntius buried accordingly on the right side of the altar. A violent tempest arose immediately on his death, but as soon as he was interred all was calm.

"He had not been dead a day or two, but several rumours were spread in the town of a *Spiritus incubus*, or *Ephialtes*, in the shape of Cuntius, that would have forced a woman. This happened before he was buried. After his burial, the same *spectre* awakened one that was sleeping in his dining-room, saying, "*I can scarce with-hold myself from beating thee to death.*" The voice was the voice of Cuntius."

Like the Shoe-maker of Breslaw, he played an infinite number of other pranks, as "appearing to a gossip of his in behalf of his child," "his miserable usage of the parson of the parish and his family," "galloping up and down like a wanton horse in the court of his house," "bruising of the body of a child of a certain smith's, and making his bones so soft that you might wrap the corps on heaps like a glove,"

a glove," "miserably tugging all night with a Jew," "his dreadful accosting of a waggoner," "his drinking up the milk in the milk-bowls, and flinging dung into them," "his defiling the water in the font and fouling the altar-cloth on the side nearest his grave with dirty bloody spots," "sucking dry the cows, and tying their tails like the tail of an horse," "looking out of the window of a low tower and suddenly changing himself into the form of a long staff," "pelting one of the women that washed his corpse," "attempting to *kiss* another who, excusing herself, and saying, *My Cuntius, thou seest how old, wrinckled, and deformed I am, and how unfit for these kind of sports*, he suddenly set up a loud laughter and vanished.

"We will adde one passage more that is a little remarkable. His grave-stone was turned of one side, shelving, and there were several holes in the earth, about the bigness of mouse-holes, that went down to his coffin, which, however they were filled up and made plain over night, yet they were sure to be laid open the next morning."

The unhappy town suffered greatly by these strange proceedings. "None would lodge in it, trade decayed, and the citizens were impoverished."

"To be short, therefore, finding no rest, nor being able to excogitate any better remedy, they dug up Cuntius's body, with several others buried both before and after him. But those both after and before were so putrified and rotten, their skulls broken, and the sutures of them gaping, that they were not to be known. But it was quite otherwise in Cuntius; his skin was tender and florid, his joynts not at all stiff, but limber and moveable, and a staff being put into his hand, he grasped it with his fingers very fast; his eyes also of themselves would be one time open and another time shut; they opened a vein in his leg, and the blood sprang out as fresh as in the living; his nose was entire and full, not sharp, as in those that are ghastly, sick, or quite dead; and yet Cuntius his body had lien in the grave from Feb. 8 to July 20, which is almost half a year."

"It was easily discernible where the fault lay." Judges were constituted and sentence pronounced on the carcase. "Whereupon there were masons provided to make a hole in the wall near the altar to get the body through, which being pulled at with a rope, it was so exceeding heavy that the rope broke and they could scarce stir him." At last they got him on the cart. It happened that the very horse which had kicked this wicked alderman was appointed to draw his body; but, though "a lusty-bodied jade," "it put him to it so, that he was ready to fall down ever and anon, quite out of breath with so intolerable a load." Two men, nevertheless, soon drew the cart with ease.

"His body, when brought to the fire, proved as unwilling to be burnt as before to be drawn, so that the executioner was fain with hooks to pull him out and cut him to pieces to make him burn; which while he did, the blood was found so pure and spirituous, that it spurted into his face as he cut him; but at last, not without the expence of two hundred and sixteen great billets, all was turned into ashes,

ashes, which they carefully sweeping together, as in the foregoing story, and casting them into the river, the *spectre* never more appeared."

"I must confess," justly concludes our learned Doctor, "I am slow-witted myself, that I cannot so much as imagine what the atheist will excogitate for a subterfuge or hiding-place from so plain and evident convictions."

The remaining chapters of this curious performance have, among others, the following heads:

1. Nocturnal conventicles of witches. Two examples thereof.
2. The piping of John of Lembach to a conventicle of witches.
3. Dancing of men, women, and cloven-footed satyrs at mid-day.
4. John Michael's dumb music on his crooked staff from the bough of an oak at that antick dancing.
5. Impress of a circle with cloven feet in it on the ground where they danced.*
6. Of fairy circles, &c. &c. &c.

In Wolff's Memorabilia (a book to which I have already referred) may be found another grave relation to the same effect. "In the year 1567, in Trawtenau, a town of Bohemia, one Stephen Hubener, who had spent his life in accumulating riches and building magnificent houses, to the admiration of all, fell sick and died, and was buried with great pomp; but, soon after his burial, his body rose again and attacked his fellow citizens, falling upon them, and pressing them so heavily, that many died; but some others recovering from the disorder occasioned by such rough treatment, all confessed that they had been pressed by the body of that sick man, dressed in the same clothes that he had worn while living.

"The magistracy of the place at last ordered the body to be dug up out of the vault; and, though it had lain there twenty weeks, yet they found it still uncorrupted, and with as great a degree of corpulence as is usual in healthy and well-fed persons. The executioner was ordered to take it to the usual place of execution for malefactors, where he beheaded it and cut out the heart, when blood flowed from it just as it could have done from a person that instant killed. It was then laid on a pile of wood and burnt to ashes in the presence of a great concourse of people, and never appeared afterwards to molest the inhabitants of Trawtenau." *Wolfii Mem.* tom. 2. p. 926.

In the same book I have since found an additional instance to those I before mentioned, of crosses and other signs from heaven. "In the year 1503 there fell in higher Alsace, at Nuremberg, Ratisbon, Landshut,

* I recollect a similar superstition in the fields on which now stand the streets around Tavistock-square. There were several marks there in the grass, which the people believed to be the footsteps of the devil, who had passed that way to carry off to hell with him two sinners of brothers who were fighting a duel. The grass would never afterwards grow in the pits he made with his cloven foot.

shut, and elsewhere, crosses on the garments of men, but oftener of women, on account, as I guess, of their horrible pride, luxury, avarice, homicides, civil wars, disobedience to the precepts of holy church, and other vices. They were of a brown colour tending to red, and those who endeavoured to efface them were assaulted by snakes which twisted themselves round their necks and entered their mouths. In the same manner at Bamberg, Egra, Hoff, Culmbach, in Misnia, Bohemia, and almost throughout the Roman empire, the same crosses were seen on the garments of men, of various forms, according to all the forms of Christ's passion."

I have, since writing my former paper on Popular Superstitions, unexpectedly discovered a solution of these curious fictions. They are noticed by Mr. Coxe, in his late "History of the House of Austria." The emperor Maximilian was, about the beginning of the sixteenth century, full of his romantic project for a new crusade and the conquest of the Turkish empire; and, in order to rouse the enthusiasm of the German nobles, he announced to them "various prodigies, which he held forth as proofs of the immediate interference of heaven."

In a circular letter addressed to the German States, he notices, among others, the portents which I have been describing, which, he says, "does not indeed denote that the Germans have been peculiarly distinguished for guilt, but rather that they should set the example to the rest of the world, by being the first to undertake a crusade against the infidels."

Thus, then, is the whole mystery accounted for; and the right reverend bishop von Hoorn was clearly only an agent of the emperor Maximilian in his preposterous inventions.

The circumstances, however, obtained very general credit, and are mentioned by Picus Mirandula, in a poem written expressly on the subject, where "he describes the fanciful marks in spirited" but not very metrical "verse"

> "Hic demissa recens populi mysteria mirum
> Attoniti inspectant homines, ac inania passim
> Inscribunt puro delapsa insignia cœlo
> Sanguinolenta crucis: clari memoranda triumphi
> Effigies late spectantur, spongia, flagra
> Visuntur, tunica inconsutilis intima, clavi
> Cernuntur, multo madefacti sanguine, telum
> Quod sacram sævo discreverat impete costam
> Pingitur, excuditur crista spectabilis ales;
> Ter geminique micant tali, quos inclyta Christi
> Jecerat innocui sortitus tegmina miles.
> Non ignota cano, Cæsar monstravit, et ipsi
> Vidimus, in numeros prompsit Germania testes."

See Coxe's Hist. of Austria, vol. i. p. 371.

ARMINIUS.

OBSERVATIONS ON SHALL AND WILL.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

THE various writers on English grammar have scarcely explained, with sufficient precision, the proper use of the verbs *shall* and *will*, with the preterites *should* and *would*. Many persons consider the just application of these verbs as a sort of *shiboleth*, a test of a true-born Englishman, for which no rule can be given, and which no foreigners, not even our fellow-subjects of Scotland and Ireland, can ever learn. The latter is undeniable, and it is equally true that an Englishman, however uneducated, will never, except corrupted by an intercourse with strangers, commit an error in this respect. Nevertheless, before we indulge in triumph over other people, it becomes us to give, if possible, a reason for our own conduct; nor ought any reproach to fall on those who, in learning a language, err on a point concerning which no rule can be given.

Allow me therefore to suggest that *shall* and *will* are two distinct verbs, *which interchange their meanings in the different persons. Shall* and *should* express, in the first person, simple futurity, but in the second and third persons they imply a command or decision of the speaker. On the contrary, *will* and *would* in the first person imply the same command or decision, while in the second and third they express only simple futurity. There is, however, a third verb, *will*, in every one of the three persons, which expresses the decision of the person spoken of.

This is best understood by a table of each verb and its tenses.

N° 1 expresses simple futurity.	N° 2, The decision of the speaker.	N° 3, The decision of the party spoken of.
I shall	I will	I will
Thou wilt	Thou shalt	Thou wilt
He will	He shall	He will
We shall	We will	We will
You will	You shall	You will
They will.	They shall.	They will.
Preterite.		
I should	I would	I would
Thou wouldst	Thou shouldst	Thou wouldst
He would	He should	He would
We should	We would	We would
You would	You should	You would
They would.	They should.	They would.

The first persons singular and plural in both tenses of the verbs N° 2 and 3 are necessarily the same, because the speaker and the party spoken

spoken of are one, and therefore N° 3 may be said to have no first person. The only apparent ambiguity lies between the second persons of N° 1 and 3; but the verbs are so essentially distinct in sense, that this is never perceived, even in writing: and in conversation it is always avoided by the emphasis laid on N° 3.

An Englishman says to his friend, "I *shall* be very glad to see you," not, like the Scotch and Irish, "I *will* be very glad;" the simple futurity only is here proper to be expressed, for an effort of implied volition destroys the civility. It is no compliment to any one to say, "I *will try* to be *glad* to see you," and the expression itself is a solecism. Writers on experimental philosophy in Scotland often say, "If we make such and such an experiment, we *will* find the result, &c." though they mean simple futurity—that the result *will* be so. It is as ridiculous to say "we *will* (that is, we are determined to) find the result so," as to say, "the result *shall* be so;" or else to understand the verb N° 3 instead of N° 1, the result *will* (or is in its own mind determined to) be so."

A true English writer is so much on his guard against the above error, that he sometimes falls into a contrary fault; for instance, in a note of civility written, as usual, in the third person:—"Mr. A. hoped to have sent Mr. B. the promised books this morning, but is disappointed. He trusts, however, that next week he *shall* have no difficulty in procuring them." The true meaning of which is, "he confidently thinks to himself, *I shall have no difficulty in procuring them.*" The writer could not so completely transform himself in idea into a third person, as to forget his own identity. If he had wanted to say "he trusts that his bookseller *will* have no difficulty in procuring them," the third person being evident, no doubt could have arisen in his mind.

Perhaps the use of the three verbs in question may be best illustrated by a familiar conversation between A, B, and C, in which each verb is numbered wherever it occurs.

A. I *shall*[1] fall down the precipice if I go further in this slippery path. If C goes on he *will*[1] inevitably tumble, and so *will*[1] thou. We *shall*[1] all break our necks. I *will*[2] turn back.

B. We *will*[2] go on and thou *shall*[2] go with us, whether thou *wilt*[3] or not.

A. You *will*[1] both repent when too late, since you *will*[3] be so obstinate. What perverseness! They *will*[1] suffer and I *shall*[1] be blamed, but their parents *shall*[2] know the truth. I *will*[2] bear this no longer, you *shall*[2] both turn back. I *should*[1] like to see you fall if I were sure you *would*[1] not hurt yourselves, and then you *should*[2]

should obey me whether you *would* or not. Your parents *should* have sent some one with you that you *would* have attended to, but they *would* not, even though I *would* have had them. They *would* be very sorry to see what I see, and they *would* be obeyed.

C. We *would* obey thee if thou *wouldst* but be less loquacious, and whatever may happen, I insist that thou *shouldst* not blame us. Thou *wouldst* be most to blame for alarming us.

We must not confound with the foregoing verbs a fourth, *should* as a sign of the potential mood, or, in other words, as *expressing the possibility of simple futurity*. This is unchanged in all the persons, whether singular or plural. Thus C might proceed in the above conversation.

C. If I *should* fall and thou *shouldst* see me, and if B *should* be unable to help me, we *should* all lament our mishap. If we *should* be so unfortunate, and if you both *should* go home without me, and if my parents *should* be there, &c. &c.

An apparent exception to the above rule occurs in scriptural language—"the Lord shall judge the world in righteousness"—"the Lord shall reign for ever and ever"—&c. In such cases, though the fact ought, in ordinary language, to be announced as a matter of simple futurity, yet by a kind of poetical licence the narrator assumes more than ordinary authority, which can only be expressed by the tone of *decision* or *determination* derived from inspiration itself. We overlook the speaker or writer in the consideration of this all-commanding decision, proceeding from the fountain of unchangeable truth. To reduce these sentences to grammatical exactness, by substituting *will* for *shall*, as some injudicious and tasteless reformers of spiritual poetry have done, enfeebles their sentiment without adding any thing to their precision, for they are used only on an occasion in which there is no possibility of mistake.

I cannot but esteem the irregularity of the verbs in question rather a beauty than a defect in our language. No Englishman is puzzled in their use, because the rule above given is absolute. Endless confusion arises from those who, not perceiving that rule, attempt to correct the language; and the matter is only further obscured by writers, who, considering the whole but as one verb, explain it on false principles.

J. E. S.

Norwich, Aug. 5, 1807.

For the Athenæum.

SKETCH OF THE PRESENT STATE OF EDINBURGH,

(continued.)

No circumstance connected with the external appearance of Edinburgh arrests so immediately the attention of the stranger, as the singular situation and structure of the houses in the Old Town. Placed on the summit and sides of a steep, and, in many places, precipitous hill, they are themselves of a height so unusual, that the eye, glancing upon them for the first time, may well suggest to the mind some apprehensions for their future duration and security. Any such alarms, however, must vanish when we consider during how many years these buildings have withstood the inroads of decay; and when we at the same time observe the striking marks of stability and preservation which the masonry work, and other parts connected with their structure, still present. This singular appearance of the houses in the Old Town is perhaps best seen from the valley, interposed between the central and southern ridges. Following for about thirty yards one of the alleys, or *closes*, as they are called, which run northwards from the Cowgate at its western extremity, the stranger finds himself placed at the foot of a range of buildings, possessing an elevation of not less than forty or forty-five yards above the spot on which he stands. This extraordinary height is divided variously into eleven, twelve, or thirteen stories; the greater part of the range consists of twelve stories; the communication between which is preserved by broad stone staircases, winding up from the lowest part of the building to the top. Each story, or *flat*, as it is termed in Scotland, is inhabited by two families; the entrance to all the different dwellings being from the common staircase. From the very peculiar situation of these buildings, on the precipitous brow of the hill, the front, which is turned towards the north, presents to the spectator, viewing it from this side, an elevation of only six or seven stories; and as there is an access to all the common staircases from this higher level, two people may enter at the same time, one of whom descends six long flights of stairs to his habitation, while the other ascends an equal number before he can reach his elevated abode.

This system of living upon flats is almost universal in the Old Town; nor, indeed, is it possible, without some radical alteration in the structure of the houses, that it should now be otherwise. The inconveniences arising from the custom are, as may well be conceived, very numerous. An ascent to the sixth or eighth story might perhaps be tolerated, with the intervention only of a few exclamations suggested by a pair of aching legs; but when arrived at this elevated region, and penetrating into the interior of the dwellings, we find our eyes and noses also disagreeably assailed, nothing appears more desirable than a retreat as speedy as is consistent with corporeal safety; and, upon the whole, it is certainly a fortunate circumstance that in this

this instance the "facilit descensus Averno" is so completely reversed. It requires, indeed, no stretch of imagination to conceive that dirt must accumulate in habitations so far removed from the ground; and the fact amply justifies any supposition of this nature. A similar charge is applicable to the common staircases in the buildings thus constructed. The inhabitants of the lower stories are very naturally averse to the frequent repetition of cleaning, where their work is speedily destroyed by the passing up and down of their neighbours above; while the latter argue, with equal accuracy, that no obligation can possibly attach to them to keep the lower part of the staircase in its proper state of cleanliness and preservation. As there is seldom any intimacy among the dwellers on the different flats which may produce a common agreement on the subject, the effect of these reasonings on the general condition of the staircase is very evident, and not more evident than disagreeable.

I have no data which will enable me to state with precision the amount of the population in Edinburgh. From the general construction of the houses in the Old Town, it is obvious that the number of inhabitants must bear a very large proportion to the extent of ground covered with buildings; and it is probable that the population of this part of the town is not less than sixty thousand. The New Town, though it occupies altogether an extent of ground not very greatly inferior, contains a population not exceeding ten thousand; perhaps scarcely even reaching that number. The population of Leith, however, is usually estimated in conjunction with that of Edinburgh; and, making this addition, we may without fear of exaggeration, take the total number of inhabitants in the place at eighty or eighty-five thousand.

To delineate faithfully the manners and habits of society in any large town, involves so many essential requisites, that the undertaking is seldom attended with perfect and entire success. The difficulties of the attempt are increased, when the object is, like Edinburgh, the metropolis of an extensive district of country, the annual resort of the fashionable and gay, and at the same time the seat of a great and flourishing academical institution. These circumstances draw so many new distinctive lines in society, and introduce such multiplied varieties of rank and character, that the endeavour to comprehend the whole under one general view is of the most arduous and difficult nature. It is merely my present intention to notice some of the most striking facts connected with the state of manners and society in Edinburgh, without entering into the many minute details to which the subject might possibly conduct.

The want of cleanliness has been very generally regarded as a trait in the national manners of the Scotch; and, with a comparative reference to their southern neighbours, the opinion is not entirely without foundation. Generally speaking, indeed, there is in the appearance, character, and conversation of the middle classes in Edinburgh, as well as in most of the other Scotch towns, a want of that peculiar species of delicacy and refinement, which may more easily be conceived than

than described, but which is certainly remarkable among the corresponding classes of society in England. Various circumstances may have contributed to produce this characteristic distinction; among others, the mode of living, rendered necessary by the construction of the houses in all the large towns in Scotland, has undoubtedly had an important influence. Even on the ground floor, however, the interior of the houses in Edinburgh does not usually wear the same striking appearance of convenience and comfort which is observable in the southern part of the island. Much of this effect probably arises from the circumstance that the rooms in general are more scantily furnished than those in the English houses; it may partly too be attributed to a practice, very common in Scotland, of allowing all the wood about the rooms in new buildings to remain unpainted, during several years subsequent to their erection; which, as may be conceived, gives to the apartments a striking appearance of imperfection and want of finish.

The places of public amusement in Edinburgh are numerous and well frequented. From the national attachment of the Scotch to music and dancing, the concerts and assemblies hold out a peculiar allurement to their inclinations, and are upon the whole conducted with much spirit, taste, and success. The exertions of Corri, who conducts one of the concert rooms, not unfrequently procure for the musical amateur a rich repast of his favourite harmony. The assembly-room, which is situated in the centre of the New Town, is large and fitted up with remarkable elegance. During the winter season there are usually two assemblies in the course of the week; one for cards and dancing, the other, which is esteemed the more genteel, principally devoted to the latter. Theatrical amusements are not at present in much vogue at Edinburgh. The theatre is small and inelegant, and the performers have been for many years such as would scarcely satisfy the limited expectations of a country audience, much less the correct and classical taste of a metropolis. The stage is sometimes, indeed, illuminated by the genius of a London performer; but attractions of this kind are not sufficiently numerous to render it a permanent or favourite amusement of the place. In the winter season, when gaiety is at its height, private balls and routes are extremely frequent in Edinburgh among the higher classes of society; and, like those in other places, appear to be esteemed in a degree exactly proportionate to the number of people who can be collected together under one roof.

The ordinary visiting parties in Edinburgh are certainly on a better footing, and possess, upon the whole, more attractions than those of the same general description in the English towns. The friendly and hospitable character of the Scotch introduces an openness, and freedom from reserve, into their houses, which is highly gratifying to the stranger, and eminently favourable, at the same time, to the animation and interest of conversation. The latter circumstance, indeed, is that which principally contributes to give its peculiar character to the society of Edinburgh. In their common parties we find a cast of conversation greatly superior to what is met with elsewhere; and the necessity

of

of a frequent recourse to cards, as a means of passing away time, is superseded by the more rational pleasures of an animated colloquial intercourse. Subjects of literature and science interweave themselves with the transient topics of the day, and are discussed with a degree of general ability and information, which must surprize the more from the infrequency of its occurrence among the corresponding classes of society in other large towns. The many eminent literary characters which adorn the place, have, no doubt, contributed greatly to the formation of this taste among the inhabitants of Edinburgh. The professors connected with the college do not form an insulated and distinct body, as is perhaps too much the case at the English universities, but are in habits of the most intimate association with the different families in the town and neighbourhood; entering into the parties, and partaking of all the amusements which the place affords. The numerous and valuable publications on subjects of taste and science which issue from the Edinburgh press, have likewise an immediate influence on the character of conversation among the inhabitants; a degree of interest being naturally connected with the works of those with whom we are personally acquainted, which cannot possibly be attached to the productions of a distant and unknown pen. Alluding to this circumstance, the Edinburgh Review may individually be mentioned as a remarkable instance in point. Disquisition upon its disquisitions, and satire upon its satires, are among the most frequent topics of conversation at the Edinburgh tables; while, admiration of its liberal and enlightened political principles, and of the strong and impressive language in which these are conveyed, is opposed by a general sympathy with the feelings of the poet, wounded and oppressed by the poignant severity of undeserved criticism.

The hours of visiting in Edinburgh are the same, or even later than those usually observed in England. The inconveniences arising from the extreme to which this fashion has of late years been carried, are increased by the frequency of supper parties among the inhabitants of this city. The company are seldom assembled at one of these parties till half past ten or eleven o'clock; and it is very commonly one or two o'clock in the *morning* before they disperse themselves for the *evening*. In private tea parties, which, however, are not frequent in Edinburgh, music is generally resorted to as a principal means of entertainment; dancing, on such occasions, being by no means so frequent as formerly. Singing has long been a favourite amusement in Scotland. The native beauty and simplicity of the Scotch airs, aided by the exquisite poetical effusions of Ramsay, Burns, and Macneil, and connected with a thousand national associations and feelings, must ever possess the strongest and most powerful attractions with the inhabitants of this part of the island. The thrilling of Italian music may fail, where a few plaintive notes will kindle the whole soul into feeling.

Dinner parties are frequent among the middle and higher classes of society in Edinburgh. Though the practice of keeping late hours has been carried to such an extreme, there are some circumstances connected with these parties, in which an evident amelioration has taken place

place during the last few years. Intemperance at table is a much more rare occurrence than formerly; and we now seldom meet with an instance of that inordinate attachment to the pleasures of the appetite, which forms so disgusting a trait in the general character. The style of conversation at these parties is of course varied by the rank and description of the society in which they are respectively given. Among the literary inhabitants of the place, meetings of this kind are not unfrequently formed with a direct view to the discussion of scientific subjects. The geological opinions of the present day have been repeatedly canvassed during the circulation of the bottle at an Edinburgh dinner party.

The principal courts of judicature in Scotland being established in Edinburgh, the population of this city comprehends a great number of individuals connected with the profession of the law. These constitute, in some measure, a distinct part of the society of the place; and, regarded as a body, are certainly remarkable for general talent, information, and liberality of sentiment. Many of them have acquired by their publications a high rank in the world of taste and literature, and a reputation which will go down with undiminished honours to posterity. The fire and genius breathing through every line of the Lay of the Last Minstrel, will long continue to captivate the imagination; and the more pensive beauties of the Sabbath, to engage the affections of each feeling and poetical mind. These are the productions of individuals personally connected with the profession of the law; while in the more sober walks of literature, we find lately coming from the same source Lord Woodhouselee's Life of Lord Kaimes, and the elaborate work of Mr. Forsyth on the Principles of Moral Science. The expectations of the stranger, visiting for the first time the Scotch court of judicature, would, however, in all probability, be greatly disappointed. The general style of oratory displayed there is certainly inferior to that of the English courts: it is not unfrequently strong and energetic, but wants that polish and those minute elegancies of diction which enter so essentially into the character of genuine eloquence. The indecorum and apparent disorder of the proceedings are likewise strikingly contrasted with the dignified conduct and regularity remarkable in the English courts of law. A verbal contest between two barristers is a circumstance of little importance; but when a similar contest is carried on, in a petulant and angry manner, between judges on the bench, a natural feeling of disgust must be excited in the mind of every one who has the slightest sense of propriety or accuracy of conduct.

(To be continued.)

GRAMMATICAL DISCUSSION CONTINUED.

I have read, with pleasure, the "Grammatical Discussion," contained in the 8th number of the Athenæum. The author of that paper has my thanks, and, I doubt not, the thanks of many other persons,

sons, for having brought before the public a curious and useful grammatical question. It is a point which frequently occurs in composition, and on which the practice of the best English writers is very discordant. The right decision of it must therefore be of considerable importance.

The ingenious and respectable writer who has introduced the subject into the Athenæum, has perfectly succeeded in supporting the opinion of Dr. Lowth and several of our first grammarians, on the point under consideration, and in combating the arguments of a sensible and acute opponent. I think, however, that he has not been equally happy in his attempt to form rules, for determining when the *present* of the infinitive mood is to be used, and when the *perfect* of that mood is proper. The rules which he proposes are the following. "1st. When merely the *action* of the subsequent verb, either present "or future, is intended, use the present of the infinitive of this verb: "thus, "It pleases me, or, it pleased me, *to give* good advice." "2dly. When not merely the action of the verb is intended, but the "*past action*, and the *possession* of it, use what is termed the perfect "of the infinitive; provided that, according to the nature of the leading verb, a form implying a past action can be the object of its "reference, or can, consistently with the nature of things, be dependent upon it: thus, "It pleases me, or, it pleased me, *to have given* "good advice." Of these rules, without at present examining whether they are accurate, it may be fairly asserted, that as they were expressly designed to instruct the juvenile student, they do not possess the perspicuity requisite for this purpose. They are not obvious, not readily comprehensible by young minds. The latter rule, in particular, is intricate, and involves abstruse provisoes, which have no illustrations annexed to them.

It may not be improper to contrast these rules with that which is given by Murray, in his English Grammar, page 181. The rule which this author has laid down, and which is founded on the authorities of Harris and Campbell, and I think, too, on the authority of common sense, is to the following purport: "When the action or event, signified by the subsequent verb, is, with respect to the governing verb, *contemporary* or *future*, the present of the infinitive is to be used: when it is *not* contemporary *nor* future, the perfect of the infinitive is proper." This rule appears to me to be so simple and easy, and so intelligible to the juvenile student of grammar, that I cannot perceive the necessity or use of any other, much less of another which, in my view at least, tends to obscure and embarrass the subject. According to the rule adopted by Murray, and explained by his observations, the scholar has only to consider, whether the governed verb refers to a time antecedent, contemporary, or future, with regard to the governing verb. When this simple point is ascertained, there can be no doubt in his mind respecting the form of the infinitive verb. Two or three examples may illustrate these positions. In the sentence, "I rejoiced *to have seen* my friend," the sight of my friend is supposed to have happened at some particular period antecedent to the time

time of my rejoicing; and, consequently, the verb expressing that circumstance is in the perfect of the infinitive. The same meaning may be expressed in a different form, viz. "I rejoiced *that I had seen* my friend." If I wished to signify, that I was rejoiced *in seeing* my friend, that my joy and his presence existed at the same time, I should say, "I rejoiced *to see* my friend."

Though the rule and the explanations which Murray has given on this subject are so explicit and satisfactory, yet they have not met the approbation of the author of the "Grammatical Discussion." He says, "that Mr. L. Murray's remarks on this point are in general correct; but that not having clearly seen the principles on which his practice is founded, he has fallen into error." I shall examine, in a few words, the nature of this supposed error. Murray asserts, at page 181, that, in the following sentence, the latter verb is with propriety put in the perfect tense of the infinitive mood: "It would have afforded me great pleasure *to have been* the messenger of such intelligence." The author alluded to declares, that it would be equally proper to use the present of the infinitive, if the sense were different, that is, if the message and the pleasure were contemporary. But this position being exactly conformable with the rule advanced by Murray, and with his numerous illustrations, I cannot perceive in what respect it operates against his principle or practice. When he says, that the latter verb in the preceding example should be in the perfect of the infinitive, because the message is here supposed to be past at the time of the pleasure, he does not give the least intimation, that the present of the infinitive would be improper, if the sense were changed, and the message and pleasure contemporary. In the very next sentence Murray gives an example which is precisely to the point, and which clearly shows that he thought it might be equally correct to use the present or the perfect of the infinitive, according to the sense conveyed by the expressions. Thus he says, "In the following sentence, 'It was truly comfortable *to see* him so affectionate and dutiful to his parents,' the verb is properly put in the present of the infinitive, because the *comfort* and the *seeing* were contemporary."

I hope that I have not taken up too great a portion of this paper, in vindicating Murray from the charge of error, and of not understanding the principle on which his practice is founded. This vindication appeared to be due to him, and to the numerous teachers who have adopted his grammar, as well as to the public who have so liberally patronized his work; it is also intimately connected, in every part of it, with the discussion of the point in question.

CANDIDUS.

CLASSICAL DISQUISITIONS.

ON THE MINOR POEMS ASCRIBED TO HOMER.

AS the fame of Homer gradually obscured that of the contemporary bards, and as little skill in criticism, and little accuracy in literary history were attained during several succeeding ages, it became a custom among the Greeks to ascribe to the father of their poetry every relic of ancient Ionic song which had descended to posterity without a distinct appropriation to any other claimant. It appears likewise that there were rhapsodists, distinguished by the appellation of Homeridæ, who, in the island of Chios at least, asserted themselves to be of the poet's family; and it is probable that little accurate distinction was made between their productions and those of the bard from whom they received their name. Thus Athenæus ascribes one of the hymns to Homer, or some one of the Homeridæ. At a later period literary impostures were not uncommon in Greece, and the royal and opulent collectors of libraries, it may be supposed, were often induced by the allurement of a splendid name, to purchase at an exorbitant price productions, which, destitute of that sanction, would scarcely have been considered as possessing a claim to notice. From these various causes the name of Homer was gradually prefixed to a great variety of compositions, of characters wholly dissimilar. The incredulity of modern criticism with difficulty admits that the Iliad and Odyssey, considering the circumstances of the age to which they are ascribed, could have been in their present state the work of a single bard. The ancients seem to have been desirous that the genius of their national poet should be esteemed as fertile as it was great, and with every fragment of ancient verse, the memory of whose real author was lost, they associated the name of Homer; as the ignorant inhabitants of the East ascribe to the power and wealth of Solomon those remains of ancient magnificence, whose history they are as little able to investigate, as they are qualified to comprehend their design, or imitate their structure.

Of the spurious poems ascribed to Homer, only the Batrachomyomachia and hymns, with a few shorter poems, have escaped from the ravages of time.

The Batrachomyomachia is spoken of by various ancient authors as the production of Homer, though they probably mean rather to describe it under the name by which it was commonly known, than to advance any decisive opinion of their own. It however bears every internal mark of being a composition of a much later age, and is ascribed by Plutarch (de Herod. malig.) and Suidas to Pigres, the brother* (as is commonly said) of queen Artemisia, who distinguished herself

* Wyttenbach, however, for chronological reasons, supposes that the word πολιτης has either been lost, or is to be understood, and promises to consider the passage more at large in his notes, which, we trust, will be soon accessible through the medium of the Clarendon press.

herself in the Persian war. The poem itself contains manifest proofs of interpolation, and is regarded by Herman (partly on account of some metrical irregularities) as a farrago of verses of different ages, the basis of which may be of considerable antiquity. The Batrachomyomachia seems to have been a poem of general circulation, and probably underwent as many successive changes as some of the popular ballads of our own country.

Various separate editions of this poem have appeared. The first is without a date, and being one of the earliest Greek works committed to the press, is esteemed a great bibliographical curiosity. It is printed with types resembling those of the grammar of Lascaris, 1476. The second edition appeared at Venice 1486, and is printed alternately with black and red lines. Maittaire published an edition taken from the preceding, and printed with the same peculiarity, Lond. 1721. Many editions appeared during the sixteenth century.

There is a translation of this poem into modern Greek by Demetrius Zenus, a native of Zante, which has been repeatedly published, and *lately* reprinted by Ilgen. The following are the introductory verses.

Προ του' αρχησω δεομαι τον ὑψιστον τον Δια,
Να μ'αποστειλη Βοντους 'σ τουτην την ἱστορια,
Ταις μουσαις, οπου κατοικουν 'ς τ' ορος του 'Ελικωνος,
Γιατι εγω δεν δυναμαι, να λογαριασω μονος
Μαχην την πολυταραχον του ισχυρου του Αρη,
Οποιος Θεος λογιζεται, και Θειον παλικαρι,

The poem is rhymed throughout; the measure is evidently derived from the ancient Iambic tetram. catalectic, but is purely accentual, paying little or no regard to quantity. The translator flourished about 1530.

The hymns ascribed to Homer are in number thirty-three, of which four are poems of considerable extent, and the rest short compositions.

It is usually supposed, and with considerable probability, that one of the first offices of poetry was the celebration of the praises of the divinity. That enthusiasm and elevation of feeling which characterize the higher efforts of poetry, would naturally be first excited by the observation of those grand and unusual phænomena, which communicate to uninstructed minds the strongest impressions of supernatural power, and are more readily referred by them to a divine agency than the majestic but uniform operations of nature in the usual tenour of her course. In the heathen world the symbols of natural powers were the objects of divine worship; the elements of poetry and religion therefore would necessarily be the same. Pompous rites and solemn festivities seem to have been first connected with religious service; processions, dances, music, and poetry, were employed to add splendour to the ceremonies of worship. The Greeks themselves enumerate hymns among the earlier species of poetic composition. The most ancient monument of Latin poetry was the song of the Salii, referred to the age of Numa, and the early poetry of the Jews, as is well

well known, was almost entirely devoted to the service of their religion.

The hymns of the Greeks may be classed under the following divisions: the mythological, the philosophical, and the mystic.

The mythological may be distinguished into the epic and the lyric. The hymns which in an heroic style and measure relate the lineage and exploits of particular divinities, may be termed epic. To this class belong the hymns of the Homeridæ and Callimachus, though those of the latter assume a loftier tone of expression, and one of them adopts the elegiac stanza. Of the lyric hymn, distinguished from the epic by its variety of measure, its more elevated spirit of poetry, and greater liberty of diction, we have various specimens in Horace, though his Greek originals are lost. Of the philosophical hymns, that of Cleanthes to Jove affords a fine example. The mystic hymns are little more than a string of titles and epithets, describing the attributes of the gods to whom they are addressed, and used in the celebration of religious mysteries. Such are those which bear the name of Orpheus. They answer to the Latin *indigitamenta*.

The mythological hymns appear to be those which gained the most general circulation. They were sung or recited on almost every occasion of public or private festivity. They formed the solemn accompaniment of sacrifices, and were repeated during the procession to the temple, during the performance of the sacrificial rites, and at the sacred feast by which they were succeeded. The celebration of public games was solemnized by the recital of hymns in honour of the divinity by whom they were patronized. We have instances also of their employment in private festivities.

The hymns are by some ancient writers distinguished by the appellation of προοιμια. Under this title Thucydides quotes the hymn to Apollo, ascribed to Homer. The word is explained by the scholiast on that passage as merely equivalent to hymn. Pindar likewise (Nem. II.) uses the word, speaking of the Homeridæ, as drawing the proëme of their song from Jove,

Ομηριδαι
Ραπτων επεων τα πολλ' αοιδοι
Αρχονται Διος εκ προοιμιων.

Many of the remaining hymns have the appearance of having been employed as prologues to the recitation of the rhapsodists, ending with formulæ of this nature.

Αυταρ εγω και σειο, και αλλης μνησομ' αοιδης,
or Σευ δ' εγω αρξαμενος μεταβησομαι αλλον ες υμνον.

Wolf supposes that it was from this circumstance that the hymns came to be ascribed to Homer, having been frequently employed as proëmes to the recitation of passages of his works.

The names of many authors of hymns are not mentioned by the Greek

Greek writers. Pamphus and Olen, with some others, are *said* to have flourished before Homer.

The most remarkable characteristic of the larger hymns ascribed to Homer, is the common restriction of their subject to some single event, while those of Callimachus usually describe a number of successive actions, the object of which is to illustrate the power and greatness of the divinity whom he undertakes to celebrate.

The present state of the hymns of Homer, or more properly the Homeridæ, is manifestly very corrupt. There are remarkable variations in the manuscripts, some of which are of such magnitude, as to denote their derivation from different editions of the poems. Markland thus explains some of the variations which occur in the text of Maximus Tyrius. Nor is it only in single expressions or lines that the reading of the hymns is embarrassed. Long passages frequently interrupt the natural order of narration, which seem to have little or no connection with the place in which they stand. Hence various editors and commentators have exercised their ingenuity and judgment in attempting to restore these poems to something like their primitive state, by rejecting what they deemed interpolated passages. Herman* has formed an ingenious hypothesis for the same object, which at least deserves statement and consideration. He adopts two principles to account for the difficulties which at present embarrass the perusal of these hymns. The first is, that in various instances connecting passages have been lost, the want of which disturbs the narration, and renders it harsh and obscure. This he argues, partly from the variations of the remaining manuscripts, and partly from the internal evidence of the poems themselves. His second supposition is somewhat more intricate and abstruse. The rhapsodists, he observes, who by learning and frequently reciting the works of Homer, had acquired some skill in the poetic art, in the exercise of it commonly proceeded in one of these three ways: they either imitated Homer, or described more at large what he had briefly treated, or interpolated his works. By interpolation he means not merely the insertion of additional verses, but the alteration and disguise of passages previously existing. Of each of these modes of proceeding he gives what he deems instances from the Iliad itself. The interpolations of the greater poems have so far supplanted the original text, that the latter can by no means which the critic can devise be restored to its primitive state. The interpolations of the hymns, on the contrary, instead of supplanting the original text, he supposes to be mingled with it. Some old transcriber, from whose copy our present manuscripts have flowed, having different texts before him, which in some particulars agreed, while in others they were widely dissimilar, to save trouble, mingled the different readings, assuming one as his basis, and inserting the variations of the rest. This principle he pursues through the larger hymns, and attempts to distinguish the parts which belonged to different editions.

Whatever be the fact on this subject, it may be regarded as certain, that

* In epistola edit. hymn. præmiss.

that some of the hymns are at present in a state in which they could never have been composed by one author.

It may be asked, who was the author of these hymns, and at what period were they probably composed?

The supposition that they are the production of Homer, seems to be at present universally abandoned. The testimony of ancient writers, indeed, proves that at an early period some of them were commonly ascribed to that poet, but without any sufficient historical record. After criticism was cultivated in Greece, the genuineness of the hymns appears to have been always considered as liable to suspicion. Various authors are mentioned, and the best ancient writers speak with uncertainty on the subject. The internal evidence is still less favourable to the claims of these poems. Words occur which we are assured by ancient writers were not in use till a later period than the age of Homer, and on comparing their language with the diction of the Iliad and Odyssey, peculiarities are discernible, several instances of which are pointed out by Bergler.*

Though certainly not composed by Homer, the hymns appear to be compositions of great antiquity. One of them is cited by Thucydides, and being cited by him as the work of Homer, could scarcely have been at that period a recent production. Their ages are probably various, and must obviously be incapable of any exact computation.

The first hymn is addressed to Apollo, and is certainly, as was first observed by Ruhnkenius, to be divided into two, the first celebrating the Delian, the second the Pythian Apollo. This supposition is confirmed by passages of Thucydides and Aristides. This may in some degree reconcile Thucydides with the scholiast of Pindar. The former quotes the hymn to Apollo, and ascribes it to Homer, but he refers only to the Delian hymn, which on his authority may be allowed to be ancient. The latter speaks of Cyncethus, the rhapsodist, as the author of the hymn to Apollo; he, or the author whom he copied, had in view perhaps only the Pythian poem, of which Cyncethus may perhaps be really the author, though little anterior to the time of Thucydides. The subject of the first hymn is the birth of Apollo; that of the second, the establishment of the temple and priesthood of Delphi.

The hymn addressed to Mercury, is at once distinguished by the corrupt state in which it has descended to us, and by the memorable instance which it presents of the absurdity of the heathen mythology. Its object is to celebrate Mercury in the character of the god of thieves. The poem is accordingly principally employed in recording the dexterity with which, while a child, he stole the oxen of Apollo, and the pertinacity with which he denied the theft. So early, indeed, was the display of his powers, that, as the poet, or one of his interpolators, tells us, "he was born in the morning, at noon he played on the harp, and in the evening stole the oxen of Apollo. The inequality of this poem, and the confusion of its narration, have led to the supposition that it is little more than an unskilful compilation of fragments.

The

* Præf. ad Odyss.

The hymn to Venus is, according to the concurring opinion of the editors, the most beautiful and least corrupt of these poems. It has been observed by a learned correspondent of the Athenæum,* that its prosody, so far as relates to the use of the digamma, corresponds with the practice of Homer. It is therefore probably the most ancient of the hymns. The subject is the love of Venus and Anchises.

The hymn to Ceres has only been recently brought to light. The former existence of such a poem was indeed known from Pausanias, who repeatedly mentioned it, and quotes some verses from it. The scholiast of Nicander also refers to an incident mentioned in it, and classes it among the hymns ascribed to Homer. The poem itself was, however, supposed by learned men to have been long since lost. The late empress of Russia, desirous of encouraging the study of ancient literature in her dominions, invited a number of learned foreigners to become professors in the different universities of her empire. Among them was Chr. Fred. Matthæi, who was stationed at Moscow. On his arrival, hearing that a considerable number of Greek manuscripts was preserved in the library of the synod, which had long remained in neglect, he immediately examined them with all the eagerness that might be expected from a learned critic, who had suddenly met with a treasure so unlooked for. Among other works he found a manuscript of Homer, written towards the close of the fourteenth century, taken from a valuable original, and, with a fragment of the Iliad, containing sixteen of the published hymns, nearly in the order in which they are usually printed. The sixteenth hymn was followed by a fragment, comprising twelve verses, of a lost hymn to Bacchus, and this was succeeded by a long, and, except in a few places, entire hymn to Ceres. Triumphing in the discovery, the learned professor, unwilling to submit to the delay which must necessarily be experienced in printing a Greek work at Moscow, sent with all possible speed a transcript into Holland, to Ruhnkenius, by whom it was published with valuable notes. Matthæi, however, soon after discovered, that in the haste of transcription he had omitted about twenty verses, and consequently that the edition first published in Holland was incomplete. The imperfect work was suppressed, and succeeded by a complete edition, which appeared in 1782. The subject of this hymn is the rape of Proserpine, the distress of Ceres, the foundation of the temple of Eleusis, and the restoration of Proserpine at intervals to the realms above, and the society of her mother.

Though this hymn is ascribed by Pausanias to Homer, it may with confidence be asserted to have no better claims than the rest to be the work of that poet. On account of some diversities between the present hymn and the quotations of Pausanias, it has indeed been supposed that this is not the poem referred to by that writer. Various hypotheses have been formed to account for this difference. The most probable is that of Herman, that the hymns of Pausanias and the present copy are different editions of the same poem.

One

* Vol. I. 132.

One of the first persons who paid a critical attention to the hymns was Bernard Martin, who in his "Various Readings," published at Paris 1605, has restored some corrupt passages. Ruhnkenius devoted to this subject the principal part of his first critical epistle (L. Bat. 1749, 1782) and suggested the necessity of distinguishing the spurious verses from the genuine parts. The publication of the hymn of Ceres seems to have excited fresh attention to the hymns. Mitscherlich has published a separate edition of that hymn, with a learned commentary. Ilgen has given a complete edition of the hymns and Batrachomyomachia, with learned notes, Hal. Sax. 1796.) In Aug. 1800, Matthæi published animadversions on the hymns, and afterwards an edition of these poems. The last editor is the indefatigable Herman, who in 1806 published an edition, preceded by an epistle, in which he attempts to develope the original state of these poems, and to point out the mode of their corruption and interpolation.

Soon after the publication of the hymn to Ceres, two translations of it into English verse appeared, by Hole and Lucas.

With respect to the translations of the works of Homer into our own or other languages, little needs to be said. None of the foreign translations appear to have acquired or to deserve great celebrity, with the exception perhaps of that of Voss into German. The early English translations of Chapman, Hobbes, and Ogilvy are obsolete, and are seldom consulted but by the antiquary. That of Pope, notwithstanding its known incorrectness, by the smoothness, polish, and spirit of its versification, still retains its popularity. That of Cowper, though abundantly more faithful, and often highly poetical, yet is usually executed in a style somewhat too dry and harsh, ever to become a popular rival of its more finished predecessor.

Erratum in the last.

p. 150, lines 15, 17, for *Franciscus* read *Francinus.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE GRECIAN DRAMA.

No. 5.

The Trojan Female Captives.

A MIGHTY and flourishing city has been conquered, and its martial inhabitants are sent away into captivity or put to the sword.—Agreeably to the customs of a barbarous age, the females submit to accept strangers, enemies, and the murderers of their rightful lords and children, for husbands.—Cassandra, the prophetess, is allotted to Agamemnon; and previously to being led away to the tent of her master, vents her indignation against him, and foretells the violent death which awaits him and herself.

The contrast between the violence of Cassandra and the gentle resignation of Andromache is finely preserved in the original of the following speeches.

Cassandra

Cassandra, infuriate at her marriage with Agamemnon,—to Hecuba.

Crown me with garlands, mother! and with pride
Greet thy lov'd child become a royal bride,
And if she loiter on this joyous night,
Fill her with longings for the nuptial rite—
E'en now I wait impatient to be led
Worse than a fury to my husband's bed,
In his own blood to quench his lawless fire,
And thus avenge my brothers and my sire.
But hush my soul—let mystic night conceal
When on this neck shall fall the avenging steel;
The son—slain mother, murders, foul disgrace,
That from this marriage light on all the race.
Fall'n is my native land, her sons no more—
Yet e'en these tumbling towers, this ravag'd shore
Shall (or misguided phrenzy fires my brains)
Bloom like a garden to their Grecian plains;
For this reward (one traitress foul to save)
They peopled tombs with myriads young and brave;
For this exchanging all domestic ties,
The sweets of friendship for stern enmities,
O'er wintry seas their frantic leader came
To bear one female back, her country's shame.
Peace was their own—by wild ambition led,
War they preferr'd, and hither sail'd and bled.
No children smil'd beneath these hostile skies,
No wife assuag'd their dying agonies,
Or veil'd each warrior corse—but wide around
Their dead lie festering o'er the unhappy ground.
Nor happier are their homes—their widow'd wives
Sleep in their tombs—and scarce a son survives,
Who shall return, of all the martial line,
To pour libations on his father's shrine:
These are the triumphs of that mighty host,
Who scattered havoc, and appall'd our coast;
Their deeds of black impunity to speak
Would freeze thy soul, and flush thy modest cheek.
More envied in their fate, our warrior band
Bled for the freedom of their native land,
Borne to their homes, and by their kindred dear
Grac'd with due honours, and the decent bier,
Wept by their brides, and by their country blest,
Beneath the land that gave them birth they rest;
While some from fight return'd to peaceful joys,
To wives who lov'd them and their smiling boys.
Oh, mighty Hector, happy was thy state,
Lov'd in thy life, and glorious in thy fate,

Who, had our foes ne'er brav'd the ocean tide;
Hadst liv'd unhonour'd, undistinguish'd died;
Great was my brother Paris, doom'd to die
Ennobled for a proud adultery.
Dreadful is war—but when the danger falls,
The brave man courts it on his country's walls;
Then weep not, mother, for thy captive child,
Torn hence to loathed endearments and defil'd,
This night my husband learns how near allied
Are death and marriage from his hostile bride.

The foregoing is only the commencement of Cassandra's fury.—As the hour for embarkation and her marriage approaches, the phrenzy encreases, her spirit of revenge becomes more desperate, and her grief for parting from her country more violent.—By the spirit of prophecy, with which she is gifted, she foresees the murder of her husband. The same spirit paints to her eyes her own corse thrown into the waves and toss'd up near his grave.

* * * * * * * * Herald, lead the way—
Thou vaunting leader, to the marriage cheer
Join mournful rituals, and prepare thy bier
For thine own burial. See the wintry wave
Dashes my body near my husband's grave;
Naked and thrown to savage beasts I lie,
Whom heaven has lov'd, and bless'd with prophecy.
Prophetic garlands, symbols of the power
Whom I have serv'd until this fatal hour,
Be gone—your spotless honours to ensure,
I tear ye thus from limbs no longer pure.
Lead me to climb the royal bark—the gales
Shall at my potent bidding fill your sails;
For o'er your ship a fury's self presides,
Whose breath shall blow to rage the sleeping tides.
My native land, and thou who gav'st me birth,
Farewell—my brothers, father, low in earth,
Soon will ye greet me, when this hand has shed
The blood of those who laid ye with the dead.

ANDROMACHE.

To have been never born, oh mother, ne'er
Tasted the freshness of this upper air,
Is but the same with death—To die! To be
A cypher blotted from mortality—
Death is far better than a life of pain,
Who feel not, grieve not, and our fears are vain.
Oh rather for the living bid them flow,
Those wretched victims of perpetual woe,

Who

Who still, in bitterness of soul, possess
The memory of departed happiness.
—My sister is at peace—the cheerful light
No longer breaks upon her beamless night.
The sense of present wants and woes to come
Alike lie buried in the silent tomb.
But I—(in mockery of my alter'd life,
Who yet remember I was Hector's wife)
I—the blest partner of connubial joy,
The pride and envy of the dames of Troy,
How can I stoop to slavery's abject lot?
And how, my former glorious state forgot,
Submit to please a victor's wild desires,
And light on Hector's tomb unhallow'd fires?
Her I abhor, whose lawless lust can seek
(Without a blush on her dishonest cheek)
A second partner to her widow'd bed,
When the fond husband of her youth lies dead.
Oh Hector! I am only thine—to thee
I paid the vow of maiden constancy;
To thee my pure, unspotted soul resign'd,
The wisest, noblest, bravest of mankind.
Now thou hast left me—and I must not have
The last poor comfort that the wretched crave.
I cannot sorrow o'er thy urn, but go
A friendless captive to a tyrant foe,
Where no glad home my weeping eyes shall see,
And hope, that comes to all, shall fly from me.

NARVA.

ACCOUNTS OF, AND EXTRACTS FROM, RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS.

ENCYCLOPEDICAL SURVEY, &c. *(continued.)*

It is singular, that with few exceptions, most of the Moslem authors were Persians, or at least Arabs, that wrote in Persian. The causes of this singular circumstance appear to be, that the Arabs were for a long time unacquainted with the arts and sciences. At first they preserved the divine precepts not in books but in their hearts, studied the sources of them only in the Koran and the Sunnah, and knew no books till the following century. The language, from the intercourse with foreigners, began to degenerate, and grammar began to be studied. Science requires rest and social life very different from the habits of the wandering Arabs; and quiet and social comfort were sought by no people more than by the Persians, who at that period enjoyed more than

than any political tranquillity. Thus the grammarians Sebuje, Farsi, and Sujaj were Persians, who learned Arabic by mixing with the Arabs, and settled the rules of the language for the benefit of posterity. The Arabs on the other hand, where they discovered the advantages of a settled residence, and renounced their habits of wandering, applied chiefly to the mechanical and liberal arts, under the government of the Abbassides. These had reached a high degree of excellence before the philosophical sciences were known to the Moslems. These sciences took firm root among the Persians, but were known to the Arabs only, for the most part, by translations.

The final end of all science, of all instruction, of all learning, is the knowledge of God. This is the end of ends, the beginning of all happiness. And thou learner, hast thou chosen science for thy profession, devote thyself to it throughout life. Oh, reader, take knowledge for thy guide on the road of salvation!

It is related of several Sheiks, that they burnt their books. Ahmed ben-Abulhawari one day brought his books to the Euphrates, sat down and wept for an hour. He then said, "Books have, indeed, guided me to God my Lord, but now I have reached the end, it is needless to busy myself with the ladder;" and the stream of the Euphrates swept away his books. Abu Omer and Ben Aba filled a house with books up to the roof, and then set fire to it. Alaskeleni says that these burnt their books because they thought that no person had a right to diffuse knowledge. They believed that science, if generally known, would lose its value, and held it better that books should be destroyed than sink in estimation. Some of these book-destroyers acted from a love of abstraction, or ill-understood desire of withdrawing their affections from every thing except God. My own opinion is (says Haji Khalfa) that no one has a right to separate himself from his books, the friends of his soul, for no one can be sure that his taste for them may not revive, or that he may not in future find them necessary.

Encyclopædia.

Class 1.—The art of writing.

There are various claimants for the honour of inventing the Arabic characters, but Haji Khalfa favours the pretensions of Ismail. All languages, the letters of which are arranged according to the formula, Abjed, &c. as Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, Persian, and Turkish, are written from right to left, all others (except Chinese) from left to right.

The Syriac character. There are three kinds; 1. the Estrangelo or perpendicular; 2. the Ascalonian, which is most ornamental; and 3. the Shartawi, or current hand used in letters, &c.

The Hebrew, which is only a variation of the Syriac, was invented by Heben ben Saleh about the time that Abraham passed over the Euphrates.

The Greeks had, besides their ordinary character, a sort of short-hand, which is mentioned by Galen.

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The Chinese character is very difficult and is hard to learn. The quickest scribe cannot write above two or three sheets a day. They, too, have a short hand, by which you may comprize within a page what in the ordinary manner of writing would take up a hundred.

The Manichean character has more letters than Arabic, and was used formerly in Mawaralnahr.

The Hindoo characters are very numerous.

The Ethiopian and Abyssinian, like the Hamyaritic, are united together. They write from left to right, and end every word with three stops.

Arabic. Ibu Ishak says, that the Mecca characters are the most ancient next those of Medina, which was superseded by the Cufic. The lines of the two former lean very much to the right. Kendi says that he knows no alphabet that can boast such a critical exactness as Arabic, and yet it may be written with more rapidity than any other.

Haji Khalfa enumerates twelve kinds of hand-writing, all derived from Cufic, three only of which are now known. He then mentions six modern hand-writings, and several persons eminent in calligraphy from Khalid Ben Albehaj, the first who made an ornamented copy of the Koran, which he did for the Ommiad Khalif Walid, to Almostassami, who died in 698 of the Hejirah.

The branches of grammar are, 1. The knowledge of writing materials, as of pens, ink, paper, &c. There is a celebrated didactic poem upon the subject by Ibnal Ebwab, with a commentary by Yakub.

2. Calligraphy.

3. The art of pointing.

The Koran was originally written without the diacritical points. Some say it was pointed by the command and upon the authority of Ali. Without this invention there might have been endless disputes about the meaning of the Koran.

4. Orthography. 5. The art of writing the Koran. 6. Metrography, or the art of writing poetry with a reference only to prosody.

Philology, second class—teaches to speak and write Arabic correctly.

The learned have made twelve subdivisions of this science, which they comprehend under the name of Humanity. They are also called Arabic sciences, because their principal object is the Arabic language, the most excellent, the most refined, and most perfect of all languages. Not all Arabian philologers are to be considered as classical authors, but those only of such tribes as have not intermixed with foreigners, as those of the tribes of Hasil, Kenanet, Temim, Kais Gailan, and many of the tribe of Hejas. On the other hand, those philologers are held in little estimation who are of the tribes of Hamir, Hamadan, Cholan, and Esed, who have intermixed with the Æthiopians. Those of Tai and Gassan, who were connected with Greeks and Romans, and those of Abdulkais, who bordered on Persia.

1. The permutation of letters, &c.

2. Lexicography.

2. Lexicography. The best and most celebrated lexicon is the Alsehah of Jawheri.

3. On the meaning of words. This treats of the general and particular meaning of words, the first teacher of which was God.

4. Etymology and derivation of words.

5. Of particles, tenses, &c.

6. On declensions and conjugations. This art is the true measure of rhetoric, as prosody is of prose, and logic of syntax.

7. Syntax, or correct phraseology, of which some make eight branches.

8. Rhetoric. The surest method of obtaining a knowledge of rhetoric is an attentive study of the Koran. Rhetoric has five grand divisions; the proper use of words of similies, of the part for the whole, effect for cause, &c. allegory, and allusion.

9. Of tropes and rhetorical figures. This art teaches the ornaments of speech and their proper application; for to scatter beauties without design, is to put a pearl necklace upon a hog. Some deny this to be an art by itself, but consider it as an appendix to the two preceding. The basis of this art is inward beauty, or beauty of thought; but beauty of expression is no less necessary, for the short-sighted superficial reader will seldom take the pains to seek beneath the surface. Some writers enumerate 200 figures of rhetoric.

10. Prosody. Jawheri reckons twelve kinds of rythms or *seas*, as they are called, seven of which are simple.

11. Art of rhyming. The six final letters of each line, which contain the rhyme, have each their particular name and rules.

12. Art of metre. On the proper metres for different subjects.

13. Poetics. On the forming a style. Practically taught by specimens.

14. The same taught theoretically.

15. The art of making anthologies and elegant extracts. One of the most classical compilations is the Rabiâ Alabrar.

16. Art of compiling Divans or bodies of poetry.

17. History, or, according to the etymology, strictly chronological annals. The remarkable characters of past times are the proper object of history, the design of the learner is to gain an idea of the past; the use of it, to draw from these examples conjectures and rules for the future. History is a second life, and an inexhaustible source of benefit. The author of the Key to Happiness separates biography from history, without sufficient reason. The known number of histories amount to 1300, all of which are alphabetically enumerated by Haji Khalfa. Fifteen of these (few of which are known in Europe even to Orientalists) are deemed classical.

Of history, the last branch of humanity, not fewer than 22 subdivisions are given.

The preparatory sciences.

Logic. Logic is the guide to all human knowledge, and teacheth the truth, the form, and limits of all things. It is the key of the rational sciences, the balance of meanings, and shews the strength and weakness of every science. It sharpens the understanding, unchains

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the conceptions, and is the ornament of the mind, as philology is of speech. Aristotle was the inventor of this science.

The art of teaching, or criticism.

It is called Munaserit, from Hasar, he saw, because criticism regards its object in every point of view.

Dialectics. This is a middle science between criticism and polemics. Its object is disputation. Some sages say, that this science began to flourish as religion decayed, and that whoever devotes himself to it loses time, withdraws his attention from the law, and accustoms himself to a rude and quarrelsome tone, which is one of the symptoms of the end of the world. But this science sharpens the understanding, and is only injurious where time is wasted and no benefit derived from it.

Polemics. It differs from the preceding only in being confined to law and religion. Originally a person might in his actions and opinions follow the authority of any one he pleased, latterly he is restricted to one of the four Imams. The disciples of Malek and Shafei first distinguished themselves in polemics; the works of the former are more numerous, and were chiefly written in Andalusia.

Speculative philosophy. Philosophy is the study of truth in all things, whether material or spiritual: its end is perfection in this life, and eternal happiness in the next. Knowledge leads to action, which either is or is not in our own power. The first is practical, the second is speculative philosophy. Each has three parts; for practical philosophy considers either, 1. the moral conduct of man as an individual, and is then called *ethics;* 2. or as a member of a family, and is then called *domestic morals;* 3. or as a citizen, and is then called *politics.*

Speculative philosophy is either the knowledge, 1. of what exists merely in the understanding, as *mathematics;* 2. of what exists both in the understanding and in outward bodies, as *natural philosophy;* or, 3. is the knowledge of immaterial beings, as God and the soul, *metaphysics.*

Ibn Ehaledan says in his preface, "When the Moslems conquered Persia, and had found many books there, Saad-ed din Ebn Wakass wrote to the Khalif Omar for leave to preserve them, and have them translated for the use of the true believers; but Omar commanded him to throw them into the fire or the water, and so perished the sciences of Persia as well as of Egypt!"

The Khalif Abu Jafer Mansur sent an embassy to the Greek emperor, to request Greek books of science. He sent him Euclid and other philosophical works. Afterwards Mamûn, a great protector of learning, became Khalif. He sent ambassadors and interpreters to the Greek emperor, to entice the sciences from their home, and clothe them in an Arabian dress. Many have written voluminous commentaries upon Aristotle. The best are Alfarabi and Ben Siria in the east, Ben Rashid and the Vizier Ben Ussani in Andalusia. These sciences expired with the others in Andalusia; they flourished, however, longer in Irak, Iran, and Maweraínnahr, and are to the present day cultivated

vated in christendom. They have died away in the Ottoman empire. With Ben Alhanayi ceased the animating breath of science. The chief cause was the outcry of some Muftis, who declaimed against the rational sciences. The fall of science, as Ebn Khaledan says, is the harbinger of a falling state. All wisdom and all power come from God the supreme.

Formerly all but the philosophical class were excluded from the study of philosophy. Before the promulgation of christianity, philosophy was publicly taught among the Greeks and Romans; but the Greeks, when converted to christianity, checked the progress of science, and burnt or buried such of their books as contradicted religion. The ancient Persians had translated a part of the Organon, treating of medicine, which was afterwards turned into Arabic by Abdallah ben Almokaffa. Khaled Ben Yezid ben Moawije, commonly called the Sage of the family of Merwan, was an intelligent and enterprizing lover of learning, and was the first who procured translations of Greek books. A very handsome man once appeared in a dream to Mamun, who enquired who he was. He replied, Aristotle. He asked the reason of his beauty. He answered, mine is the beauty of reason. To this dream we are indebted for the Greek translations.

1. Mathematics.

1. Arithmetic. The best system of education begins with this science, because it is luminous, and brightens the intellect. It is more or less useful in all sciences, and no king, sage, or merchant can do without it. Its branches are, Tangible arithmetic, or cyphering by counters or mechanical instruments, as practised in China.

Algebra. The ancients have left no work upon Algebra, either because they were unacquainted with it, or taught it by word of mouth. The moderns only know of the method of Archimedes in his second book on the sphere. It is said that Ben Musa, of Khowaresm, was the first who wrote an Algebraical work. The Ghataian Arithmetic, or Rule of Proportion. Of the Division of Inheritances (which by the Mohammedan law are very complicated). The knowledge of coins. The division of legacies. Practice. Reckoning by the fingers, much practised by the Prophet and his disciples. The art of making magic squares. These squares are amulets, which have various properties, according to the conjunctions and aspects of the heavenly bodies under which they are prepared.

Of the virtues of numbers. The tactical arithmetic, or the art of drawing out armies in battle array.

2. Geometry.

The branches of geometry are—Architecture. Optics. Of burning glasses. Mechanics. Geometry in its most confined sense. Hydraulics. The knowledge of military weapons, offensive and defensive. The art of slinging, which, like archery, is a branch of the preceding. Chronometry. Horology: there are three ways of measuring time; by hour-glasses, water-clocks, and watches and clocks with wheels. Navigation. The art of travelling, or a knowledge of roads,

roads, inns, caravans, and other things requisite for a journey. Knowledge of pneumatic machines.

Astronomy is as much exalted above the other sciences as the heavens are above the earth.

Haji Khalfa next takes a concise view of the Ptolemaic system, and observes, that there are only 21,000 fixed stars, which are grouped into 48 constellations, of which 21 are in the northern hemisphere. The Turks have only eight names of the wind; those that blow from intermediate points of the compass they express by circumlocution. He then gives the method of marking the winds, as used by the Chinese, Persians, and Hindoos, who navigate the Eastern sea, as a specimen of a truly astronomical and scientific system. It assumes the rising and setting of 15 stars, by which it obtains thirty points, and adds two which it calls poles.

He gives a clear account of the nature of the compass, of the declination of the magnetic pole from the North pole, and of the theories of the magnetic fluid, internal magnet, &c. He says that vinegar or goat's blood will restore the attractive power to a needle that has lost it, and which property the smell of garlic destroys, and that it was discovered in 1040, on occasion of erecting a mosque, that the variation of the magnetic needle at Constantinople was 11° 30′ to the west.

The branches of astronomy are numerous, relating to the construction of tables, the use of instruments, the division of time, mensuration, geography, &c.

(To be continued.)

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ZEMBO AND NILA,

AN AFRICAN TALE.

WHERE the beauteous Niger roll'd
Thro' the land of slaves and gold,
On the brink a tyger lay,
Slumbering thro' the sultry day;
Stately palms their branches spread,
Cool and verdant o'er his head;
Deeply murmuring in his ear,
Rippling ran the river clear;
While the sun, in noon of light,
Like an eagle in his flight,
Borne upon the wings of time,
Tower'd in majesty sublime,
Earth and ocean, air and sky,
Basking in his boundless eye.

Soft as desert fountains flow,
Sweet as ocean-breezes blow,
Came a lonely negro-maid,
Where the sleeping brute was laid:
O what wild enchanting grace
Sparkled o'er her dimpled face,
While the moonlight of her eyes
Glow'd and glanced with fond surprize!
Bright thro' shadow beam'd her lips;
She was beauty in eclipse,
Sportive, innocent, and gay,
All in nature's disarray,
Unashamed as infancy
Dancing on the father's knee;
Fearless as the babe at rest,
Pillow'd on the mother's breast:
But to crown her conquering charms,
Pearly bracelets twined her arms,
Brilliant plumes her temples graced,
Flowery foliage wreath'd her waist;
The startled nymph, with silent awe,
The lovely dreadful monster saw,
Mark'd the sleek enamell'd pride
Of his variegated hide,
Marbled o'er with glossy dyes,
Like the peacock's spangled eyes:
Gently heaved the spotty chest
Of his broad tremendous breast;
Slumber smooth'd his hideous features,
Closed his eyes, terrific meteors,
Hush'd the thunder of his jaws,
Sheathed the lightning of his claws;
Harmless, beautiful, and mild,
Seem'd the savage grim and wild.
Nila's bosom o'er the sight
Swell'd from wonder to delight;
On the mossy bank reclining,
In her hands a garland twining,
Unaware of danger nigh,
All her soul was in her eye,
Till her tongue the silence brake,
And, transported, thus she spake:
" Lovely stranger! void of fear,
" Innocently slumbering here,
" Rest, secure in thy repose,
" From the rage of prowling foes;
" Never wanderer was betray'd
" In this hospitable shade:

" Calm

" Calm refreshing dreams attend thee!
" And the mighty gods defend thee!
" From the lion's ravening jaws;
" From the dread hyæna's paws;
" From the subtle panther's wiles,
" Lurking where the shrubbery smiles;
" From the snake, whose tainting breath
" Scatters pestilence and death;
" From the elephant, whose might
" Crushes armies in the fight;
" From the fangs of tygers ghaunt,
" Cruellest of fiends that haunt
" Forest, wilderness, or plain,
" Grimly strewn with victims slain,
" When, like whirlwind, flood, and fire,
" Irresistible in ire,
" Tygers—so my parents say—
" Gorge alive their shrieking prey,
" Then in frenzy of hot gore,
" Fiercer, feller than before,
" Still with quenchless thirst they burn,
" Headlong still to slaughter turn.
" Fiends like these the desert awe,
" Fiends that Nila never saw;
" On this silent solitude
" Those destroyers ne'er intrude,
" For my father keeps this grove,
" Sacred to the gods above;
" Nor beyond this shelter'd home,
" Dare his daughter's footsteps roam.
" Here then, charming stranger, rest,
" Nila's friend, companion, guest;
" With the sweetest herbs I'll feed thee,
" To the purest fountains lead thee;
" Here in gambols, wild and gay,
" Let us sport our lives away,
" And this blooming wreath shall be
" Nila's pledge of love to thee,
" While I crown thee thus with flowers
" Prince of these sequester'd bowers."
Sudden as the lightning's stroke
Glances on the splinter'd oak,
At her touch the tyger sprang,
With his voice the mountains rang,
One wild moment Nila stood,
Then plunged instinctive in the flood;
With a roar of thunder hollow,
As the monster leapt to follow,

Quick

Quick and keen, a venom'd dart,
Quiver'd in his cruel heart;
Round he reel'd in mortal pain,
Bit the barbed shaft in twain,
Groan'd and fell, and pour'd his breath
In a hurricane of death.
Lost as in a wandering dream,
Nila floated down the stream,
The conscious river swell'd with pride,
While buoyant on his circling tide,
Light as the silvery shadows sail
O'er corn-fields waving to the gale,
The gentle waters safely bore
The panting Naiad to the shore.
Zembo from the grove emerging,
Ran to meet the rescued virgin;
Zembo, whose victorious bow
Laid the treacherous tyger low;
Zembo, swiftest in the race,
Matchless in the savage chace;
Tall and shapely as the palm,
A storm in war, in peace a calm;
Black as midnight without moon,
Bold and undisguised as noon:—
—Zembo long had wooed in vain,
But while Nila scorn'd his pain,
Love's insinuating dart
Slid so slily through her heart,
That the nymph, in all her pride,
Sigh'd—yet scarcely knew she sigh'd.
Now she saw, with transport sweet,
Gallant Zembo at her feet;
Tho' her trembling lips were seal'd,
Love her hidden soul reveal'd:
Zembo read with glad surprize
All the secrets of her eyes;
Wild with joy his eager arms
Sprang to clasp her modest charms;
Startled, like the timid deer,
Nila fled with lovely fear;
He pursued the nimble maid
To the broad palmetto shade;
There the flowery wreaths she found,
Which the tyger's front had crown'd,
These on Zembo's brows she twined,
Whispering thus in accents kind:
"Noble youth! accept, tho' small,
"This reward;—'tis Nila's all;
"If my hero claims a higher,
"Yonder, Zembo—lives my Sire."

Sheffield. J. M.

VERSES ON SEEING SOME PAINTINGS,

The performance of a Lady of distinguished Talents, in the House where she lately died, in Glasgow.

AND is life's fleeting pageant o'er?
And does Paulina breathe no more?
Can that rich mind, so amply stor'd
With all that bard or sage explor'd,
The ardours of th' aspiring soul,
That stretch'd its views from pole to pole,
The pow'rs of genius and of art,
The active life, the liberal heart,
Can these be quench'd in total gloom,
And shrouded in the oblivious tomb?

Ah no! the cold forgotten grave,
Where sleep the tyrant and the slave,
Where, when their little hour is o'er,
And friends and kindred weep no more,
The vulgar herd unnoticed lie,
Nor wake the pang, nor prompt the sigh,
In vain would hide thy honour'd clay,
While o'er it living splendours play,
While rays of genius burst the gloom,
And shed their lustre o'er thy tomb.

Each wonted scene her form recalls,
She lives along yon glowing walls;
In every speaking form pourtrayed,
The pencil of the artist-maid
With nature holds a doubtful strife,
And warms the canvass into life.

Can language speak the nameless art
That chills the blood and wrings the heart,
Or trace his looks, whose dumb despair
Beholds the unsuspecting fair,
With all the charms, with all the truth,
And artless innocence of youth;
Her honour clear from falsehood's stains,
While venom circles through her veins,
O draw some friendly hand the veil!
And jealousy's dire deeds conceal.*

Where'er

* This alludes to a picture, distinguished for the forcible expression of the passions in the countenance of a lover, who, in a fit of frantic indignation at her supposed treachery, had administered poison to the innocent object of his affections. He is represented overwhelmed with the agony of remorse and horror, at the moment when the unsuspecting victim of his jealousy convinces him, too late, of her innocence. The subject of this very original and impressive painting is taken from the German tragedy of "The Minister."

Where'er I turn my wondering eyes,
I see some new illusion rise.
Th' illumin'd eye, the kindling cheek,
The opening lips, in act to speak,
The look austere, or aspect gay,
With silent eloquence would say,
" The skilful hand, expert to trace
" The genuine form, the living grace;
" The powerful mind, whose high command
" Was guide to that ingenious hand,
" In death's dark slumbers, lull'd in vain,
" Shall wake to higher life again."

O ye! who o'er th' untimely bier
Still pour the unavailing tear,
Fond parents! you whose chiefest pride
And joy with your Paulina died;
Who vainly hoped this transient blaze
Would warm and cheer your latest days;
While round her consecrated urn
The sister arts and virtues mourn,
And science sheds her rays divine,
No more in hopeless anguish pine.
O count but o'er the blessings past,
Too dear to lose, too rich to last,
And think what honours deck her name,
How blest her life, how fair her fame,
How short the absence you deplore;
Then bow submissive, and adore.

DOMESTIC MUSINGS.

Chide not his peace, proud reason; nor destroy
The shadowy forms of uncreated joy,
That urge the ling'ring tide of life, and pour
Spontaneous slumber on his midnight hour.

Campbell.

MY own beloved! with exceeding hope
I do desire the moment, that awaits
Our tranquil presence in that rural home;
There did thine eye beam pleasure, as it rov'd
Beneath the tow'ring elm-shade, and imbib'd
Refreshing greenness from the grassy lawn.
The stir and turmoil of the world have weigh'd
Heavily on my spirit: I have sigh'd
In solitude; have sigh'd to breathe the gale

Of

Of freedom; canopied by some green oak
While at the shady hill crag's verdant foot,
Gemm'd by the sun the brooklet sparkling play'd,
Tranc'd have I thrown my limbs, and seem'd to muse
The pensive page, or meditate the lay.
Midst crowded haunts of artificial life
Has nature pour'd her verdure on my view,
Her sunshine on my soul: has fancy wreath'd
The cottage-portal with her woodbine bow'r.
And now at length, the bliss of certain hope
Preys on my thought, like some unquiet thing;
Nor seldom when my realizing glance
In eagerness of its presagings, darts
O'er the dim future, do I feel a glow
As of predestin'd joy; beholding him
In whom again I live, child of my youth.
He shall not midst the smoak of cities draw
Polluted breath; but yon dilated heav'n
Wrap ev'ry sense in balm: his foot shall climb
The mountain, and shall print the ocean-shore;
His ear shall drink the melodies of birds,
And flocks; of winds, and rills, and whisp'ring boughs;
His eye shall gaze the sunset's ruddy light,
And grow enamour'd of the gliding moon:
And thus to him shall solitude become
A season of all pleasantness; and thoughts
Of virtue steal thro' beauty on his heart:
And he shall bear within himself a spell
To soothe each grief and ev'ry bliss refine;
A nameless and inseparable charm
Of lonely joy.
Beloved! dear art thou!
Yet for this precious pledge O doubly dear!
Hence do our natures intricately blend,
And in each other and in him, we feel
One vital impulse; nay, it seems we feel
One consciousness of being; dear thou art,
But doubly dear for this thy pledge of love.

CHARLES A. ELTON.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Mr. Southey has nearly finished a translation from the Spanish of the interesting Chronicle of the Cid, which will shortly be put to press. Mr. Southey has not confined his translation to one book, but has brought together and woven into one narrative all that the poem of the Cid, the Chronicle of the Cid, and the general Chronicle of King Alonso contain. To the work will be prefixed a sketch

sketch of the previous history of Spain; and also, a critical and bibliographical account of the chief authors who have been consulted in it.

The late Dr. Symonds, Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, had devoted a considerable share of attention to the English language, with the view of rectifying the mistakes and inelegancies observable in the composition of our best writers. His numerous avocations prevented him from completing the work which he had meditated; but he had at the time of his death made considerable progress in the preparation of it. The part which he had finished, and which contains his remarks on British writers, will, we hope, be shortly published; and, from the ability of the author, the public will easily anticipate its value.

Dr. Beddoes has in the press, and nearly ready for publication, a work which he entitles Researches Anatomical and Practical on Fever, as connected with Inflammation.—He has also in contemplation a work of vast extent, comprising a collection of the original observers on Fever in all nations.

The Rev. W. J. Hort, of Bristol, has in the press a work which has long been a desideratum in the course of female education, comprising a short account of classical mythology, freed from those relations which render the generality of works on the same subject so improper for youthful readers of either sex, but which are so peculiarly unfit for the perusal of females.

A new edition of Davis's Life of Garrick is in great forwardness for publication. It will be enriched with a number of additional notes.

Mrs. Hurry has just finished three volumes of interesting Tales, which will be published in the course of the autumn.

Bishop Jeremy Taylor's Sermons are at present reprinting in three volumes in octavo, and will shortly be ready for publication.

A new edition of Barry's History of the Orkneys, with notes by the Rev. Mr. Hederick, is in the press.

Mr. Holland is reprinting his Essays on History, with considerable additions.

Dr. Cartwright has in the press a volume of Poems and Essays on various miscellaneous subjects.

Dr. Young, the author of a Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy, delivered at the Royal Institution, is at present engaged on the compilation of a similar work on the various branches of Medical knowledge.

Dr. Cheyne will shortly publish a Dissertation on the Hydrocephalus Acutus, or Dropsy of the Brain; illustrated by a series of Clinical cases and dissections.

Mrs. Grant, the author of Letters from the Mountains, has in the press a new edition of the Highlanders, or Sketches of Highland Scenery and Manners, and other poems.

Mr. George Woodley, author of Mount Edgcombe, has a volume of Poems on various subjects in the press.

Shortly will be published, a new edition of "Thomas á Kempis of the Imitation of Christ." Translated from the Latin by George Stanhope, D. D. to which are added Prayers, &c. It will be handsomely printed in one vol. duodecimo, a convenient size for general distribution.

Mr. Taylor has announced his intention of publishing a translation of the Organon of Aristotle, with copious elucidations from the commentaries of Ammonius and Simplicius.

Mr. Charles Bell has in the press a new edition, being the third, of a System of Dissections, explaining the anatomy of the human body, and the manner of displaying the parts; with observations on the Morbid Anatomy and the investigation of the seat of disease. In 2 vols. 12mo. This third edition of the System of Dissections is given in two small volumes at the request of the students, that it may be better adapted to the use of the dissecting room. Although the work has met with a most favourable reception from the public hitherto, yet as it was originally written at a time when Mr. Bell was himself a student, the present edition must be more valuable, as it has received the complete revisal of the author. This, we believe, will be more particularly remarkable in that part of the work which treats of the morbid appearances.

St.

Mr. Bell's winter Course of Lectures on Anatomy and Surgery will commence at his house in Leicester-street, Leicester-square, on the second of October; and the Spring Course of Anatomical Lectures on the nineteenth of January. The Surgical Lectures commence shortly after the Anatomical part of the Course; and will be continued every Tuesday and Thursday evening during the continuance of that Course. Gentlemen not attending the Anatomical class are admitted to these Lectures on terms which may be learnt from Mr. Bell's advertisement. Mr. Bell, assisted by Mr. Robertson, delivers also private Courses of Lectures on the following subjects: The Brain, and the Organs of the Senses, with Lessons on Pathology; the Anatomy and Pathology of the Viscera; and on the Surgical Department of Anatomy.

The Autumnal Course of Lectures at ST. THOMAS'S AND GUY'S HOSPITALS will commence in the following order:

St. THOMAS'S.—ANATOMY and the OPERATIONS of SURGERY, by Mr. CLINE and Mr. ASTLEY COOPER, on Thursday, Oct. 1st, at two o'clock.

PRINCIPLES and PRACTICE of SURGERY, by Mr. ASTLEY COOPER, on Monday, Oct. 5th, at eight in the evening.

GUY'S.—PRACTICE of MEDICINE, by Dr. BABINGTON and Dr. CURRY, on Friday, Oct. 2d, at ten in the morning.

CHEMISTRY, by Dr. BABINGTON, Dr. MARCET, and Mr. ALLEN, on Saturday, Oct. 3d, at ten in the morning.

MIDWIFERY, and DISEASES peculiar to WOMEN and CHILDREN, by Dr. HAIGHTON, Monday, Oct. 5th, at eight in the morning.

PATHOLOGY, THUAPEUTICS, and MATERIA MEDICA, by Dr. CURRY and Dr. CHOLMELEY, Tuesday, Oct. 6, at eight in the evening.

PHYSIOLOGY, or LAWS of the ANIMAL ŒCONOMY, by Dr. HAIGHTON, Wednesday, Oct. 7, at seven in the evening.

EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY, by Mr. ALLEN, to begin in November.

CLINICAL LECTURES on Select Medical Cases, by Dr. BABINGTON, Dr. CURRY, and Dr. MARCET, to begin in November.

N. B. These several Lectures are so arranged as not to interfere in the hours of attendance, and the whole is calculated to form a complete Course of Medical and Surgical Instruction.

Terms and other particulars to be learnt from Mr. STOCKER, Apothecary to Guy's Hospital, who is empowered to enter Gentlemen as Pupils to such of the Lectures as are delivered at Guy's.

The Second Part of the Medical Observer, containing an impartial account of Quack Medicines, Copies of the Specifications from the Patent Office, with much interesting information relative to the practice of Quacks, will be published on the first of October next.

We have lately been favoured with a printed account of a new Literary Institution recently established in the town of Boston, North America, which reflects great credit on the inhabitants, and promises to be of great and permanent utility: it is denominated the Boston Athenæum, and is constituted, as to its general plan and object, much after the model of some of the public literary institutions in this country. It is to contain a READING ROOM, which is to be supplied with all the principal newspapers printed in America; with the most interesting literary and political pamphlets in Europe and America; magazines, reviews, and scientific journals in the English, French, and other modern languages; memoirs of learned societies; London and Paris newspapers; and various other periodical and ephemeral publications: a LIBRARY, which is to consist of rare and valuable books in various languages, besides the general course of works which are in daily request; particular classes of these are to be circulated among the members, and for this purpose the library is to be furnished with duplicates of them, that one copy may always remain on the shelves for the inspection or perusal of visitors: a MUSEUM or CABINET of Natural and Artificial Curiosities: a REPOSITORY of ARTS, to contain models of new and useful machines, and also specimens of painting, &c.: and lastly, A LABORATORY and APPARATUS for experiments in Natural Philosophy. It is proposed by the proprietors, when the institution shall be sufficiently matured

and established, to institute a course of lectures on literary and philosophical subjects. The plan appears to have been taken up with spirit, and will, we hope, soon meet with a success commensurate with its probable advantages.

We are now enabled to lay before our readers some farther particulars relating to the account of Lewis and Clarke's Tour to the Pacific Ocean across the Continent of America, of which we have already made some mention: it will extend to three volumes octavo, which will be published in succession. The first volume will contain a narrative of the voyage, with a description of some of the most remarkable places in those hitherto unknown wilds of America, accompanied by a map of good size, a large chart of the entrance of the Columbia river; embracing the adjacent country, coast, and harbours, and embellished with views of two beautiful cataracts of the Missouri; the plan, on a large scale, of the connected falls of that river, as also of those of the falls, narrows, and great rapids of the Columbia, with their several portages. For the information of future voyagers, there will be added in the sequel of this volume, some observations and remarks on the navigation of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, pointing out the precautions which must necessarily be taken in order to ensure success, together with an itinerary of the most direct and practicable route across the continent of North America, from the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers to the discharge of the Columbia into the Pacific Ocean.

Volume second.—Whatever properly appertains to geography, embracing a description of the rivers, mountains, climate, soil, and face of the country; a view of the Indian nations distributed over that vast region, shewing their traditions, habits, manners, customs, national characters, stature, complexion, dress, dwellings, arms, and domestic utensils, with many other interesting particulars in relation to them; also observations and reflections on the subjects of civilizing, governing, and maintaining a friendly intercourse with those nations. A view of the fur trade of North America. This volume will be embellished with twenty plates, illustrative of the dress and general appearance of such Indian nations as differ materially from each other; of their habitations, their weapons and habiliments used in war, their hunting and fishing apparatus, domestic utensils, &c. In an appendix there will be given a diary of the weather, kept with great attention throughout the whole of the voyage, shewing also the daily rise and fall of the principal water-courses which were navigated in the course of the same.

The third volume will be confined exclusively to scientific research, and principally to the natural history of those hitherto unknown regions. It will contain a full dissertation on such subjects as have fallen within the notice of the author, and which may properly be distributed under the heads of Botany, Mineralogy, and Zoology, together with some strictures on the origin of Prairies, the cause of the muddiness of the Missouri, of volcanic appearances, and other natural phenomena which were met with in the course of this interesting tour. This volume will also contain a comparative view of twenty-three vocabularies of distinct Indian languages, procured by Captains Lewis and Clark on the voyage, and will be ornamented and embellished with a much greater number of plates than will be bestowed on the first part of the work, as it is intended that every subject of natural history which is entirely new, and of which there are a considerable number, shall be accompanied with an appropriate engraving illustrative of it.

Dr. Samuel Miller, of New York, has lately published a series of Letters, addressed to the members of the united Presbyterian churches of that city, of which he is a minister, concerning the constitution and order of the Christian Ministry, as deduced from scripture and primitive usage. This able and learned work will, we understand, shortly make its appearance from the English press.

The new organization of the Academy of sciences at Munich still occupies the attention of the Bavarian government. Its labours are to be more extensive than those of any similar institution in Europe, for it is to have, under the direction of the ministry, immediate superintendance over all the establishments for public instruction in the kingdom of Bavaria. The president of the Academy

Academy is to be the privy-counsellor Jacobi, a man respected throughout Germany as well for his philosophical writings as for his personal character. Among the other academicians whose names have been announced to the public are those of M. Seyffer, an astronomer, late director of the observatory of Gottingen, M. Eichorn, the celebrated historian and orientalist, also from Gottingen; M. Wiebeking, from Vienna, distinguished for his knowledge in hydraulics; and M. Wolf, known by a valuable History of the Jesuits. The royal library at Munich, already very considerable, is about to be augmented by a commission empowered to extract for it every valuable article found in the suppressed libraries. The collection of pictures at Munich, by the addition of the galleries of Manheim and Dusseldorff, is become the finest in Europe, next to the Napoleon museum.

The galleries of Salzthalen, belonging to the late Duke of Brunswick, and of Cassel, are both destined for France, as the spoils of conquest.

Germany has lately lost an estimable poetess, Mad. Sophia Brentano, in the flower of her age, not less amiable for her private character than distinguished for her talents. Her works, first known under the name of Sophia Chereau, were extremely popular on account of the correctness and harmony of the versification, the beauty of the imagery, and tenderness of the sentiments. At a very early age she composed the poem of "Seraphina." Her other publications were some very interesting novels, translations from the Italian and French, and a number of charming poems.

A German at Rome, M. Singer, has obtained from the pontifical government an exclusive privilege for carbonising turf or peat from the pontine marshes, in order to be employed as fuel, an article very scarce and dear in that capital.

The new king of Naples is about to form an Academy of History and Antiquities, to consist of forty members, besides correspondents in the provinces.

M. John Maelzl, of Vienna, has visited Paris, in order to submit to the judges of music in that capital a piece of mechanism of his invention, which he calls *Panharmonicon*. This machine, which is moved entirely by springs, gives the sound of all wind instruments with a purity and perfection which art has never before attained. It combines the following instruments: the German flute, small flute, clarinet, hautbois, bassoon, horn, trombone, serpent, and trumpet. It performs pieces of music with great precision, marking perfectly all the shades of piano and forte. The execution of the trumpet is particularly surprizing

M. Lassus, surgeon in Paris, a member of the Institute, librarian to that establishment, a professor in the Medical School, and consulting surgeon to the Emperor, died lately at the age of 66, much esteemed and regretted. He was a man of extensive learning, and well acquainted with the fine arts. He translated from the English with elegance and accuracy several works in surgery, and published two original works entitled, "Traité dogmatique de Medecine Operatoire," and "Traité de Pathologie chirurgicale." The last had just appeared before his death.

A curious instance of academical adulation has lately been given by the university of Leipzig. On account of the presence of *Napoleon the Immortal* in their country, and his close connection with their sovereign (the king of Saxony) the heads of the university have resolved henceforth to call by the name of *Napoleon* that group of stars which lies between the girdle and sword of Orion; and a numerous deputation of the university has been appointed to present the monarch with a map of his new sovereignty in the skies, which he will doubtless prize much beyond any petty German principality. It will remain to be seen whether the other astronomers in Europe will adopt this appellation. The *Georgium sidus* has not had much fortune on the continent.

In the Petersburgh Gazette an account is given from a report of the governor of Irkutsk, of the discovery of a mass of ruins 35 wersts from the frontiers of China, which appear to have belonged to a very considerable city. They consist of shapeless hillocks, heaps of decayed bricks, and the remains of ramparts, overgrown in great part with large trees. Orders have been given by the government for an accurate examination of them.

M. Frydenberg, a physician of Iceland, has sent to the Economical Society of Copenhagen

Copenhagen a memoir concerning the means of converting a marine plant called *see-tang*, with which the shores of that island are covered, into aliment for the human species.

The celebrated metaphysician, professor Fichte, has left Berlin, where he was living as a p ivate person, to occupy a chair of philosophy in the university of Konigsberg.

Dr. Olbers, of the observatory at Bremen, discovered on March 29th a second new planet. It is well known that the planet called Pallas was his former discovery.

At Basil has been published a "Voyage pittoresque de Bâle," in a folio of 36 plates, after the designs of the landscape painter Birmann, with explanations.

MONTHLY LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

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MISCELLANIES.

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METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

			Wind	Pressure max.	Pressure min.	Temp. max.	Temp. min.	Evap.	Rain,&c
New M.		July 5	E	29.93	29.87	77°	50°	———	
		6	NE	30.08	29.93	70	40	.45	
		7	E	30.19	30.08	66	40	.18	
		8	N	30.19	30.16	73	42	.20	
	a.	9	Var.	30.16	29.98	80	54	.16	
		10	NW	29.98	29.68	84	57	.14	
	b.	11	SW	29.72	29.58	80	58	———	1
1st. Q.	*c.*	12	SW	29.78	29.72	80	60	.53	1
		13	SW	———	———	79	59	———	1
	d.	14	SW	29.81	29.78	70	60	.40	
	d.	15	SW	29.80	29.78	72	56	.14	
		16	W	29.90	29.80	72	58	.12	
		17	W	29.95	29.87	75	59	.18	
		18	W	29.99	29.97	73	52	.19	
Full M.		19	SW	———	———	81	61	———	
		20	W	29.81	29.78	78	57	.44	
		21	Var.	———	———	79	57	———	
		22	Var.	29.75	29.64	88	65	.54	
		23	Var.	29.64	29.58	81	62	———	
	d.	24	SW	29.68	29.60	77	57	———	
		25	SW	29.78	29.69	82	59	———	
		26	SW	29.82	29.70	77	55	.82	.01
L. Q.		27	SW	29.91	29.83	76	51	———	
		28	W	29.92	29.78	81	55	———	
		29	SW	29.78	29.58	81	63	———	
		30	SW	29.63	29.58	72	60	.90	.25
		31	SW	29.66	29.55	71	55	———	
		Aug 1	S	29.80	29.66	76	47	———	
		2	W	29.77	29.75	78	55	.51	.07
				29.86	29.76	76.86	55.31	5.90.	In.
				M. 29.81		M. 66.08		In.	0.36

N. B. The Notations comprised in each Line relate to a period of 24 hours reckoned *from* 9 a. m. on the day of the date. A dash denotes that the period so marked is to form a part of that allotted to the next observation.

REMARKS.

REMARKS.

a. The cockchaffer begins to appear in great numbers. A cat is observed to pursue these insects every evening, feasting on them with avidity.

b. A sudden shower of rain, which was sensibly *warm*, and strongly charged *pos.*; some thunder and lightning followed, and a storm was visible just above the horizon in the N. till 11 p. m.

c. Thunder and lightning in the night, with a little rain. An ox was struck dead in the level opposite Woolwich, and found at 5 a. m. the 13th, with the hair singed and the body beginning to putrify.

d. Slight showers.

RESULTS.

Prevailing Winds	West and South-west.
Mean elevation of Barometer	29.81 In.
Mean Temperature - -	66.08°
Rain, - - - - - - -	0.36 Inches
Evaporation - - - -	5.90 Inches

Plaistow, 10th of 8mo. 1807. L. H.

RESULTS

Of a Register kept by Mr. Thomas Hanson, of Manchester.

Mean Pressure of the Barometer 29,67*—Highest 30,18—Lowest 29,30—Range 00,88.

Mean Temperature 63,87*—Highest 78°—Lowest 54°—Range 24°.

Dew Point.—Highest 64°—Lowest 44°—Range 20°.

Rain this Month 2,505 inches. Total this year 15,160 inches.

Strongest Winds on the 2d, 11th, and 27th.

The general aspect of this month, for the most part, has been cloudy, with considerable more thunder and lightning than in any of the preceding months of this year.*

The Mean Temperature has been higher than that of the last month; the gravity of the air has been in constant fluctuation, but its range very limited; from the beginning of the month to about the 21st very little rain appeared, as will appear in the Table, but since upwards of two inches have fallen,

* Several people have lost their lives in consequence; a man was killed at Stockport; another man lost his life at Bolton; at Brislington, in Derbyshire, a labourer, whilst standing under a tree during a thunder storm, was struck dead; at Hulme, near Manchester, one of the trees was stripped of a large piece of bark; the same time, in Oldfield-lane, several windows were broken, and the electric fluid was seen to move along the fields with great celerity.

Manchester, Aug. 3, 1807.

INTELLIGENCE

RELATIVE TO ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c.

Patent Rotary Steam-Engine of Mr. Richard Wilcox, of Lambeth, Surrey.

THIS steam-engine consists of an outer fixed cylinder, and an inner revolving one, each furnished with pieces called pallets, or with cocks, so contrived, that in passing each other they are moved in such a manner as to recede from each other's way, but in all other parts of the circle in which they move they project so as to traverse the space between the two cylinders and form steam tight partitions; one of which being fixed and the other moveable, the steam, pressing between both, forces the moveable one round, and with it the moveable cylinder, whose axis gives motion to the machinery, to work which the steam engine is erected. At one side of the fixed pallet is a valve, which by a pipe communicates with the boiler, and an other is placed at the other side, which leads to the condenser, both which are worked by means similar to that in common use.

The specification of this patent contains twelve figures, most of which are descriptive of various methods of applying and managing the pallets or cocks between the two cylinders. Figures 1 and 2 represent the way of applying single pallets revolving on an upright axis; figures 7 and 8 exhibit the manner of using double pallets; figures 4 and 5 shew the mode of placing two kinds of sliding plates for the same purpose, one of which moves vertically round an axis at one side into a recess contrived to receive it, and the other is made to slide up and down from a similar recess by a rod passing through a stuffing-box; the axis of the first sort also passes through a stuffing-box, and as it is turned round raises or depresses the sliding plate with which it is connected. Figure 10 represents the manner of using an apparatus instead of the sliding plates or pallets, called a cock by the patentee, from its resemblance to the turning part of the cock of a cask; it lies in a semi-cylindrical case in the side of the external cylinder, and is so shaped that when turned in one position a portion of its side forms part of the external cylinder, and permits a pallet fixed to the revolving cylinder to pass it; but when turned, so as to be at right angles to the first position, another part of its side comes in contact with the surface of the revolving cylinder, and prevents the steam from passing by it. Figure 11 exhibits the manner of fixing cocks to the revolving cylinder, and an immoveable pallet to the external cylinder. Figure 12 shews a method of making the cocks act both as pallets for moving the rotary part and as valves for regulating the admission of the steam. Figures 3, 6, and 9 shews different detached parts of the engine.

The ends of the cylinders are to be made steam tight by rings which press the packing against them, and which are tightened by screws; and the edges of the pallets are made steam-tight by a hemp cloth, stuffed, wadded, or folded together.

The part of the surface of the cock, which comes in contact with the revolving cylinder, has a longitudinal groove or rabbet cut down it, into which a piece of metal is fitted, that is pressed against the cylinder by screws, springs, or elastic packing, so as to come in close contact with the revolving cylinder; as this piece is worn it is packed closer to the cylinder, and when it is entirely worn out another piece of the same sort is put in.

As no packing will work well or last long without a frequent supply of liquid grease or oil, a hole is drilled through the spindle of the cock or of the pallet down into its body, and another from thence horizontally to the parts of it in immediate contact with the cylinder; a funnel is placed outside, with a pipe from it passing into the hole made in the spindle, with a regulating cock annexed to it, between the spindle and funnel, by which the oil can be let down at pleasure to lubricate the working parts, without stopping the engine.

In order to encrease the power of the engine, the patentee directs that two or more sets of pallets or gates may be added to it, by which the steam or the impelling fluid is caused to act in two or more places at the same time.

A fall

A fall of water may be made to turn an engine of this sort as well as the pressure of steam. The specification mentions, that all elastic or dense fluids are applicable to it. By elastic fluids, it is supposed, gases are meant; but it is not very probable that any other fluid or vapour will be used with it but water or steam.

This engine may also be used to give motion to water or air, if set in motion by external means. When used with water in this way, it will serve for a pump or extinguishing engine; and when used to impel air, it will answer the same purpose as large bellows.

The last clause of the specification relates to the shape of the engine, which may be made to work with concentrical conical barrels as well as with those of a cylindrical form.

This patent is dated May, 1806.

This Rotary engine resembles in most circumstances one for which Mr. Andrew Flint took out a patent in Nov. 1805. The contrivance of the pallets and cocks are nearly similar, particularly those described in the tenth, eleventh, and, twelfth, figures; the contrivance for packing the bottoms of the cylinders by rings is also the same as that contrived by Mr. Flint. A material defect, however, existed in Mr. Flint's engine, in which there was no contrivance for stuffing the edges of the cocks or pallets which came in contact with the revolving cylinder, and for repairing them when worn. This Mr. Wilcox has carefully attended to in his engine, and has well provided both for the stuffing and repairs of this part.

The contrivance for oiling the working parts, from the outside of the engine seems also to be first thought of by Mr. Wilcox; and that also for encreasing the number of the pallets. This last will equalize the motion of the engine and prevent its being liable to stop, which might sometimes happen with a single pair of pallets, unless a fly-wheel was added. The force of the engine would certainly be augmented by encreasing the number of pallets, provided the boiler was also enlarged so as to supply the greater quantity of steam which would then be required; but as its complication and the trouble of stuffing would also be encreased, and particularly the *consumption of fuel*, there could be no advantage in having more than two sets of pallets, which number would be sufficient for the first objects mentioned.

Mr. Wilcox's engine may be better considered as an improvement on that of Mr. Flint than as an original invention. How far Mr. Wilcox can use the stuffing rings and cocks contained in Mr. Flint's specification is a point for law to decide; but as Mr. Flint's engine is imperfect without Mr. Wilcox's addition, perhaps it would be better for the two patentees to unite their interests than to contest the right.

The union of Mr. Flint's and Mr. Wilcox's contrivances forms the most perfect Rotary Engine we know of, having less complication, less friction, and less difficulty of packing, and of being kept steam tight. But Rotary Steam Engines must be so much more complicated and liable to derangement, and suffer so much more friction than those of the common form; that although on a first view they appear to have an advantage over the latter, in not experiencing that loss of momentum from the interruption of motion at every change of the direction of the pisten to which they are liable, yet this defect is so well compensated in them by the action of the fly, and so much dimished by the judicious manner of stopping the admission of steam before the course of the piston is terminated (first introduced by Mr. Watts) that every circumstance being considered, we are inclined to think the common repercussive engine is likely to continue preferable to any rotary steam engine.

The specification of Mr. Flint's patent, above-mentioned, may be found in the Repertory of Arts, No. 55; and a review of the powers of his engine, and several other rotary steam engines, may be seen in the Retrospect of Philosophical and Mechanical Discoveries, vols. 1 and 2, published by Mr. Wyatt, Hatton Garden.

Patent

Patent Method of preparing and manufacturing a certain animal Substance as a Substitute for horse and other Hair used for stuffing Mattrasses, Cushions, &c. by Charles Random de Berenger, of Hart-street, London.

The substance which the patentee proposes to substitute for the horse hair commonly used for stuffing cushions, is the hair of the bodies of swine, distinct from the bristles; long hair of large hogs is the best, but even that of pigs may be made use of.

The following method of preparing this hair is directed by the patentee.

After killing the hog, the hair is to be scraped off in the usual manner; it is then to be washed clean, and thrown into lime water, where it is to remain from one to two days; this destroys any fleshy substance remaining with the hair, and prevents putrefaction. The hair taken from the lime water is to be washed well in pure water, and then is to be twisted into a cord about the thickness of a goose quill; this cord is to be forced tightly into tubes of tin, three quarters of an inch in diameter, and about thirty inches long, by a stick. When the tubes are full they are to be corked up at both ends, and placed in a copper of boiling water, and to continue in the water, still kept boiling, for two hours. The hair is then to be taken out of the tubes, and left to cool as it is, and is afterwards to be picked asunder, when it will be quite curly. Some of it is then to be thrown loosely into large earthen pans, with fine dry sand at the bottom, so as to form a layer, over which more dry sand is to be sifted, and over that another layer of hair, and so on till the pans are filled, which are then to have brown paper tied over them, and to be put into an hot oven, where they are to remain for three or four hours. (The heat must not be sufficient to burn the brown paper, but nearly so.) When the whole is quite cold the sand is to be separated by a sieve, and the hair will be found fit for use, having obtained a good curl and a fine elastic power. The hair may be twisted as directed, by a wheel or other machine commonly used for twisting; the cords twisted need not be long, and the hair should be damped previous to the operation.

If mattrasses made with hair thus prepared are found to be as good as others, it may be worth while to cut the hair from live hogs for this purpose, which may thus be procured in much larger quantities.

Description of a Boat, contrived so as to possess superior Staunchness and Strength, by Mr. I. W. Boswell.—Rept. of Arts, No. 62.

The object of the construction of this boat was to unite lightness and strength to staunchness, which are desirable qualities in all boats, but particularly in those intended, as this was, for ship's use.

This boat externally resembles a carvel-built boat, being smooth outside, and having seams caulked in the same manner, but having its planks much thinner; at the inside it has narrow slips of wood, about two inches broad, fastened exactly opposite the seams, and so as to lap over the edge of each adjoining plank about an inch, to which they are secured by rivetting nails. The ribs have square notches cut into them, corresponding to the places of the slips, so that they may lie close to the planks in every part as usual. The slips prevent the oakum from being driven through the seams in caulking, to which it would be liable on account of the thinness of planks, and when driven in retain it well by the gripe they have of that part of it which turns up at right angles to the seam between them and the planks.

The slips, by being let into the external part of the ribs, are so secured to them that they form altogether a compact framing that adds much to the strength of the boat endways and fore and aft; and they encrease the strength from inside to outside across the planks so much, that on this account the ribs may be put farther asunder in boats of this construction than in those of the common make. The whole strength at the place of the slips is as the square of the thickness of the part of the side opposite to them, or to the square of their thickness

thickness and that of the plank united; which, as they are of the same thickness as the planks, will be equal to thrice the strength of the plank in that part, or to the strength of the plank as four to one.

Carvel-built boats must have planks of a certain thickness, or they cannot well retain the oakum in their seams; wherefore, as carvel-building would, if used for small boats, require planks so thick as to make them very heavy, clinch building is usually preferred for them; but clinch building is on the other hand liable to a defect, which is very inconvenient in ships' boats, which often lying dry a long time on deck, are exposed to have their seams opened by the weather; for, in caulking clinched seams, as the planks lap over each other a little adjoining to them, the caulking irons act as wedges to force them open, which being farther aided by the elastic force of the oakum tending to separate them, the very operation of caulking, intended to close the interstices of the seams, has a contrary effect, and moreover demonstrably weakens the whole framing of the boat every time it is repeated, by drawing the planks somewhat off from the nails or other fastenings which secure them to the ribs.

But a boat of the construction described in this paper may be built equally light as a clinch-built boat, and will at the same time have its seams more tight than a carvel-built boat, for the reasons before stated, and equally fit for repeated caulking without injury to the boat.

The boat formed as before explained was built in June, 1803, at Bursledon, near Southampton, in the yard of Mr. J. Ewer, for the use of the ship Economy, then building in the same place on Mr. Boswell's construction, and under his direction. The boat accompanied the ship to London in April, 1804, and remained with her in the river till she sailed to Grenada and Trinidad in the August following. As it was thought to be too heavy for a jolly-boat by the Captain of the Economy, and as a large launch was carried out in the ship to be left at Grenada, which made a boat of any other description unnecessary, he left this boat behind in care of Mr. Forest, boat-builder, broad street, Radcliffe, near Radcliffe-cross, by whom it was sold to a master of a vessel, who took it out of the river with him in the beginning of 1805.

The numbers of people who saw the boat in Bursledon, in the West India Docks, London Dock, and various parts of the river during the periods mentioned, and the public manner in which it was exhibited, is indubitably sufficient to establish Mr. Boswell's claim to the invention of this mode of constructing boats; which was his principal motive for publishing these and other particulars relative to the boat in the Repertory of Arts, as Mr. Wilson, of Richard-street, Commercial Road, had given in to the Society for Arts, &c. a model of a boat, the internal framing of which was fabricated in a similar manner, with the addition of the hollow projecting gunnels, for which Mr. Lionel Lukin obtained a patent in 1785, to be used as a life-boat, stating the whole as his invention, for which the Society, not being aware of these circumstances, lately voted Mr. Wilson a medal.

Mr. Boswell claimed the invention of the framing of the boat at the public meeting of the Society in May last, when he attended to receive the gold medal voted him for the invention of a capstan on a new and very simple principle, which operates, without requiring the messenger, or cable used with it, to be surged; but he mentions that neither then, or in his publication on the subject, had he any intention of blaming the Society for rewarding Mr. Wilson for the invention of others, as most of the members are gentlemen remote in residence and connection from shipping concerns, who might well be supposed unacquainted with the facts stated, without any want of attention on their parts.

The ship Economy, mentioned above, is built on a peculiar construction internally, designed to admit of the use of small timber in the fabrication of large vessels, and so contrived by the internal framing as to afford more strength for an equal quantity of timber than the common method of shipbuilding. The specification of the patent for this method of building ships, and descriptive of it, may be seen in the Repertory of Arts, vol. ii. p. 81, and a farther account of the construction is inserted in the fourth volume of the same work,

work, p. 430, of which in a future number an abstract shall be given. The ship has lately performed her second voyage to the West Indies, and though in both voyages she experienced very rough weather, has not had a single joint of her framing opened more that when she was launched. The strength of the construction is acknowledged by all competent judges, and as its adoption in the navy would not only save the nation vast sums in the first cost of timber, but deliver it from the risk it fast approaches of a deficiency of large slips, from the encreasing scarcity of timber of the great size required for them, in the common method of building, it is to be hoped that the repeated trials of the strength of the Economy that have been made will at length satisfy the most scrupulous at the Navy Board, that neither the public service or their personal interest can suffer the smallest injury from giving Mr. Boswell's patent method of building large ships with small timber a fair trial in one or more vessels of war built in this manner.

On the proper Mode of inuring tender Plants to our Climate, by the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K. B. F. R. S.—Trans. Hort. Soc.

Sir Joseph Banks first states the advantage it would be to inure tender plants, natives of warmer climates, to bear the severities of our's, and then maintains that several which were formerly kept in stoves are now reared in the open garden; as the gold tree, Aucuba Japonica, the mountain Pæonia frutescens.

In the case of annuals he states, this is effected with little trouble, as all that is required is to enable them to ripen their fruit in a comparatively cold summer, after which the hardest frost will have no power to injure the seed; but a perennial has to encounter frosts with its buds and annual shoots, that have sometimes been so severe with us as to rend asunder the trunks of our indigenous forest trees. It is probable that wheat did not bring its seed to perfection in our climate till hardened to it by repeated sowings. A few years ago some spring wheat, brought from Guzerat, was sown with barley in a well cultivated field; it rose, eared and blossomed, but many ears were wholly without corn, and few brought more than three or four grains to perfection.

In 1791 some seeds of Zizania aquatica were procured from Canada, and sown in a pond at Spring Grove, near Hounslow. It grew and produced strong plants, which ripened their seeds; these seeds vegetated in the succeeding spring, but the plants they produced were weak, slender, not half so tall as those of the first generation, and grew in the shallowest water only; the seeds of these plants produced others the next year sensibly stronger than their parents of the second year. In this manner the plants proceeded, springing up every year from the seeds of the preceding one, every year becoming visibly stronger and larger, and rising from deeper parts of the pond, till the year 1804, when several of the plants were six feet high, and the whole pond was in every part covered with them, as thick as wheat grows in a well-managed field.

This experiment proves, that an annual plant, scarcely able at first to endure the ungenial summer of England, has in fourteen generations become as strong and vigorous as our indigenous plants, and as perfect as in its native climate.

The bay tree has been cultivated more than two centuries in England, and the laurel was introduced some years before 1629 by Master Cole, a merchant, living at Hampstead, at which time we had in our gardens Oranges, Myrtles, Cypress, Lauristinus, Phillyrea, Alaternus, Arbutus, a Cactus from Bermuda, and a passion flower, which flowered here, and whose seeds sprung from the ground a month sooner than plants from roots brought from Virginia. Those plants were then tender plants, and are so still, notwithstanding the long time they have been in this country; but they have always been raised from suckers and cuttings, and never from seeds produced here, though many of them ripen their seeds in this climate; so that the very laurel introduced by Master Cole, and the other plants mentioned, are now actually growing in our gardens, which accounts for such plants not becoming hardier, as probably they would have done had they passed through several generations, by being raised from British seeds.

From

From these considerations Sir Joseph proposes to sow the seeds of such shrubs as occasionally ripen them in our climate, after the example of the experiment on the Zizania, which in fourteen years became completely naturalized to our climate.

In plants that require some years to arrive at puberty, fourteen generations are more than a man can hope to survive; but a much less number will in many cases be sufficient, and even one generation may work a change of importance in some cases; and if we could even make the myrtle bear the climate of Middlesex as well as it does that of Devonshire, it would be a desirable acquisition.

The settlement made at New Holland promises to give a large scope to these experiments, as several plants brought from thence bear our climate with very little protection.

Sir Joseph has set the example in experiments of this nature on the laurel and myrtle, and calls on his juniors to follow him in proving the theory which he has brought forward, by trials through a succession of more generations than he can expect to see.

It may be useful to some, to whom the above facts may prove interesting, to know that a very valuable paper on the same subject was published some time ago in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, by Mr. Templeton, it has been since inserted in the Repertory of Arts, vol. ii. p. 31, and we much recommend its perusal. It may also be of use to suggest the propriety of trying the seed of spring wheat from Sweden or Norway, where it is in general use, instead of that from climates hotter than our's.

Erratum in No. 8. *p.* 187. *l.* 24.—*for* Shetland *read* Scotland.

OBITUARY OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

De la Lande.

Joseph-Jerome le Francais de la Lande, member of the legion of honour, of the Institute, of the board of longitude, professor of astronomy in the college of France, was born at Bourg, in the department of l'Ain, on July 11, 1732, of respectable parents. He was destined to the bar, and came to Paris for the study of jurisprudence, when the view of the observatory developed to him a propensity which deranged his father's plans, and became the ruling passion of his life. He was kindly received by the celebrated astronomer le Monnier, from whose lessons he profited in such a manner as to acquire his affectionate regard and esteem. So rapid was his advance, that at the age of 19 he was nominated, through the recommendation of le Monnier, the commissioner of the Academy of Sciences, to go to Berlin in order to determine the parallax of the moon, in concert with M. Lacaille, who was to perform the same operation at the Cape of Good Hope. The account of his mission which he gave at his return opened to him the doors of the Academy, from which time to the period of its suppression there was not a single volume of its transactions in which an important memoir of his did not appear. The active part which he took in the labours of the Academy was not limited to astronomical observations. He published the French edition of Halley's Tables, and the History of the Comet of 1759; and he furnished Clairault with immense calculations for the theory of that famous comet. Being charged in 1760 with the compilation of the "Connoissance des Temps," he entirely changed the form of the work, and gave it that which it bears at present. Of this collection he published 17 volumes.

In 1764 appeared the first edition of his great "Traité Astronomique," a classical work, which he has since perfected. He composed all the astronomical articles for the Yverdun Encyclopedia, and new cast the whole for the Encyclopedie Methodique.

To

To his written lessons he joined, during 46 years, oral instructions. In 1761, he had succeeded his first master Delille in the astronomical chair at the college of France; and he taught with so much ability that his school became a seminary of disciples who peopled the observatories. In the midst of his labours he drew up his "Voyage d'Italie," which is the most complete collection of curious objects that travellers can consult; his "Traité des Canaux;" and his "Bibliographie Astronomique," a vast catalogue of all the works which have appeared on this science.

Associated to all the distinguished scientific societies, he was their common bond of union by the correspondences which he maintained, and promoted a circulation of intelligence from one to another. He employed the credit arising from the universal reputation he enjoyed, for the general benefit of the sciences and their cultivators.

To the extraordinary ardour and activity of his character he joined a love for truth which approached the borders of fanaticism. Every degree of concealment appeared to him unworthy of an honest man; and he therefore, without any reserve, uttered his sentiments on all occasions. It may easily be conceived, that in his long career, and while he sometimes assumed the tone of superiority, which he thought justified by his long services, he would wound the self-love of more than one individual; but he was sensible of the fault, and endeavoured to repair it. The high consideration which he obtained would probably, with prudence and circumspection, have secured him an enviable lot to the end of his days; but the habit of speaking his mind, which he did not lay aside in the most stormy times, and upon topics where he might have been silent, or without any opinion, together with the bluntness with which he sometimes refuted the systems of ignorance, animated against him a crowd of detractors, who proceeded so far as to call in question his undoubted merits. His long and durable services were forgotten in the recollection of some temporary deviations of no importance; and in some discussions where he was wrong only in the form, he was overwhelmed with insults, which he had the good sense to despise, if not to prevent. His character was a compound of great and commendable qualities and little singularities. He was, on the whole, a man of real and distinguished merit, who, perhaps, in every respect, can never be replaced. He rendered inestimable service to science during his life, and has consulted its interests after his death by founding the prize of a medal which the Institute annually awards to the author of the best astronomical memoir or the most curious observation. He died at Paris on April 4th, 1807, of a pulmonary decay, in the 75th year of his age.

CHARLES M'CORMICK, LL. B.

Died, on the 29th of July last, CHARLES M'CORMICK, LL. B. in the sixty-fifth year of his age; a man of excellent heart and profound erudition. He was a native of Ireland, and descended of a race at one time distinguished for hospitality and love of letters in that country. His father brought up a large family on a few paternal acres; his industry and economy enabled him to give his children an education suitable to their prospects in life. The subject of this sketch was his second son, and having early evinced a love for reading and information, the good old man determined that a disposition so laudable and congenial to his own should be indulged as far as his slender patrimony would reasonably admit. It luckily happened that a schoolmaster settled in the neighbourhood, a man of real classical learning, who did not bewilder the imagination of the pupil with subtile grammatical distinctions, and strings of exceptions to general rules, which but too often disgust boys on their entrance on the Latin tongue. The excellence of the teacher in a few years could be traced in the rapid progress of the scholar in Roman and Grecian literature. He had treasured up all that was precious in those languages, and could relish their beauties and even illustrate them with a happiness that has fallen to the lot of few of the commentators on those writers. At the same time, however, that he traversed the lettered shores of Greece and Rome, he was not unmindful of the poets, orators, and historians of his own country. An ardent

love

love of liberty led him to the perusal of those authors who had written on the excellence of the British constitution, of which he was an enthusiastic admirer throughout his life. At the age of eighteen he came to London, with a view of adding to the stock of knowledge he had already acquired, previous to his entrance on the study of some of the learned professions, which was the main object of his literary pursuits. Though a young man, naturally of a gay disposition, yet he lived with becoming decency on the small annuity which his father and a distant relative allowed him, and divided his time in such a manner between reading and rational conversation as to afford the highest satisfaction to the narrow circle of those who were interested in his prosperity. Having remained some time in the metropolis, he went to Paris in order to perfect himself in the French language, and to render himself as far master of the policy and manners of that nation as a given time and limited circumstances would permit. As soon as he had obtained these ends to a certain extent, he returned to England, more than ever enamoured of the British constitution. Having, not merely with the consent, but entire approbation of his friends, fixed on the study of the law as a profession that generally repaid its laborious votaries in the end, he entered his name on the books of the Middle Temple for that purpose, and kept all his terms with the greatest regularity. The black-letter pages of Coke and the year books were not, it is true, in the beginning, suited either to his taste or genius, but the hope of reward sweetened the toil, and smoothed the rugged road that led to honours and emolument. When he was on the eve of being called to the bar, his father died, and as we have already noticed that he had a large family, he could only leave his son his example and a spotless name; and, to do young M'Cormick justice, he never lost sight of the one or the other. He passed much of his time in Oxford, either in conversation with men of congenial pursuits, or in consulting some of the best and rarest authors in that invaluable treasury of intellectual labour, the Bodleian library. It is not exactly known when he commenced author; it is known, however, that the first effusions of his pen appeared in periodical publications, as they were written to relax the severity of his studies and to exercise his mind in composition, he did not put his name to any one of them; they were distinguished, however, by a purity of style and a depth of thought that drew some well-earned compliments from the editors of those works.

All the hopes which he had hitherto indulged of brighter days gradually faded away. The fate of those authors who had experienced the caprice of public taste and the vicissitudes of learning, did not dishearten him: he was in the vigour of his strength, his memory tenacious, his mind stored with reading, and the fruits of conversation. Thus prepared to combat in every scene of adversity, without anticipating any, he set out with philosophical fortitude in a line of life, with an industry that could not be subdued by fatigue or relaxed by disappointment. He compiled and translated many works, which have been well received, and of which others have reaped the profits and the fame. It is almost unnecessary to say, that those which have appeared with his name were written under circumstances that would have damped the first genius, yet still they bear marks of mind that shew what might have been expected from the writer, if composed in ease and retirement. The works that bear his name are, The History of King Charles the Second—Reign of George III. down to 1783—Continuation of Rapin's History of England—Night Reading for leisure Hours—Life of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, the British Cicero, &c. &c.—All his writings are calculated to promote the cause of rational liberty, religion, and virtue. He never courted the patronage of any great man, or dipt his pen in flattery; Under all the pressure of his misfortunes he never was known to repine at the dispensations of providence, to utter one unmanly complaint, or to lose a single moment that might be employed in procuring a livelihood for his family; for he might say with Cardan, "tempus mea possessis, tempus meus ager." In his younger days he projected a history of Ireland, but conscious as he advanced in years of the truth of what Melanchton says, "Est omnino sapientiæ et eloquentiæ opus historiam recte scribere," he deferred it till his judgment should obtain its highest maturity; In the mean time he col-

lected many scarce and valuable materials for the work, which he intended to execute under the patronage of the Earl of Moira, a nobleman who had befriended him on many trying occasions. But alas! he had scarce begun to arrange these documents, when he was attacked by a dropsy; under the daily accumulation of that disease his chearfulness only deserted him when he reflected on the distressed situation in which he would leave an amiable and affectionate wife, in an ill state of health, in years, and without friends. He continued ill for several weeks, and in that interval parted with all his books to supply the calls of the day, so that his widow had not wherewithal to pay the last sad tribute to his memory.

JOHN BERNARD MERIAN.

John Bernard Merian, perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, died in that city on Feb. 12, 1807, in the 84th year of his age. He was born at Leichstal, near Basil, and was invited from Holland to Berlin in 1750, on the recommendation of Maupertuis. The best known of his works were, French translations of Claudian, and of Hume's Essays, enriched with commentaries, and the latter sometimes with refutations, often reprinted. The memoirs of the Academy of Berlin contain several pieces of his writing on philosophical subjects and on geometry. One of the most distinguished is a parallel between the philosophy of Leibnitz and of Kant, which was much talked of when it first appeared. This learned man bore an estimable private character, and preserved all the activity and vigour of youth to a very advanced age. A few days before his death he officiated as secretary at a sitting of the Academy to celebrate, according to custom, the memory of the great Frederick.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

The annual meeting of buyers and sellers of wool in the neighbourhood of Hounslow, was very well attended; the growers, who from the first institution of this fair, have made a point of avoiding all appearance of combination, and every attempt at fixing a price among themselves, found this year the advantage of the good character with the buyers which such honourable conduct had inspired. The market bell had scarcely ceased to ring when the sale began; last year's prices were in general obtained, an evident proof of the liberality of the buyers. Before evening the whole of the wool was sold, with the exception of a few small parcels, which were in the opinion of the buyers rated too high, considering their quality, and the day was closed with the utmost harmony among all parties. South down wool sold for 56s.—Wiltshire 44s. and Barnet 40s. per tod of 28lbs. From the great satisfaction expressed by all parties, it is expected that the attendance both of wool-staplers and of growers will increase very much hereafter.

An institution has lately been established at Mile-end for the reception and support of aged men and women, as well as the education and employment of youth of both sexes belonging to the Jewish nation, where the former are enabled to pass the remainder of their days in ease and comfort, and the latter are brought up in habits of religion, decency of manners, and industry. The fund exceeds 22,000*l.* exclusive of a large annual subscription.

On the subject of vaccination we are persuaded that we shall render a real service to the public by giving the following facts, lately stated in public, by Dr. Thornton:

In *London* the mortality from the small-pox, was on an average, annually two thousand persons; in 1800 there died of the small-pox, 2409 persons; in 1801, only 1461; in 1802, 1316; 1803, only 1173; and in 1804, there died only 389 persons, a diminution that was never before known, and only to be ascribed to the progress of vaccination. At Vienna, the average amount of deaths was 835; in 1802 the deaths were only 61; in 1803 27, and in 1804 2.

At

At Lucknow, in the East-Indies, where the amount of deaths was on an average 800 in three years, after the introduction of vaccination they were reduced to seventy-five. From Marseilles, from Geneva, and from Paris, where a statue of Dr. Jenner is now about to be raised, the small pox is nearly extirpated.

About half-past eleven o'clock on Thursday night, a fire commenced from a chimney in the house of Mr. Swan, printer, in Swan-court, the corner of Salisbury-square. No endeavour was made, in the first instance, to extinguish the fire, through an erroneous supposition that the best way of cleaning the chimney, was to let it burn out. It was found, however, when it was too late for remedy, that the flames had communicated to some wood work contiguous to the chimney, and in a house, the interior divisions of which were of lath and plaster, dry deals, or old wainscot, and every room, more or less, filled with paper, plain or printed, when the fire got head, a general conflagration was scarcely avoidable. Not only the printing rooms and warehouses of Mr. Swan, extending backwards towards Water-lane, but the printing and warehouses of Mr. Heney, his tenant; the premises and workshops of Mr. Birch, a paper hanging manufacturer, adjacent; those of Mr. Slee, a portable desk maker; of Mr. Euster, cabinet-maker; the rears of seven or eight houses in Crown-court, leading to Fleet-street; and the upper part of the house of Mr. Cove, coal-merchant, next door to Mr. Swan, took fire. The flames raged from twelve o'clock till five in the morning, notwithstanding the deluges of water poured upon them by near 20 engines, actively plied during the time: and the fire was not got under until most of the premises above stated were reduced to a heap of ruins. Mr. Swan, who, but a year and a half since, narrowly escaped a similar disaster, when the premises of his next door neighbour, Mr. Gillet, were destroyed by fire, had the misfortune to be now uninsured, and is a loser to the amount of above 2000l. A similar calamity involves many industrious poor families who lived at the back of these premises.

Married. At *Mary-le-bone church*, Henry Merrick Hoare, Esq. son of the late Sir Richard Hoare, bart. to Miss Sophia Thrale, daughter of the late Henry Thrale, Esq.—John Sutton, Esq. of Greenwich, to Miss Susan Maull, only daughter of the late John Stephen Maull, Esq. of that place.—At *St. George's*, Hanover-square, Edward Sankey, Esq. eldest son of Colonel Sankey, of the Royal Dublin Militia, to Miss Fanny Cramer Coghill, daughter of the late Sir John Coghill, Bart.—Lieut. Col. Leigh, of the 10th Light Dragoons, to the Hon. Miss Byron.—At *St. Paul's*, Covent-garden, John Rodbard, of Crewkerne, in the county of Somerset, Esq. to Mrs. Making, late of Covent-garden Theatre.—At *Bishopsgate church*, James Penny, Esq. of the Prerogative Office, Doctor's Commons, to Miss Mary Back, eldest daughter of John Back, of Kingsland-road, Esq.—At *Christ-church*, Newgate-street, Robert Poole, Esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Elizabeth Copeland, of Amen Corner.—At *Kensington*, Sir James Innes Ker, Bart. to Miss Harriot Charlewood, daughter of the late Benjamin Charlewood, Esq. of Windelsham in Surrey.—At *St. John's*, Hackney, James Heald, Esq. to Miss Anna Newman, third daughter of Charles Newman, Esq.—At *Isleworth*, Capt. Richard Dawson, of the 3rd Reg. of Foot, to Miss E. T. Hall, young st daughter of Edward Hall, Esq. of Sion-hill.—At *South Mimms*, Charles Dickenson, Esq. of Farley castle, Oxfordshire, to Miss Catherine Allingham, of London.—At *St. Dunstan's*, Stepney, Henry Rooke, Esq. of Witherington, Wilts, to Miss Nettlefold, of Stepney-green.—At *Harrow*, the Rev. Charles Hawkins, Rector of Kelston, Somersetshire, to Miss Augusta Cockburn, youngest daughter of the late Sir James Cockburn, Bart.

Deaths. In Bloomsbury-square, aged 83, James Hutchinson, Esq.—In *New-street*, Spring-gardens, Mrs. Booth, wife of Frederick Booth, Esq.—In *York-place*, aged 76, Sarah Cavendish, Baroness of Water-park, relict of the late Right Hon. Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart. This lady in early life was one of the most celebrated leaders of fashion in Dublin. The second fancy ball given in that city was by her ladyship, who appeared as the *Enchantress Fatima* with her four daughters as attendant sylphs. For some years she devoted herself to painting,

painting, in which she was an adept, as well as in every other elegant fashionable accomplishment. She has lived very retired since the death of Sir Henry, which happened on the 3rd of August, 1804, and on that day three years she followed him.—Suddenly, Mrs. Powell, of the Haymarket theatre. She had performed the evening before in the new comedy of "*Errors Excepted*," with great spirit. Her health had been for some time in an indifferent state, and she had lately undergone a severe operation, but was thought likely to be thoroughly restored. She was sister of Mrs. Ward, formerly a respectable actress at Drury-lane, and of Mrs. Sage, who some years ago ascended in a balloon with the late Mr. Biggen —Mr. Maude of the Kent-road. He had gone by water to Richmond in company with his sister, a little girl eight years old, and a Mr. Seton, to visit a relation; on their return in the evening, near Putney-bridge, the little girl, who sat behind the other two persons on a seat alone, amusing herself with putting one hand in the water, fell overboard. The brother, a young man 22 years of age, instantly leaped into the water, with his clothes on, to save his sister, and after having dived for her twice, he went down again and was seen no more, nor has the body yet been found. The girl was saved by the waterman, having risen at the stern of the boat. The deceased was a young man of great promise in his profession, as a limner.—In *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, Thomas Wright, many years one of the city constables; his death was occasioned by a bite on the finger he received some weeks before, from an Irishman he was endeavouring to apprehend, which turned to a mortification.—At *Edmonton*, aged 60, George Tatem, Esq. who, during the younger part of his life, resided in Sicily as his Majesty's consul, and on his return to this country was elected into the direction of the East-India Company, in which he continued upwards of thirty years.—At *Upper Tooting*, aged 68. Joseph Lucas, Esq.—At *Hampton*, aged 66, Mrs. Sarah Chadwick.—At *Ealing*, aged 71, Mrs. Davidson, whose extensive benevolence causes her loss to be justly and sincerely lamented.—At *Sea*, on his passage from Leith to London, Capt. John Pearson, of Shadwell. From his first coming on board in the Thames, his depression of spirits was remarked by every person on board, but no derangement of intellect was suspected till he called Mr. Deas, another passenger aside, and asked him if he had any small debts which he wished to pay, offering him at the same time his watch and some money, which the other declined accepting, on which, Capt. P. observed they would be better in his possession than at the bottom of the sea. He then went below and put his watch and money, together with some other articles into a night-cap, which he laid upon the table in the cabin, requesting a person who happened to be there, to take care of them, and returned upon deck, where in the mean while the gentleman to whom he had offered his money, had been relating the circumstance to the master of the vessel, and suggesting the necessity of his being strictly looked after: he passed them with the swiftness of an arrow and immediately leaped over the quarter into the sea. Mr. Deas followed him so close as to catch hold of his coat while he was in the act of leaping, but was obliged to let it go to prevent his being himself dragged overboard. The vessel was immediately brought to and the boat hoisted out. While this was doing, Capt. Pearson, who was an excellent swimmer, was observed by the passengers to turn himself upon his back, and in that situation he must have cut his throat and given himself a deep stab in the thorax, which was found to be the case when the boat reached him, and before he could be got on board he expired. It was intended to have brought his remains to London, that his friends might have had it in their power to pay him the last attentions, but the voyage being rendered tedious by contrary winds, and the body in consequence of the heat of the weather, becoming offensive, it was, after four days, committed to the deep. The body bled very profusely when in the boat. A dog, unobserved, drank a considerable quantity of the blood, and two days after exhibited evident symptoms of approaching hydrophobia. He was immediately thrown overboard.

John Walrad, Count de Weldern, whose death we noticed in page 80, was born at the Hague, Jan. 19, 1725. He was the last male of a family whose nobility

bility is so antient that its origin is coëval with the formation of society and states in the middle ages of history; and which, for many centuries back, was seated in the duchy of Guelder, or Guelderland, which, in after ages, made part of the Republic of the United Provinces of the Low Countries. In that country, as in many other mixed sovereignties in that part of Europe, the equestrian order formed, from the most antient times, a part of the government under their limited sovereigns; and none but families that were noble from time immemorial, and whose nobility was not deriveable from Letters of *Nobilitation*, could be admitted, if otherwise possessed of the necessary qualifications. This privilege was preserved when the duchy of Guelder acceded to the confederacy of the United Provinces; and the deceased, when he came of age, became, in consequence, in right of his birth, a member of the equestrian order; and was, soon after, by the States of that province, appointed one of their Deputies to the Assembly of the States-General of the United Provinces; in which he continued until the beginning of the year 1795, when the fabrick of that government, the happiness of that country, its prosperity, and its independence, were swallowed up in the torrent of the French revolution. Count W. was invested with several places of trust and dignity in his own country; and in 1762 was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the States to his Majesty; and, during a residence of 18 years, gave so many proofs of wisdom, prudence, conciliatory manners, and integrity, in the management of the public business between the two countries, that he soon acquired the esteem of the first characters in the kingdom, and the approbation of the Sovereign, who on several occasions has been graciously pleased to express the great regard he entertained for that Minister. The war which, by French intrigue, assisted by the patriot party in Holland, broke out towards the latter end of 1780, put an end to his public mission. Count W. was, moreover, Knight of the Most Noble the Teutonic Order; Bailiwick of Utrecht; Commander of Dieren; and succeeded his Serene Highness the Prince of Anhalt, about a twelvemonth before his decease, as Grand Commander of that Order. Few great men in public life have sustained a more consistent character of loyalty and integrity than Count Weldern; from principle and affection he was attached to the antient constitution of his country, and to the House of Orange; and from them he received, throughout the whole period of their prosperity and adversity, the most undeniable marks of regard and affection, and continued to be their friend to the last. In his private life, as a gentleman, his manners were mild and amiable; his social intercourse full of amenity. He was a warm friend, an indulgent master, and a tender husband. He married in 1759 Anne Whitwell, sister to the late Lord Howard de Walden, who had been maid of honour to her Royal Highness the late Princess of Orange. By her he had two children, a son and a daughter, who both died infants; his Countess died in April, 1796, at the Hague, in her 75th year; when domestic losses (his only brother, a lieutenant-general in the army, and commandant of Maestricht, having, after the fall of that place, died a few weeks before, in his house, where he had taken refuge) added to public misfortunes, prompted him to return to this country, where, both from friends and relations, he met with such unbounded cordiality and friendship as to afford him, in the bitterness of his last years, an abundant source of consolation, which was felt by him with the most sincere and grateful sensibility.

George Saville Carey (p. 192) had, for upwards of forty years, supported himself in the character of a public lecturer, and was, when he died, in his sixty-fourth year. He was the son of the celebrated Harry Carey, a successful comic writer in the early part of the last century, who, though often in great distress, and the author of many convivial and festive songs, never employed his muse in opposition to the interests of morality. It has been long understood that Harry Carey was the author of the tune and words of "*God save the King*." No other person has ever laid claim to this popular composition. He was the avowed author of the well known song "*Of all the girls who are so smart*," which Incledon and other singers brought again into vogue; but like many others who have no regular profession, and devote themselves to the muses,

muses, was at last reduced to such distress that he did not want for nature to relieve him from the burthen of life, and when he was found dead had only a halfpenny in his pocket. George Saville Carey, who was a posthumous child, inherited the misfortunes of his father, but he inherited also his talents in a great degree, though they took another direction. He inherited too his moral qualities, for though he wrote a vast number of lyric compositions, they are all calculated to awaken patriotic, generous, and amiable emotions. He was at first a printer, from which business he was taken by a sedentary gentleman, who employed him in reading to him several hours in the day; he then attempted the stage, but did not display such abilities as encouraged him to persevere in theatrical pursuits, but though he endured many vicissitudes of fortune, he always maintained a decent appearance and supported the character of an honest man. He possessed musical taste and talents that would have raised him to eminence if he had cultivated them with diligence, or had not been obliged "to provide for the day that was passing over his head." His death which was very sudden, (he being announced to perform the evening it happened) may be considered as a fortunate event for him, if we may not presume to ascribe it to the kindness of Providence, as the infirmities of age were gathering upon him, and if he had lived much longer he could not of course have subsisted by his talents, but must have sunk into one of the common asylums of misfortune.

BERKSHIRE.

Reading has been fixed upon by Government as the place of residence for Don Pasqual Ruiz Huidobro, late Governor of Monte Video

Married.—At Compton, the Rev. James W. Best, of Chievely, to Miss Pottinger, only daughter of the Rev. Head Pottinger.

Died.—At *Mongwell-Place*, the Hon. Mrs. Barrington, wife of the Hon. and Right Rev. the Bishop of Durham.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.—At *Wendover*, W. Shelton, Esq. of Apsley-House, to Miss Quartermain, of Wendover.

Died.—At *Cholsey*, aged 76, William Minshull, Esq. of Ashton Clinton.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died.—The Rev. John Harlstone, M. A. Woodwardean, Professor and Junior Fellow of Trinity-College, is elected a Senior Fellow, in the room of the late Rev. Thomas Jones, *vide* p. 193.

Mr. Humphrey Cholmeley, of King's-College, is admitted a Fellow of that Society.

William Verilst, Esq. B.A. of Catharine-Hall, is chosen a Skrine Fellow of that Society, in the room of Mr. Ponsonby.

William Hunt, Esq. Fellow of King's-College, is elected Recorder of Tamworth, in the room of the late Lord Thurlow.

The Rev. Rann Kennedy, M. A. is elected Second Master of the Free School in Birmingham, in the room of the Rev. Jeremiah Smith, who has resigned.

The Rev. Leonard Shelford, B. D. late of Benet-College, is licensed to the perpetual Curacy of Stursten, in Norfolk.

The Rev. Thomas Bartholomew Woodman, M. A. formerly of Trinity-College, has been installed into the prebend of Bugthorpe, in the Cathedral of York, vacated by the death of the Rev. Stephen Moore.

The Rev. J. Vander Menlen, of Caius College, is instituted to the endowed Vicarage of Messing, in Essex.

John Mortlock, Esq. is chosen Mayor of Cambridge, for the ensuing year.

Died.—At *Cambridge*, aged 26, the Rev. George Downing Whittington, LL.B. of St. John's-College, eldest son of Jacob Whittington, Esq. of Thaberton-Hall, Suffolk.

CHESHIRE,

CHESHIRE.

Married.—The Rev. William Drake, rector of the Lower Mediety of the parish of Malpas, to Miss Eliza Tarleton, youngest daughter of Thomas Tarleton, Esq. of Bolsworth-Castle.

Died.—At *Chester*, James Young, Esq. late of Endon-House, Staffordshire.

CORNWALL.

Married.—At *St. Hilary*, Francis Rawle, Esq. of Marazion, to Miss Amelia Millett, only daughter of Richard Oke Millett, Esq. of Penpoll.

CUMBERLAND.

At the twenty-second anniversary meeting of the Subscribers to the Cockermouth Dispensary, it appeared, that in the course of the preceding year, medical and surgical assistance had been administered to 238 persons, viz. patients recommended and registered 109; midwifery cases 19; cow-pock innoculations 110. Of the registered patients 88 were dismissed cured, 1 returned, 10 dead, and 10 remain upon the books. The total number of sick and maimed who have been admitted to the benefits of this Charity since the 1st of February, 1785, amounts to 7,732.

Died.—At *Cockermouth*, Thomas Benson, Esq.—At *Caldbeck*, aged 88, Mrs. Mary Scott, widow.—At *Mire-Syke* in Loweswater, aged 103, sincerely respected by all who knew him, Mr. John Mirehouse. His family furnishes such instances of longevity as are rarely to be met with. His father and mother were born within a month of each other. The former died at the age of 95; the latter obtained her 100th year. He had three sisters, each of whom died in her 82d year; and a fourth sister, Mrs. Margaret Longmire, widow, of Trushbank, in Loweswater, died in June last, in her 93d year.—The whole of the rising family of Mr. Harding, of Ringan-Hills, near Brampton, consisting of two sons and as many daughters, were lately swept away by an infectious fever introduced by a servant newly come to the house, who had lately recovered of the disorder.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.—At *Derby*, Thomas Willington, Esq. of Tamworth, to Mrs. Harding, of the same place.

Died.—At *Calwich*, aged 73, John Port, of Ilam, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the counties of Stafford and Derby.—At *Ford-House*, aged 74, John Holland, Esq. His eminent virtues and good qualities had long endeared him to a numerous circle of friends, by whom he will be most sincerely lamented.

DEVONSHIRE.

LONGEVITY.—There are now living at Chumleigh, three women, whose united ages form a total of 277 years, Two of them bear the same name, but are not related to each other; the elder (Mary Collins), who completed her 93d year last December, succeeded her husband many years ago in the capacity of sexton of the parish, and, until within these few months, she diligently performed the duties of that office. No one was more methodical or expeditious in the digging of a grave; and at this time she regularly tolls the bell, and, during divine service, perambulates the church to keep idle boys under proper discipline.

Married.—At *Broadwoodkelly*, Anthony Bulleid, Esq. of Southmoulton, to Miss Elizabeth Vicary, daughter of Mr. Thomas Vicary, of Brixton-House.—At *Barnstaple*, William Prole, Esq. of Georgeham, to Miss Rebecca Watson, daughter of Mr. Watson, wine-merchant.

Died.—At *Teignmouth*, Charles Dfurord, Esq. Barrister-at-Law.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.—At *Bridport*, Charles Read, Esq. of Ebley-House, Gloucestershire, to Miss Sarah Downe, daughter of William Downe, Esq. of Downe-Hall,

Hall, Dorsetshire.—At *Halstock*, Samuel Woolcott Hayman, Esq. merchant, of London, to Miss Maria Hayman, third daughter of the Rev. H. Hayman, rector of Lucam.—At *Stonehouse*, Isaac Ferriers, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy, to Miss Susannah Ward.

Died.—At *Gussage St. Michael*, sincerely lamented by his family and numerous friends, Joseph Randell, Esq.

DURHAM.

Married.—At *Chester-le-Street*, Lieutenant Banson, of the Durham militia, to Miss Hannah Pimshon.—At the Friends Meeting, *Darlington*, Mr. Edward Backhouse, banker, to Miss Robson, daughter of Mr. Edward Robson.

ESSEX.

Married.—At *Woodford*, Sir James Whalley Smythe Gardiner, bart. of Roche-Court, Hants, to Miss Mosley, sister of Sir Oswald Mosley.—At *Walthamstow*, Arthur Howe Holdsworth, Esq. M. P. for Dartmouth, to Miss Catherine Henrietta Eastabrooke, only daughter of the late John Eastabrooke, Esq. of Stoke, Devonshire.—At *Halstead*, T. R. Andrews, Esq. of Great Portland-street, to Miss Scarlett, daughter of the late James Scarlett, Esq.

Died.—At *Great Warley-Place*, aged 77, Mrs. Bonham, wife of S. Bonham, Esq.—At *Boreham*, aged 81, Mrs. Buttle.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A cause, which had excited much interest in the neighbourhood, and which involved a question of considerable importance to the public, was tried at the late Gloucester assizes, before a special jury; wherein the Rev. Mr. Townsend, of Steanbridge, was plaintiff, and Paul Wathen, Esq. of Lypplatt-park, Gloucestershire, defendant. The action was brought in consequence of several of the plaintiff's hounds having been caught and disabled in traps, set in one of the defendant's woods; and the principal point in the cause was, whether the defendant had a right to set such traps, although upon his own ground. In the course of the evidence it appeared, that the traps were of an unusual size and shape; that trails had been drawn about the wood and across the public footpaths to the spot where the traps were concealed and baited; that a deer and several dogs had been caught in one of them, and that a boy, in the defendant's employ, had inadvertently met with the same accident. The Learned Judge (the Chief Baron) before whom the cause was tried, in addressing the Jury, observed, that although traps might be set for vermin, yet there were bounds to that right—such as usual hours for them, and proper dimensions; and that it was not necessary to prove an intention of injuring the particular individual in order to maintain the action; but that a conclusion might be drawn from general circumstances; and he had no conception that traps of an inordinate and alarming size, such as had caught a boy and held a deer, should be set; and when the traps were placed near foot-ways on which a man and his dogs had a right to go, and the game-keeper had directions to bring the dogs which might be caught, there could be no doubt that, under such circumstances, a person was liable to make satisfaction to another for the injury done to him. Verdict for the plaintiff—damages thirty guineas.

Daniel Willey, Esq. is nominated Mayor of Gloucester, for the ensuing year.

Married.—At *Bristol*, Charles Calland, Esq. a Captain in the Royal Glamorgan Militia, to Miss Catharine Forbes, daughter of the late Thomas Forbes, Esq. of Clifton.—At *Westbury-upon-Trym*, Isaac Spooner, Esq. of Elmdon-House, Warwickshire, to Miss Tyler, eldest daughter of J. Tyler, Esq. of Redland.

Died.—At *Cheltenham*, Captain Thomas Holmes Tidy, of the Royal Navy, son of the late Rev. Thomas Holmes, Rector of Redmarshall, in the county of Durham.—At *Gloucester*, aged 70, Mrs. Mary Riollay, relict of Dr. Francis Riollay, of Canterbury.—At *Clifton*, Richard Vickris Pryor, Esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.—At *Westmeon*, Sir David Dundas, K. B. to Miss Delancy, of Hall Place.

Died.—At *Hackwood*, aged 60, the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Bolton, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Hants, and Governor and Vice-Admiral of the Isle of Wight. His Lordship was the second son of John Orde, Esq. of Morpeth, but having married a daughter of Charles, Fifth Duke of Bolton, he took the name and arms of Powlett, and in October, 1797, was created Baron Bolton. He is succeeded in title and estate by his son Thomas, now in his twentieth year. His Lordship was formerly of King's-College, Cambridge, B. A. 1770. M. A. 1773.—At *Winchester*, aged 91, Mrs. Littlehales.—The Rev. Thomas Pyle, many years a prebendary of that Cathedral.—He was formerly of Bene't-College, Cambridge, B. A. 1734, M. A. 1738.—At *Appleshaw*, near Amport, aged 45, Francis Joseph Henry De Behague Chevalier of the Military and Royal Order of St. Louis. In all the vicissitudes of life to which he was exposed by his steady and unshaken loyalty and attachment to his beloved but unfortunate sovereign Louis XVI.—he conducted himself in such a manner as to gain the affections and ensure the esteem and respect of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He had been married about nine years to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late John Freeman, Esq. of Chute-Lodge, in this county, whose grief for the loss of a husband so deservedly dear to her, is easier to be conceived than described. His funeral was conducted with the greatest decency and solemnity, and he was followed to the grave by some of the most respectable families in the neighbourhood, who thought no attention too great which could be paid to the memory of so good a man.—At *Charleton*, aged 18, Mr. Roberts. The lower part of the house having caught fire, Mr. Roberts flew up stairs to save his mother, who was bed-ridden, but the flames burnt with such rapidity that he was unable to effect his purpose, and both fell victims to the devouring element.—At *Netherwood*, Mrs. Mitchell, wife of Charles William Mitchell, Esq.—At *Appleshaw*, aged 50, Henry Rokemore, Esq.—At *Southampton*, aged 62, Major David St. Clair.—At *Evelton*, Mrs. Rivett, relict of the late Thomas Rivett, Esq. of Derby.—Through life she was beloved and revered by her family, and her loss will long be deplored by her afflicted children, and lamented by all who knew or witnessed the great and amiable virtues of her heart and mind, and of a life dedicated to charity, religion, and the happiness of all around her.—At *Andover*, aged 50, Henry Festing, Esq. one of the Aldermen of that town, and many years a Captain in the Navy.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

An indictment was tried at Huntingdon assizes, which excited no small degree of pleasantry as well as interest in the county; but the issue, perhaps, is the most singular that ever took place:—It was an indictment against a miller for a nuisance for working his mill so near the common highways as to endanger the lives of his majesty's subjects, by frightening the horses travelling on the road. The prosecutor is a clergyman residing in the neighbourhood of Huntingdon, and is a man of considerable property and consequence in the county. The mill in question is an old erection, and stood some time back far out of the high road upon a common; but by a recent act of parliament the common has been enclosed, and the only road left, unfortunately for the miller, passes close under the fly of his mill. The prosecutor, it appears, was compelled to go this road, and the mill being at work as he passed, his horse took fright and threw him. This happened with almost every horse that passed the mill. Mr. Justice Grose addressed the jury, and observed, that as the mill now stood, it was unquestionably a nuisance, and the miller must be found guilty. It was, however, no fault of his, he could not move his mill; but the commissioners under the Inclosure Bill, who directed the road to be set out, were most to blame, and he regretted they had not been made parties to the indictment. Neither was the prosecutor to

blame in preferring the indictment. He could go no other way since the inclosure; and his life, as well as those of his fellow-subjects travelling by the mill, was endangered, while the mill remained in its present situation. Under such circumstances he felt himself wholly at a loss how to act: the miller ought not to be punished for that he was innocent of, and yet the prosecutor's convenience and the public safety must be consulted. He thought, however, that the best way of deciding would be to direct the prosecutor to pay the miller 40l. and the miller to abate the nuisance, with leave to erect his mill on some covenient spot adjoining. This was accordingly made the judgment of the court.

This decision has caused much surprize in the county, as it is the first instance wherein a prosecutor has been made to pay a fine for obtaining justice.

Married.—At *Great Stukely*, the Rev. Thomas Lloyd, Vicar of Lewsden, Northamptonshire, to Miss Adams.

KENT.

The establishment of a new dock yard and depot for the royal navy, which has long been in contemplation, is now about to be realised. Government, it is said, being at present negotiating with Mr. Wadman for the purchase of his estate at Northfleet, as that spot is found to afford the most favourable facilities for the excavation of docks, and the most commanding grounds for erecting batteries for their protection, while the depth of water in the river at that place will prevent the inconveniences that are experienced from the want of it at Woolwich and Deptford.

Married.—At *Maidstone*, John Henry Cochrane, Esq. late of the Royal Navy, to Miss Rebecca Underhill, of Aylesford.—At *Greenwich*, the Rev. Thomas Jones, Rector of Radnage, to Miss Mary Cook, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Cook, first Chaplain of Greenwich Hospital.

Died.—At *Canterbury*, aged 85, Mr. John Crowter.—At *Challendon*, aged 84, the Rev. Robert Pettman, 32 years Rector of that parish.—At *Coombank*, Lady Frederick Campbell. This lady, it appears, was addicted to the dangerous practice of reading in bed, and while thus engaged, on Friday night, fell asleep. The curtains of her bed soon after caught fire, and the flames acquired such force, that every effort to rescue her ladyship proved ineffectual. When the body was found it was nearly reduced to ashes. The greater part of the elegant mansion has been destroyed. Her ladyship was the daughter of Amos Meredith, Esq. and sister to Sir William Meredith, Bart. She was married to Earl Ferrers, the unfortunate nobleman who was executed at Tyburn, in 1760, for the wilful murder of Mr. Johnson, his steward; she was however divorced from him by act of parliament, and after his death, in 1769, was married to Lord Frederick Campbell, brother to the Duke of Argyle.—At *Herne*, aged 77, Mrs. Adley, her death was occasioned by the puncture of a pin, which, after producing the greatest agony for several days, terminated in a mortification.—At *Margate*, James Macpharlane, Esq. M. D. formerly professor of physic in the university of Prague. Since his return to this country he has acquired considerable celebrity in the literary world by several publications principally upon medical subjects. He was an accomplished scholar and a polished gentleman, much esteemed by a numerous and respectable connection.—Mrs. Goold, wife of Mr. W. Goold, of Hawley-square. Going into a dark place where there was a well seventy feet deep, she fell into it, and was not discovered until the spark of life was totally extinguished.

LANCASHIRE.

The sixty-fourth annual conference of the society of Methodists commenced at Liverpool on the 27th of July and terminated on the 11th of August. The Rev. John Barber was president of the meeting, at which, during the whole of the sitting, the greatest harmony and unanimity prevailed. It appears from the returns that an increase of 8492 members has been made to the society within these kingdoms in the course of the last year, a number materially exceeding the increase in any former year. Thirty preachers have this

this year been admitted on trial. Upwards of fifty new chapels are appointed to be built and the funds of the society are in a very flourishing state.

A great improvement has recently been made in the cultivation of the marsh and moss lands within the townships of Overton, Middleton, Heaton, and Heysham, near Lancaster, from the discovery of a bed of sea sand, of an unknown depth, lying about three feet below the surface of the earth. The farmers dig pits in the form of marl pits, and after taking off the soil and a stratum of blue clay, about two feet and a half in thickness, they arrive at the sand, which being spread upon the surface of the earth, mixes with and loosens the soil, before too stiff for agricultural purposes, and converts it into the best arable land in the neighbourhood; being capable of bearing four or five successive crops of grain without manure.

Married.—At *Cartmel*, the Rev. James Strickland, of Crossthwaite, to Miss Walker, of Wellknow.—At *Liverpool*, Thomas Harrison, Esq. of Stubb-house, Durham, to Miss Penelope Whytell.—John French, Esq. of Lawnsdown, in the Queen's county, Ireland, to Miss Currie, daughter of the late Doctor Currie.—William Meadows, of Meadow-street, aged 75, to Mary Lowe, of Preston-street, aged 57, being his sixth wife. His first wife was Esther Dawson, spinster, with whom he lived two years, and was one year a widower; his second, Peggy Robinson, spinster, with whom he lived 20 years, and had nine children, and was one month a widower; his third, Betty Douglas, with whom he lived two years, and was seven weeks a widower; his fourth, Betty Norcot, with whom he lived 12 years, and was a widower about nine months; his fifth, Mate Plant, with whom he lived eight years, and was six weeks a widower; and now Mary Lowe, as above stated.—At *Manchester*, Mr. George Shaw, cotton merchant, to Miss Fletcher, of Hulme.

Died.—At *Bolton-le-sands*, aged 75, Mrs. Sparling. Distinguished by those amiable virtues which adorn the affectionate wife, the tender parent, the generous friend, and the pious Christian; by her death the poor have lost a liberal benefactress, and the grief of her mourning relations can be better felt than described.—At *Grimshaw-park*, Peter Walsh, labourer. He had accidently fallen into a coal-pit twenty-nine yards and a half deep, in which situation he remained four days before he was discovered. He was alive when taken out but expired in two hours afterwards.—At *Liverpool*, aged 78, Mr. J. Webster, late of Croxteth-hall, who had been thirty years steward to the Earl of Sefton. He was a man of unimpeachable character, punctual in his official duties, and indefatigable in the service of his employer. He lived respected, and died lamented by his relations and friends.—Aged 82, Mr. Joseph Hawden, of the society of Friends.—At *Blackburn*, aged 109, Mrs. Alice Longworth. She retained the use of her faculties till her last illness, and never wore spectacles during her long life. Her youngest daughter is upwards of sixty.—At her father's house, at *Ulverstone*, Mrs. Lumley, wife of the Hon. Brigadier General Lumley.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Some persons engaged in digging on Deeping common, near Stamford, discovered a perfect human skeleton, about 16 inches below the surface, and near it an earthen pot, containing 782 Roman coins, of which the greater part is now in the possession of Mr. Henry Smith, of Deeping, St. James's. A few are the coins of Augustus, Tiberius, and the first Claudius, and consequently are more than 1700 years old; but the irregularity of the coins towards the *exergue* makes it difficult by the legend to determine. Around the head (the impress) of one of the plainest, supposed to be Augustus's, is the following: IMP C VICTORINUS P AUG. In all, the impression of the head is astonishingly clear and correct. The matrix in which it was stamped may, without carrying veneration of antiquity to lengths that obstruct fair determination, be pronounced equal to the most finished and beautiful of the present age.

Married.—At *Bole*, near Gainsburgh, Mr. John Bigland, of Fenningly, near Doncaster, author of Letters on the Study and Use of History, and on the Modern History of Europe, &c. to Mrs. Farrah, widow of the late Mr. George Farrah, of Bole.

Died.

Died.—At *Harrington*, aged 95, Mr. Whitworth.—At *Kenwick-house*, near Louth, in the prime of life, Hinman Allenby, Esq.

NORFOLK.

The improvements upon the castle and castle-hill at Norwich are rapidly advancing. As the expence will be defrayed by a county rate, we wish to explain the great improvements which have been effected, and at so trifling a sum, that the richest hundred pays only 8l. The rooms in the Shire-hall, appropriated to public business, were so small as not only to be extremely inconvenient, but the pressure of even a few people to obtain admission, was frequently such as to endanger the lives of those who attempted to enter, and the noise and riot without so great, as to become a nuisance and considerable hinderance to the regular advance of business. The Courts of Justice which ought always to be open and capable of containing a large body of the people, were so small as scarcely to hold the necessary attendants. But now the Entrance Court, those of the Clerk of Assize and the Peace, the Nisi Prius and Crown Courts, the Evidence and Jury Rooms, are rendered more capacious, convenient, and handsome. The water too, of which the quantity required was very considerable, and procured from a deep well, is now obtained from the new mills company, by means of iron pipes, and every part of the prison well supplied. A large reservoir is also formed, which in event of fire, holds a sufficient quantity for extinguishing immediately the flames. In considering the exterior plans, it will be necessary to recollect the paling which inclosed the area on the top, the broken down fence that encompassed the hill below, and those trees which planted in the surrounding gardens, had grown to such a height as to hide a great part of the stately building. These obstructions are now removed. Around the area, the earth lowered four feet, will give a view of the castle from its extreme foundation above the surface, to the top of its battlements, and an elegant iron railing, elevated on a stone base of peculiarly neat and excellent workmanship, encircle the edge of the hill. This railing will be decorated with patent lamps, which will give light over the whole of the premises, and have a fine effect when viewed from any part of the town or the adjacent country. The hill will now be closed at night and kept secure. The gardens sloping down the eminence, on which so large a sum has been expended by individuals, will be respected as far as relates to the present division of property; but a plan is drawn for the inspection of the tenants, which when adopted, will greatly increase the value of these little estates, and add much to the beauty of the general prospect. They will be inclosed by a grand iron palisading, cast entirely for the purpose, and which has been universally admired for its elegant and ornamental construction. Six iron gates between columns of freestone will give admittance to the different occupiers of these pleasure grounds, and the lamps elevated above them and the whole inclosure, will distribute light over the lower parts, and those on the railing at the top throwing it down the declivity through the shrubs and higher branches of the trees, will illuminate all the gardens and be conspicuous and attractive. Directly opposite the path which leads from the hill to the angel inn, will be placed one of the gates, opening on a spacious gravel walk inside the pallisading, and which is reserved for the private accommodation of the judges, the sheriff, and the magistrates. Here advancing towards the bridge, after viewing the gardens below on the left, tastefully laid out and gradually rising to the top of the hill, with a fine verdure, ornamented with choice planting, possessing all the beauty of forest scenery, the eye will be directed to the striking appearance of the rail-way at the summit, and ascend to the proud elevation of that massy pile of ancient structure which, with the commanding grandeur, arrests the attention. The vast arch, which is so finely thrown across the valley, and through the span of which are seen the pleasure grounds, the lower part of the town, with the rise of Mousehold Hills towering into the distant horizon, united to the prospect beheld in passing over the bridge and around the area, comprising a bird's eye view of the whole city and its hamlets, with the numerous vessels constantly sailing down the river, winding between the delightful villages

villages of Thorpe, Trowse, and Bracondale, form altogether such an interesting "coup d'œil" as renders this walk one of the most charming spots in any town in Great Britain. At the grand entrance to the castle, over the hill, two massy iron gates will be erected for the admittance of carriages, and two smaller for the accommodation of foot passengers will be placed, one on each side. These will be particularized by the workmanship wrought in them, and corresponding with the Norman architecture of the castle. The masonic support will be of the same venerable character. The battlements, string-courses, and plinths of Portland stone. These gates will open upon the bridge, which will be guarded by iron fencing. Arising over each side of the arch, fixed on stone pedestals, will rest the most ornamental parts—two on the right and two on the left hand; they will be encircled with lamps and agreeing with the architrave of the bridge. When viewed from below, or approaching on either side, they will appear to give light from buttresses of stone forty feet high; and similar designs at the bottom and top of the bridge will render the whole arrangement elegant and correct. The outside of the pallisading will be encompassed by a spacious flag-stone walk, and the whole circumference guarded from all interruption by a light and ornamental iron protection. This castle, with all its appurtenances, has lately been presented to the county by the king, and the inhabitants of Norfolk, by such an immediate and liberal attention to its external ornament, equally as its intertal improvement, have shewn that they were not only sensible of the value of the gift, but that they were also desirous to prove their gratitude to the royal donor.

Married.—At *Gorleston*, George Penrice, Esq. of Yarmouth, to Miss Simpson, only daughter of David Simpson, Esq. of South Town.—At *Yarmouth*, Mr. S. C. Marshe, of Cambridge, to Mrs. Knight, daughter of W. D. Palmer, Esq.

Died.—At *Norwich*, aged 87, Mr. Peter Neale.—At *Hoveton*, aged 73, Henry Negus, Esq.—At *Lynn*, aged 44, Mrs. Bagge, wife of Thomas Bagge, Esq.—At *Stokesby*, aged 76, James Forrest, Esq. formerly of Boston, New England.—At *Wighton*, aged 80, Mrs. Lucy Burcham.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.—At *Halse*, near Brackley, Mr. T. Blencowe, formerly an eminent farmer. He was a man of amiable manners and an upright character, and possessed the esteem and good will of all who knew him.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Married.—At *Newcastle*, Mr. Benjamin Sorsbie, merchant, to Miss Bernard, daughter of Mr. Anthony B. of Calcutta.—At *Eden*, Andrew Darling, Esq. of Oatfield, to Miss Stewart, only daughter of Lieutenant James Stewart, of the Royal Navy.—At *Ovingham*, Richard Smith, Esq. of London, to Miss Eleanor Brown, daughter of Richard Brown, of Wylam.

Died.—At *Roddam Castle*, Mrs. Roddam, wife of Robert Roddam, Esq. first admiral of the red. Her extensive benevolence will cause her memory to be deservedly respected to a late period.—At *Shieldfield*, aged 69, Robert Page, Esq. comptroller of the customs at Newcastle for 41 years, and not less distinguished as an elegant scholar, than as an officer of the most inflexible integrity. He has bequeathed a valuable collection of books, among which are superior editions of the Bible in the Italian, Dutch, Spanish, and German languages, to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, of which he was a member from its first institution till his death. At *Long Benton*, aged 87, Mr. Samuel Bortis.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.—At *Nottingham*, Mr. John Wilson, lace manufacturer, to Miss Maltby, of Overingham.

Died.—At *Luneham*, Thomas Atkin, labourer, aged 80 years. His father died in March, 1779, aged 80: and his being the first death that has happened in the family since that time, it completes a period of 28 years and 5 months. This family is remarkable for longevity, and there is now living at North Muskham,

ham, William Atkin (brother to the above Thomas Atkin) and his wife, whose ages together make 167 years, he being 83, and she 84, and have been married 60 years. Our correspondent writes, that he saw him, his son, grandson, and great grandson, chopping posts and rails for his Grace the Duke of Newcastle. We believe but few dukes, or any other men, can boast of having their work done by four generations altogether.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The number of degrees during the last year was D. D. 10, D. Med. , D. C. L. 1, Honorary D. C. L. 2, B. D. 13, B. Med. 2, M. A. 73, Hon. M. A. 6, B. C. L. 6, B. Mus. 1, B. A. 129. The Reverend Thomas Rawbone, and Mr. Samuel Sellwood, M. A. and Messrs. Thomas Nixson Blagdon and Henry Lloyd Loring, B. A. Demies of Magdalen College are admitted Fellows of that society.

Messrs. Lightfoot and Dyson, of Merton College, and Mr. Ellison, of University College, are elected Fellows of Merton College.

The Reverend Frederic Gardener, of Lincoln College, is elected a Fellow of that Society.

Died.—At *Charlbury*, aged 77, Mrs. Panton.—At *Brockhampton*, aged 64, Mr. Butler.—At *Blandford Park*, Nathaniel Cross, shepherd to Mr. Smith, of Walcott. In a boxing match with William Bolton, the son of a respectable farmer, he received in the third round a blow so violent as to occasion his immediate death.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.—At *Beckbury*, Jeremiah Jenkins, Esq. of Prittlewell, to Miss Eliza Yonge, second daughter of Wm. John Yonge, of Caynton-house.—At *Wrockwardine*, William Lacon Childe, Esq. to Miss Harriet Cludde, youngest daughter of William Cludde, Esq. of Orleton.—At *Dorrington*, Capt. Whitfield, of the 9th regiment, to Miss Jane Hale, daughter of J. Hale, Esq. of Netley.—At *Ellesmere*, Mr. John Hughes, an old bachelor of 85 years of age, who has been bellman of the same place upwards of 60 years, to Mrs. Anna Dulson, of the same place, widow, aged 82. The groom's man was 78; the bride's maid 75; making a total of 320 years. The novelty of the scene brought together a vast concourse of people; the church-yard was crowded while the ceremony was performed, and the happy couple was met at the church door by three violin players, playing "Come, haste to the Wedding."—The whole concluded with a ball at night, which was opened by the bride and bride's maid.

Died.—At *Oswestry*, Mrs. Gibbons, wife of John Gibbons, Esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

On the 5th of August, was holden in the exhibition yard of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, the first public mart for the sale of improved British Clothing Wool. A very considerable quantity of this wool was sold at high prices; and though a part was left unsold under the care of the secretary, there is not a doubt that this mart will increase in its importance. After the hours of public business, many gentlemen from the counties of Norfolk, Surrey, Wilts, and Gloucester, as well as Somerset, dined together, Sir John Cox Hippisley, Bart. M. P. in the chair. Much interesting discussion took place, warmly promoted by the chairman, and "a committee of Staple Regulations" was appointed to manage the future proceedings.—The healths of the farming nobility, Mr. Coke, Dr. Parry, and other public spirited gentlemen were drank with great respect; and this meeting which was marked by a spirit of useful emulation, ended in the most auspicious harmony.—The chairman received the particular thanks of the meeting.—Dr. Parry demanded 3s. 6d. per lb. for his Merino fleeces, which (if they were not washed before shearing, which is supposed to have been the case) may be considered as equal to 6s. per lb. if the same had been scoured and sorted, as the Spanish wool is delivered in this country; and that price cannot be less than from 18s. to 20s. a head,

a head on each sheep. For the mixture of Ryeland and Merino; 2s. 6d. per lb. was refused, and 2s. 10d. was demanded.

Married.—At *Bath*, Newman Knowlys, Esq. common sargeant of the city of London, to Mrs. Slope, of King's-street.—Thomas Croxall Cam, Esq. to Miss Litchfield, daughter of Richard Litchfield, Esq. of Great Farrington, Devonshire.—John Mervin Nooth, Esq. to Mrs. Wilford.—At *Walcot*, George Samuel Kett, Esq. of Seething-hall, to Miss Millford, only daughter of John Millford, of Bath.

Died.—At *Brislington*, Mrs. Bush, wife of Robert Bush, Esq.—At *Woodbury*, J. T. Ceily Trevillion, Esq. of Middleney.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

An awful and truly melancholy accident occurred lately near Hanley, in the Potteries. Three of the sons of Mr. Wilson, a respectable manufacturer in that place, for their amusement, and as a preparation for celebrating the Wakes the succeeding week, had placed three pieces of small cannon in the garden of the elder brother, which they charged with powder and wadding, and disposed at a short distance from each other; when one of the brothers was in the act of firing the first piece, the eldest with his infant child in his arms was in the front of the third, and, dreadful to relate, the priming communicated to the others, by which unfortunate event the father and child were literally blown to pieces, and in a moment rendered spectacles too shocking for humanity to contemplate, and that in the presence of their nearest and dearest ties—a wife, mother, and brothers. Their mangled remains, enclosed in the same coffin, were deposited in the family vault, in the presence of numerous spectators, and this distressing event cast such a gloom on the surrounding neighbourhood, as all the hilarity attendant on the season was not able to dispel.

SUFFOLK.

Married. At *Melford*, Frederick Chetham Mortlock, Esq. son of John Mortlock, Esq. banker of Cambridge, to Miss Sarah French, second daughter of Charles French, Esq. of Shilford.

Died. At *Barking Hall*, aged 20, the Hon. Sophia Ashburnham, second daughter of Viscount St. Asaph.—At *Brampton*, aged 50, Mr. John Hodgson, surgeon, much and deservedly regretted by a numerous acquaintance.—At *Bungay*, aged 78, Matthias Abell, Esq.—At *Gislingham*, aged 69, Richard Reeve, Esq.—At *Ipswich*, aged 100, Mrs. Simmons.

SURREY.

The annual sale of Merino sheep, selected from his Majesty's flock, took place on Tuesday, 11th August, at Kew. Mr. Smith, the auctioneer, opened the business by a short but appropriate speech to the company, on his Majesty's gracious intentions in taking this mode of disseminating this inestimable breed of sheep, and stated, that the Rams now before them had, on the average, sheared 10lbs. each of washed wool, and the Ewes four pounds and a half on the average; the wool this year having been washed on the sheep's backs before shearing, according to the English method. He noticed the evidence which has been advanced, of these sheep being hardy enough to endure the climate of Shetland, and any of the Northern British Isles. Fourteen four-toothed, and two six-toothed Rams, seventeen full-mouthed, four six-toothed, and five aged Ewes, all of the true Merino breed, without admixture or cross, were disposed of. The highest price for a four-toothed Ram, was 28 guineas; the lowest 13½ guineas; one of the six-toothed Rams, sold for 41 guineas, the other for 33: the highest price for the Ewes was 20 guineas, the lowest 10 guineas. The whole sold for 920l. 6s. 6d.

It was admitted that these sheep were much improved in carcase, since the commencement of these sales five years ago, and at least equal, if not superior in the fineness of their wool.

Married. At *Addiscomb Place*, the Hon. James Walter Grimstone, only son of

of Lord Grimstone, to the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Jenkinson, only daughter of the Earl of Liverpool.—At *Windlesham*, the Rev. Robert Cox, rector of Broughton, nearLeicester, to Miss Leycester, of Hall Grove, Bagshot.

Died. At *Egham*, Robert Pickwood, Esq. deputy of the Ward of Vintry, and treasurer of the Society of Patrons of the anniversary of the Charity Schools in London, and the suburbs. To this gentleman the public are indebted for the idea of bringing the Charity Children to St. Paul's Cathedral, and placing them in the striking point of view in which they are annually exhibited under the dome of that stupendous edifice.—At *Stockwell Green*, Joseph Walker, Esq. of Doctors-Commons.—At *Henley Park*, Henry Halsey, Esq.—At *Addlestone*, Chertsey, aged 68, James Carter, Esq. formerly of Bishopsgate-street.

SUSSEX.

Lewes Wool Fair was uncommonly well attended; the buyers expected a fall in the price from last year, and the sellers, conceiving they had reduced their prices too much last year, expected some rise. After dinner, *Lord Sheffield*, who presided, rose and said, that he had not neglected to make inquiry into the subject of the probable demand for wool, and on the export trade of woollens.

In 1804 it amounted in value to - -	L.5,700,000
1805 - - - - - - -	6,000,000
1806 - - - - - - -	6,200,000

The trade with the Continent had certainly experienced some depression; yet from the increased demand from South America last year, the value of Woollens exported amounted, as he had stated, to 6,200,000l.

The great increase of the Woollen manufacture appears from the import of Wool, during the last twenty years. In 1786 it amounted to 1,565,996 lbs. and in 1805, to 8,541,428 lbs. a six-fold increase; notwithstanding the great improvement which has taken place in England, in respect to the fine wool. But last year there was a decline in the importation of 2,200,000 lbs. above a fourth, notwithstanding the extraordinary circumstance that 550,000 lbs. were imported from Ireland; and it is possible that the increased difficulties arising from the war, may reduce the import considerably. These circumstances, however, do not tend to prove that the price of fine Wool should be lower than it was the last or any year; but on the contrary, that it should be higher. He thought it possible that there might be some reduction in the price of long wool in consequence of any temporary check or suspension of export; but the great increase of the manufacture of fine wool, and the decrease of one-fourth in the importation of Spanish wool, surely did not furnish any ground for lowering the fine wools of this country. As a friend to the British Empire, he rejoiced in the diminution of the import of wool. It is proved that we can raise it of a very fine quality in this country; and a much larger quantity might be raised than is imported, if properly encouraged; there are several millions of acres of waste mountain lands, which would form excellent pasture for sheep, now of little use; and such being the case, we should endeavour to save the large sum paid to Foreigners for that article; for the import in 1805, computing the wool imported at little more than 4s. per lb. amounts to two millions sterling.

A Committee was moved, composed of some of the principal growers of wool, who retired, and on their return, presented a paper, in which they agreed to sell their wool at the prices placed opposite their respective names, which averaged nearly 2s. 2d. per lb. on 23 parcels; namely, from 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 3d. per lb. which last sum is little more than the best prices of the last and preceding years. The Woolstaplers then retired, and declared on their return that they would not give those prices, and the meeting broke up without doing any business.

The annual shew of prize-cattle, near Lewes, was not so numerously attended as usual. Judges were appointed to determine the merits of the several heads

heads of cattle, and various gentlemen were awarded premiums. The company at dinner, at the Star-Inn, filled three rooms, and many could not find places. The tables were well supplied with venison, owing to the liberality of the Earl of Egremont and Sir C. M. Burrell, Bart. the former having presented a brace of bucks for that purpose, and the latter, one. After dinner Lord Sheffield took the chair, in the absence of the Earl of Egremont, (who was detained in London, by business in Parliament,) declared the prizes, and presented several pieces of plate, &c. but it was remarked that many who have extraordinary good stock, neglected to send them to the shew; and that although there were some very fine cattle, especially sheep, yet there were also many of so inferior a kind, as not to be worthy of admission to the shew; they disgraced the breed of the county of Sussex, which surely is as good as any in the United Kingdom, and must give a very unfavourable impression to many respectable strangers who attended from distant counties.

Married. At *Brighton*, Edmond Darby, of Ashton House, in the county of Hertford, Esq. to Miss Wells, daughter of the late James Wells, Esq. of Blackheath.

Died. At *Chichester*, aged 77, Mrs. Martha Dear. Her loss is greatly lamented, as she possessed the most amiable virtues, and was distinguished for her unbounded benevolence, which was unceasingly exerted in affording relief to the suffering poor. Among the many donations that do honour to her memory, the re-building the church of St. Martin's ought not to pass unnoticed. This church was so miserably dilapidated that the performing of the church service was suspended. But from its ruins, there is raised a handsome fabric, and the parishioners are accommodated in a beautiful church, that will be a lasting monument to her memory.—At *Arundell*, William Seymour, Esq many years steward to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk.—At *Brighton*, aged 53, Richard Johnson, Esq.—At *Worthing*, aged 87, Mr. R. Bacon.—At *Robert's Bridge*, aged 87, Mrs. Mary Hassenden, beloved and regretted by all who knew her.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married. At *Mancetter*, Lieutenant Moor, of the 29th foot, to Miss Louisa Eborall, second daughter of William Eborall, Esq. of Atherstone.

Died. At *Stratford-upon-Avon*, Miss Mary Webb, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Webb, Esq. of Sherbourn.—At *Kenilworth*, aged 55, Mr. Cartwright Draper.—Aged 83, Mrs. Ruth Richards.—At *Birmingham*, aged 82, Mr. Timmins, relict of the late Mr. William Timmins.—Aged 68, Mr. Richard Briscoe, late of Wake-green.

WESTMORELAND.

Married. At *Kirby Stephen*, Capt. Wilson, of the 2d regiment, to Miss Jane Munkhouse, second daughter of Thomas Munkhouse, Esq. of Wenton.—At *Gretna Green*, Mr. James Fawcett, of Kendal, to Miss Hartley, of the same place, aged 15, daughter of Mr. John Hartley, of the Society of Friends.

Died. At *Kirby House*, Mrs. Sewell, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Sewell.—At *Ravenstonedale*, aged 84, John Tarleton, a veteran who had fought at Dettingen in 1743, where he received a wound.

WILTSHIRE.

Died. At *Little Sutton*, aged 66, Mrs. Mary Long, whose loss will be severely felt by the neighbouring poor.—At *Whaddon*, aged 86, Mr. William Feltham, many years master of the King's Head Inn, in Ringwood.—At *Mere*, aged 88, Mr. James Butt, formerly an eminent surgeon.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The Annual Report of the Worcester General Infirmary, states that 1030 patients had been admitted from Midsummer 1806, to Midsummer 1807, besides upwards of 500 poor persons who have been inoculated with the Cowpock, and that all the old debts of the Infirmary, which in 1802, amounted to

upwards of 800l. have been discharged, and 1700l. three per cents. added to the funded stock since that period.

Died. At *Dudley*, Edward Dixon, Esq. banker, late High Sheriff of the county. In the death of this gentleman, the public have to regret the loss of an honest independent man. In domestic life he was mild and affectionate, and his family will long deplore his tenderness, advice, and example.—At *Hill Court*, on Thursday 22d July, Mrs. Holbroke, wife of Thomas Holbroke, Esq. who himself died on the Sunday following.—At *Worcester*, Mr. Davis, parish-clerk of Hartlebury. He had just alighted from the London coach, at the Bull Inn, when he was seized with a fainting fit, and instantly expired.

YORKSHIRE.

The question between the Archbishop of York and the corporation of that city, as to the right of the former to the possession of the gates of the city during the Lammas fair, came on at the assizes at Durham before the Hon. Baron Wood and a special jury of that county, when a verdict was found for his Grace. This decision, it is feared, will in future prevent any material improvement in the city.

As some workmen were digging for the foundation of a house near the Mount, without Micklegate Bar, they broke into a vault about four feet from the surface, built of stone, and arched over with Roman bricks, with a small door of entrance at the north end; the length of the vault was eight feet, the height six feet, and the breadth five feet; in this was discovered a coffin of coarse ragstone grit, covered with a flag of blue stone, about seven feet long, three feet two inches wide, four inches thick, and one foot nine inches deep, containing an human skeleton entire, with the teeth complete, supposed to be the remains of a Roman lady, and to have been deposited there from 1400 to 1700 years. Near the skull lay a small glass phial or lachrymatory, with fragments of another phial, the inside of which appeared to have been silvered. At a little distance from the vault was also found an urn, of a red colour, in which was deposited the ashes and bones, partly burnt, of a human body.—It is supposed that the urn must have lain there near 2000 years, as the Romans discontinued the practice of burning their dead prior to that period.

The following most extraordinary phenomenon was lately observed by several people of credit, at the house of Mr. Rhodes, in Thornes-lane, near Wakefield. A hen had been sitting on duck's eggs, several of which had produced ducklings. On examining one egg, a small hole was found in one end of the shell, through which a toad was discovered, not alive, which filled the whole shell, and seemed, upon breaking it, to be absolutely straitened for want of room. Except the small hole, such as is usually found in an egg when the animal within is mature for hatching, the shell was perfectly whole, so as utterly to preclude the supposition of the toad's having crept in through the hole. We have ourselves seen the toad, and with a small part of the shell adhering to it. This singular circumstance reminds us of an account which we inserted in our paper about a year ago from the Northampton Mercury, of several persons who were poisoned at a village near Grantham, from eating eggs laid by ducks, which had previously been observed to have had connection with some toads in a pond.—*Wakefield Star.*

Married. At *York*, the Rev. W. J. Martin, of Keston, in Kent, to Miss Ann Pickard, youngest daughter of the late Leonard Pickard, Esq.—At *Middleton*, near Pickering, Wm. Marshall, Esq. to Miss Hodgson, of Wrelton.—At *Whitby*, Lieut. Dale, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Duck, second daughter of the Rev. Mr. Duck, of Danby.

Died. At *Beverley*, aged 80, the Rev. James Greaves, who had held the perpetual curacy of the collegiate church of St. John's twenty-eight years; he was also vicar of Thorp Basset, near Malton, and of Coxhill, in Holderness.—At *Hull*, Mr. Wm. Chamberlain, portrait-painter; an artist of considerable talents in his profession; he was formerly a student at the Royal Academy, and afterwards a pupil of the late John Opie, Esq. R. A.—Aged 64, Mr. Robert Leake, late commodore of the Humber pilots.—Capt. James Findlay, jun. The deceased

ceased and Capt. John Mason, jun. had gone down the Humber to fish, having along with them three apprentices. Having made one haul with their net, and caught several fish, they were induced to try another, when all of them immediately left the boat, and got upon the Trinity Sand, for the purpose of trailing the net along the edge of the water. They had only been a short time upon the sand, before the flood tide commenced with such rapidity as to render their situation extremely dangerous; which Captain Mason pointed out to them, and requested they would accompany him to the boat, but they refused, and desired him to run and fetch her as near them as possible, whilst they secured the net and fish. Before he could reach the boat, the current took him off his feet, but he caught hold of the gunwale, and got into her; he then immediately directed his attention to his companions, whom he saw stripping off their clothes to endeavour to save themselves by swimming; when finding he could not, by any exertion he was able to make, get the boat near them, he threw the oars into the water, which two of the boys, who could swim, caught hold of, and by that means reached the boat. Their united efforts were then directed to the preservation of Captain Findlay and the other boy, but without effect; by the rapidity of the tide they were swept off the sand.—At *Leeds*, aged 88, Mr. Gabriel Shepherd, whose unaffected piety and universal benevolence will make him long and justly regretted.—At *Middlethorp*, aged 69, Capt. John Mitchell, of the Madras Artillery.—At *Richmond*, Miss Anne Maria Leighton, only surviving daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Leighton.—At *Roughbrough*, aged 80, Mr. Wm. Sheffield, sen. farmer. A singular circumstance happened to him forty-nine years ago: when in company with five or six others, bathing at Bridlington quay, a wanton shot was fired from a vessel leaving the harbour, as he was sitting upon the cliff top, and in the act of drawing on his stockings, which struck him close to his fingers ends, and shot away his foot and ancle, at the same time taking off a curl of the wig of a person of the name of Warcup, who was in company with him.—At *Townhead*, in Craven, aged 83, James Wigglesworth, Esq. Of him it may be truly said, that he died full of years and of honour; no man preserved with more propriety that respectability of station which his fortune commanded. His numerous family have lost in him an affectionate and tender parent, and the poor a friend ever ready to assist and relieve their distress.

WALES.

The benevolent disposition which first created the establishment at Swansea for the education of the children of the poor, has been extended to the erection of a commodious school-room for the accommodation of the boys. The measure was resolved on at the last general meeting of the subscribers, and a separate subscription for the purpose immediately commenced, which was liberally patronized by the gentlemen present, and there can be no doubt of the necessary sum being speedily raised.

Married. At *Glasbury*, John Eckly, Esq. of Credenhill park, Herefordshire, to Miss Williams, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Williams, Esq. of Velinnewydd, Breconshire. At *Llanfwrog*, the Rev. James Jones, to Miss Hughes, daughter of the late James Hughes, Esq. of Ruthin.

Died. At *Abergavenny*, aged 62, Mrs. Mary Jenkins.—At *Bromwidd*, suddenly, Thomas Lloyd, Esq. Lieut. Colonel Commandant of the Fishguard Volunteer Infantry; a man highly honoured, loved, and respected by all ranks of people. As a christian, a husband, a brother, a father, and a friend, he has perhaps not left his equal; his hand was open as day to melting charity, the poor and the unhappy having ever claims upon his benevolence, which though unbounded was never ostentatious. His loss will be severely felt and long deplored by a very extensive circle of acquaintance. Few men were more fit to be snatched off in a moment than himself, as he was, both by precept and example, a pious, sincere, and humble christian, and therefore has only exchanged an earthly for a heavenly inheritance.—At *Cowbridge*, John Thomas, Esq.

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow is, we believe, the first city in the kingdom which has completed a monument to the memory of Lord Nelson. The building was finished on Friday,

Friday, 7th August; when it was decorated with four flags, and three cheers were given by the workmen on the top, and a great number of spectators assembled on the green. The vessels at the Broomielaw also had their flags hoisted all day on the occasion. The monument, which is an Obelisk 145 feet in height, is erected on the High-Green, and is to be the termination of Clyde-street. The committee have received a number of appropriate inscriptions, but have not yet determined which shall be preferred.

On the 1st of August, the village of Galston was visited by an inundation, which, from its magnitude and rapidity, must leave a lasting impression on the minds of those who witnessed its destructive effects. It was supposed to have been occasioned by a water spout which fell in the upper part of the parish, near the seat of N. Brown, Esq. of Waterhaughs. The property of this gentleman suffered much damage, part of the garden wall being completely destroyed, and many trees and hedges entirely rooted out. A bridge also in the neighbourhood was thrown down by the violence of the current.—The water made its way into several of the coal-pits near Cessnock; fortunately, however, all the workmen being apprized of their danger, escaped unhurt. When the flood reached Galston, the scene became truly alarming; many families were obliged to fly from their houses, some of them at the hazard of their lives. A few individuals have suffered severely in their property, and many in a slighter degree have felt the destructive effects of this overwhelming element.

Married.—At *Edinburgh*, George Dunbar, Esq. professor of Greek in that University, to Miss B. A. Hamilton, daughter of the late Robert Hamilton, Esq. of Canton, in China.—Andrew Darling, Esq. of Oatfield, to Miss Stewart, only daughter of Lieutenant James Stewart, R. N.—At *Paisley*, John White, Esq of Glasgow, to Miss Janet Orr, daughter of the late Robert Orr, Esq. at East-Craigs.—Patrick Small, Esq. of Kindrogen, to Miss Jane Stewart, daughter of the late John Stewart, Esq.—At *Oban*, John Thomson, Esq. of Kelton, Dumfriesshire, to Miss Isabella Campbell, daughter of John Campbell, Esq.

Deaths.—At *Edinburgh*, aged 37, the Rev. James Struthers, Minister of the Relief Congregation in College-street.—Aged 83, Mr. James Watson, painter.—Lately, aged 70, General John Fletcher Campbell, of Salton. He was the youngest son of Andrew Fletcher, Esq. of Milton; Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, who, under the auspices of Archibald Duke of Argyle, managed the internal government of that country for many years. Gifted with distinguished talents, General Campbell was well qualified to imitate the race of distinguished men from whom he descended, and to discharge every duty with credit to himself and advantage to the community. He had studied the book of life with attention, and his remarks upon it displayed the capacity of his mind and the vigour of his understanding: and if some traits of eccentricity were discoverable in his appearance and behaviour, they rather served as foils to set off his benevolence and numerous good qualities, than to impair his usefulness or detract from his merits. The features of his mind were strongly marked, and conveyed, on the slightest glance, full proofs of activity and discernment, while his whole conduct exhibited an animated desire to benefit society, and to improve the interest of those with whom he was connected. He had formerly resided on his estate of Boquhan, in Stirlingshire; and when on the death of his elder brother, General Henry Fletcher, in 1803, he succeeded to the patrimonial estate of Salton, in East Lothian; he found many branches of its economy in a disordered and confused state, owing in a great measure to the sickly condition of his brother for some years previous to his decease.—To remedy these and improve the patrimony descending to him from his ancestors was his earliest care, and in a short time he accomplished many desireable, and efficient improvements.—The alterations upon the mansion-house, display much taste and judgment in architecture, as do also a new church with a lofty spire, and a school and house for the school-master, built at his sole expence.—He had in contemplation to make many alterations in the village of Salton, thereby to beautify the property, and to add to the comfort of the inhabitants, and contributed largely towards erecting the bridge across

across the Tyne, by which the communication with the market town is now opened to a great district of country.—He also instituted a club of farmers at Salton, and regularly presided at their quarterly meetings.—That this society might not fall to pieces at the death of its institutor, as has too often happened in similar cases, he has bequeathed to it five hundred pounds, and the like sum to the Society of farmers at Kippen, in Stirlingshire, another institution which he countenanced and supported.—The trustees appointed for carrying his will into effect, are directed to lay out the money in the purchase of lands, and the income arising therefrom is to be paid to the respective societies, to be expended by them in premiums for promoting and encouraging agriculture.—He has left two sons both under age.—The eldest of whom succeeds him at Salton, and the other at Boquhan.—At *Glasgow*, John Maxwell, of Dargavell.—Neil M'Brayne, Esq. of Summerlee.—Captain Archibald Patoun.—At *Moffatt*, George M'Intosh, Esq. merchant, of Glasgow.—At *Inchnadaff*, *Assynt*, aged 92, Mr. Kenneth M'Kenzie; he survived his wife only three months, who died at the age of 86: they had lived together in uninterrupted health and happiness for the long period of 67 years. His remains were followed to the grave by six children, upwards of thirty-six grand children and ten great grand children. Several of the latter are sixteen years of age.—At *Anderston*, aged 64, William Gillespie, Esq. of Bishopton.—Indebted for his rise in life to his own exertions, he continued to be a zealous promoter of whatever promised to be useful to the manufactures of his country or to society. Animated by an active spirit of benevolence towards all, which ever prompted him to deeds of liberality: he was also distinguished by a particular warmth of affection for his family and friends. The habits of piety which had been formed in early life, were diligently cultivated in his declining years, and enabled him to sustain his last sufferings with a spirit, and in a manner which, while they shewed the power and the importance of religion in an impressive view, must strongly recommend his example, and will for ever endear his memory to his surviving relations.—At *Bathgate*, aged 85, Mr. James Wardrobe.—At *Torbreak*, Robert Campbell, Esq. Sheriff Clerk of Invernesshire.—At *Ayr*, aged 87, Mrs. Hume, senr.—At *Brachead*, Mrs. Mary Campbell, relict of James Maxwell, Esq. of Williamwood.—At *Wester Dalry*, Walter Cleland, Esq.—At *Aberdour-House*, aged 87, Patrick Gordon, Esq.—At *Aberdeen*, Mr. Alexander Shaw, bookseller and dealer in natural history, formerly of the Strand, London. Except some small legacies and an annuity to a near relation, he has left the bulk of his fortune towards establishing and maintaining an asylum for five boys and as many girls, deserted or destitute orphans, to be received after its first establishment not under two nor above four years of age.—At *Peebles*, Col. James Murray, of Cringeltie.—At *El-Hamet*, Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod, of the 78th regiment. This gentleman was universally beloved and esteemed in the army as an officer of great spirit and talents. From his earliest youth he had distinguished himself in active service in the low countries.—At the Cape of Good Hope, in 1796, where he obtained the appointment of Fort-Major, though then scarce of age: in the East Indies, where he served for several years, and was distinguished as a profound oriental scholar as well as an excellent officer, and last year at the battle of Maida, where he was wounded at the head of his regiment.

IRELAND.

The spirit of mining speculation is beginning to shew itself strongly in Ireland. Several cargoes of the richest copper ore that has ever been seen in Swansea, have been sold there this summer from Ross island mine, on the lake of Killarney. A number of Cornish miners have been recently engaged for the purpose of working a new copper mine on the estate of the Earl of Derby, near the town of Tipperary, which from the very superior quality of the ore, promises considerable benefit to the country and to the adventurer. The advantages of undertakings of this nature in a country where the modes of employing the lower classes of the community are so few, will be readily imagined. The Ross island and Enniscorthy mines, have given almost constant employment to 1000 persons for three years past.

At

At the assizes for the City of Waterford, a Roman Catholic interdicted Clergyman was tried on a charge of having married a couple under circumstances contrary to law. He was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of 500l.

Married.—At *Dublin*, Henry Chester, Esq. to Miss Dillon, daughter of Gerald Dillon, of Marianstown, in Meath.—William Henry Newenham, Esq. eldest son of William Worth Newenham, Esq. of Coolmore, Cork, to Miss Tighe, only daughter of Robert Stearne Tighe, Esq. of Mitchelston, West Meath.—The Hon. Douglas Gordon Haliburton, son of the late Earl of Aboyne, to Louisa, only child of Sir Edward Leslie, bart. of Tarbert, Kerry.—At *Cork*, Edmond Knapp, Esq. of Lehena, to Miss Ann Power, third daughter of the late Mr. James Power.—Jonas Morris, Esq. of Dunkettle, to Miss Crawford, daughter of William Crawford, Esq.—At *Ballimrinna*, Francis Phair, Esq. of Cork, to Miss Mary Eliza Casey, only daughter of James Casey, Esq. of Glintown.

Died.—At *Dublin*, John Hale, Esq. whose pleasantry of manners, convivial disposition and goodness of heart, endeared him to a numerous acquaintance.—Mrs. Ogle, wife of the Right Hon. George Ogle, of Belleview, Wexford.—The Right Hon. Lady Phaire, relict of Robert Phaire, Esq. of Daphine, Wexford.—At the *Episcopal-Castle of Raphoe*, James Hawkins, D.D. Lord Bishop of that Diocese. His Lordship was born in 1724, promoted to the See of Dromore in 1775, and consecrated Bishop of Raphoe in 1780. From his first entrance into life, holding residence to be a principal duty, he constantly remained wherever his promotion placed him. Though he had nearly attained his eighty-fourth year, his intellects remained unimpaired to his last moments, and he died as he had lived, in peace.—At *Limerick*, aged 85, Silvester O'Halloran, Esq. Surgeon, M.R.I.A. and of most of the Literary Societies in the United Kingdom. He studied physic in Paris and London, and must have made a rapid progress in the attainment of knowledge, for the first of his works was published before he attained the age of twenty-one. He was the author of several medical and political treaties, and of a General History of Ireland, to the close of the 12th century, of which a second edition, greatly improved, was published in 1803. He was highly learned in the Irish language and antient Laws, and was ever remarkable for his loyalty and attachment to the House of Brunswick; a steady supporter of its constitution, and a warm advocate for the honour of his native country.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

The following is a comparative list of the population of Denmark, according to the official returns, from Advent 1806, to the same period in the present year; exclusive of Greenland, Iceland, and the Danish Islands:—In the kingdom of Denmark were born 29,949, died 22,588; in Norway, born 26,777, died 18,482; in the Grand Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, born 16,421, died 12,754; in Altona, born 793, died 823; in Pinneberg, born 901, died 694; in the county of Ranzau, born 418, died 354. Total number of births 75,259, number of deaths 55,695; being an increase of population in one year, of 19,564.

During the last year there were brought out at the Theatre-Royal at Copenhagen, nine translated pieces, and only one original Danish comedy, which was by Professor Sanders. The number of performances in the season amounted to 158.

Married.—On the 6th of April, her Royal Highness the Princess Maria Cristina, daughter of his Majesty Ferdinand the Fourth, King of the Two Sicilies, to his Royal Highness Prince Charles Felix of Savoy, Duke of Genevois, brother to his Majesty the King of Sardinia.—On the 19th May, at *New Providence*, Major Darling, of the 99th regiment, to Miss Cameron, only daughter of his Excellency the Governor of the Bahamas.

Died.—At *Paris*, Robert Bray O'Reilly, Esq. formerly Manager of the Opera at the Pantheon.—At *Rome*, aged 82, Henry Benedict Marie Clement Cardinal

Cardinal York. He was born in that city the 8th of March, 1725. The Regent Duke of Orleans, had to please the Cabinet of St. James's, (by a threat to withdraw the pension paid him by France) obliged the first Pretender, his father, to reside in Rome. After the issue of the invasion of Scotland in 1745, French policy again humbled the fallen Stuarts, and engaged this Prince by brilliant persuasions to enter the church. In 1747, he was by Pope Benedict XIV. nominated a Cardinal, and as such passed his days in quiet and dignified retirement at his villa near Rome, until 1798, when a French revolutionary banditti forced him to renounce his comforts if he would save his life. He arrived at Venice in the winter of that year, infirm as well as destitute; but no sooner did intelligence of his distressed situation reach this country, than his Majesty, unrequested, directed his Minister to the Republic, to offer the Cardinal, with all possible delicacy, a pension of 1000l. for life. This amiable trait in the character of George IIId. does equal honour to the King and the Man. The Cardinal was a studious and well informed Prince, and a sincerely pious prelate. His purse was always open to suffering humanity, and British travellers particularly, whether ruined by misfortune or imprudence, found in him on all occasions a compassionate benefactor. He possessed before 1793, a very valuable collection of curiosities at his villa, where many scarce tracts and interesting manuscripts concerning the unfortunate House of Stuart, were among the ornaments of his library. In his will, made in January, 1789, he had left the latter to his relation Count Stuarton, but they were all in 1798, either plundered by the French and Italian jacobins at Rome, or confiscated by French Commissaries for the Libraries or Museums at Paris. The Cardinal returned to Rome in 1801, and died the Doyen of the Sacred College, after being one of its most virtuous and disinterested members upwards of fifty years.

On board the *Canopus*, off Alexandria, aged 49, Sir Thomas Louis, Bart. of Chelston, Devon (so created March 29, 1806), Rear-admiral of the White, Knight of the Order of Maria Theresa, and of St. Ferdinand and Merit, whose long and faithful services to his country were as valuable in a public point of view, as his virtues were in the esteem of all those who had the honour and pleasure of his acquaintance. On the 16th he was on shore walking, and complained to some of those around him of a little pain. On his return on board he ate his dinner with his usual appetite, and went to bed in very good spirits, having felt much relieved during the evening, and expected a good night's sleep. Unfortunately he was again attacked about four in the morning of the 17th; and medical advice, both from the army and navy, was sent for, his attendants being apprehensive of danger. The physicians and surgeons quitted the Canopus, and went on shore about noon, leaving the Admiral, in their opinion, free from all dangerous symptoms, and without any apprehension of an inflammation taking place. About three o'clock, however, a great alteration for the worse was perceived, and the faculty were again immediately sent for to repair on board the Canopus. On their arrival, at four o'clock, they gave over all hopes of the Admiral's recovery, as the mortification in his bowels had already taken place. He remained sensible, except a little wandering at times, to the last half hour, and at ten that night expired, in the presence of Capt. Shortland and Mr. Nicholson, his captain and secretary. His body was conveyed to Malta on board his Majesty's sloop of war Bittern, where Sir Alexander Ball, his friend and companion through the service, and Capt. Schomberg, saw his remains deposited with all the honours due to his rank, by the side of the gallant Abercromby. By his death, his country has to lament one of its naval heroes, who, in concert with the immortal Nelson, obtained the glorious battle of the Nile; —a victory which, as it will ever be the pride and glory of Englishmen, must render the more dear to them the names of those brave men by whose valour it was atchieved. His wife has to bewail the loss of a tender husband, his children an affectionate parent, all his connexions an endearing relation, and society one of its brightest ornaments; for his exemplary conduct in all those relative duties are no where to be surpassed. He has left Lady Louis, with four sons and three daughters, the eldest of whom, Sir John Louis, Bart. a Captain in the Royal Navy, has succeeded to his title.

Retrospect of Public Affairs.

THE articles of the important treaties made at Tilsit between the conqueror and his two antagonists, have at length been given to the public; at least such of them as are intended for the public eye. Of that between Napoleon and the Emperor of Russia, signed on July 7th, several of the first articles relate to the terms of peace granted to Prussia, which will be hereafter mentioned, and which are said to be concessions owing to the French Emperor's esteem for the sovereign of Russia. The principal conditions relative to the two contracting powers are the following. The emperor Alexander cedes his right to the duchy of Jever, in East Friesland, to the king of Holland. In return, by way of establishing a natural boundary between the territories of Russia and the new duchy of Warsaw, a limitary line is marked out, which gives an extension to the Russian dominions on that side. The French emperor accepts the mediation of Alexander to negotiate a definitive peace between France and England, but only upon condition that England accepts the mediation within one month after the ratification of the present treaty. The emperor of Russia acknowledges the kings of Naples, Holland, and Westphalia, the confederation of the Rhine, and the sovereigns who now or may hereafter belong to it: and also acknowledges the cession made by the king of Prussia. All hostilities are immediately to cease between Russia and the Porte, and the Russian troops are to be withdrawn from Moldavia, but that province is not to be occupied by Turkish troops till after a definitive treaty between the two powers, for which treaty Russia accepts the mediation of France. The two emperors mutually guarantee to each other the integrity of their possessions; and the ceremonial between their courts is placed upon a footing of perfect equality. All prisoners on both sides are to be restored in a mass without a cartel. The commercial relations between France and her allies, and Russia, are to be renewed as before the war.

By the treaty of peace between France and Prussia, ratified at Konigsberg on July 12th, the king of Prussia is permitted to retain of his former dominions all that part of the duchy of Magdeburg which lies on the right (eastern) bank of the Elbe, the mark of Priegnitz, the Uttermark and Nenmark of Brandenburg, the duchy of Pomerania, Pomerelia, Silesia with the county of Glatz, and the kingdom of Prussia as it subsisted before 1772 (the period of the first dismemberment of Poland). He resigns all his possessions between the Rhine and the Elbe, the circle of Kotbus, in Lusatia (which goes to Saxony) and all the provinces formerly belonging to Poland, with the exception of a connecting district between Pomerania and Old Prussia. He recognizes all the new-made kings, and the confederation of the Rhine and its sovereigns. *He agrees to shut his ports against England during the continuance of the war.* He renounces all claim to Dantzic, which is constituted an independent state. He permits a military road through his territories to the king of Saxony from that prince's German dominions, to that part of Poland taken from Prussia and conferred upon Saxony by the present treaty under the title of the duchy of Warsaw. Of the country taken from him on the left of the Elbe, together with some other districts taken from Hesse, Brunswick, and Fulda, a new kingdom is to be formed for Jerome Bonaparte, who adopts the title of king of Westphalia.

By this treaty, which perhaps is as favourable to a potentate completely stript of his dominions as could be expected, the king of Prussia is reckoned to lose five millions of subjects, and is reduced from the condition of a first-rate continental power, to that of one of the subaltern princes who now divide Germany under the paramount authority of the French emperor. The unfortunate king has since issued a short but pathetic address to the subjects whom he has thus been compelled to renounce, some of whom are among the oldest dependants on his crown.

Nothing in Germany now resists the power of Napoleon, but the king of Sweden, who even affects to consider him as an usurper, and with the spirit of his father at the commencement of the French revolution, maintains that *cause of kings* which all the rest of Europe has abandoned. In the unequal contest he

he has lost the whole of Swedish Pomerania except Stralsund, which he defends with great resolution, regardless of the suffering inhabitants, whose ruin must be the consequence of a protracted siege. Many of the opulent citizens have taken refuge in the isle of Rugen.

Although it has not been the plan of Napoleon in his late conquests directly to annex any new territory to France, yet he has given the French frontier an extension and additional security on the side of Holland, by taking into its limits all the fortresses on the Maese to its discharge into the sea. Holland is to have a compensation of territory on the side of Westphalia.

Preparations are said to be making for the march of a French army into Portugal, for the purpose of compelling that power to shut its ports against the British commerce. The certainty of a similar attempt with respect to Denmark was doubtless the cause of a measure of the British government, which nothing but a regard to self-preservation could justify, and the necessity of which must be deeply lamented by every friend of justice and humanity. A very powerful fleet, with a large body of land forces, has been sent to pass the Sound, and invest the isle of Zealand, in order to compel the unoffending Danes to take part with England, or, at least, to afford them the plea of inability to comply with the expected requisition of France.

The hostility offered to the American frigate Chesapeak by the English man of war the Leopard, excited, as might be expected, a great flame in the United States, and many violent resolutions have been entered into at certain popular meetings. These, however, are of less consequence than a proclamation issued on July 2d by President Jefferson, which, after stating in strong terms the injury received, and affirming that the men reclaimed were native citizens of the United States, orders the immediate departure of all British ships of war, bearing commissions from the government, from all the harbours and waters of the United States, and interdicts all intercourse and communication should they refuse. It also forbids the future entrance of such ships into the harbours or waters of the States, unless compelled by stress of weather, or pursuit of an enemy, or bearing dispatches from the government.

Letters of an unpleasant tenor passed between commodore Douglas and the mayor of the town of Norfolk, in Virginia; but a deputation from the town having gone on board the commodore's ship in order to enquire whether or no he had any hostile intentions, a polite and conciliatory answer was given, which was afterwards made public, and it is hoped will tend to allay the ferment of men's spirits. The commodore has since sailed away for Halifax. Nothing is yet known of the discussions between the two governments; but goods are shipped as usual for America, and the general opinion is, that the affair will terminate amicably.

The concluding proceedings of the session of Parliament have been the only domestic events of the month which have excited the public interest. The bill for preventing the reversionary grants of places, which had passed the House of Commons without opposition, upon being read before the Lords was very unexpectedly opposed by Lord Arden (brother-in-law to the Chancellor of the Exchequer) seconded by Lord Melville, who represented it as an infringement of the royal prerogative; and upon a division, in a thin house, August 4th, it was thrown out by 15 against 9. In consequence of this measure, Mr. Bankes, in the House of Commons, having first procured a committee for searching the journals of the Lords, moved on Aug. 10th, That an address be presented to his Majesty, requesting that he would not grant any place or salary in reversion till six weeks after the commencement of the next session of parliament; which was voted nem. con. and not without some severe strictures on the conduct of the Lords in the matter.

The House of Lords has also rejected, at the second reading, Mr. Whitbread's bill for the establishment of parochial schools.

Considerable debates arose in both houses concerning the augmentation of the regular army out of the militia, and the Irish insurrection bills. Mr. Sheridan, on Aug. 13th, in a forcible and eloquent speech, introduced a motion respecting the state of Ireland, the purpose of which was, that it should be taken into serious consideration on an early day after the commencement of the next

session of parliament, with the hope that it might be no longer necessary to continue the two bills passed this session to prevent insurrections, &c. It was of course negatived.

On August 14th Parliament was prorogued with a speech from the throne. It did not disguise the difficult and dangerous circumstances in which the country is placed, but expressed reliance on the spirit and perseverance of the nation to meet the exigence. It strongly declared his Majesty's resolution to maintain the just rights of his crown against any undue pretensions, and against *any hostile confederacy*. On the whole it was regarded as presenting a prospect rather of more extended war than of peace.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The present is the principal season for the arrival of our fleets from abroad, in the same way that the winter months are the chief period for their departure. The homeward convoys have been this year particularly fortunate; they have experienced both temperate weather and favourable winds. To the arrivals mentioned in our last Number, we have now the satisfaction of adding an India fleet of eleven sail, and the second Jamaica fleet, consisting of nearly one hundred sail. In the latter, we believe no casualty has taken place; in the former, we have to regret the loss of the Ganges; which ship it was necessary to abandon at sea on account of her leaky state. The crew and passengers, to the number of more than two hundred persons were saved, but a very valuable cargo was lost.

A small West India convoy has lately sailed, outward bound, and there will be no other till the end of October or beginning of November, when the great departure takes place. Several East India ships for Madras and Bengal, and two for Bombay, are preparing with great expedition. The Captains took leave more than a fortnight ago, and it is expected that the ships will finally be ready in a week hence.

The topic, which, at present, engages most generally the attention of the mercantile part of the community, and indeed, of the public at large, is one to which we have more than once adverted—the unhappy and ruinous condition of the West India planters, in consequence of the depression of the sugar market. The Report of the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the commercial state of the West Indies, was delivered and printed last month. It was too late in the Session for Ministers or the Legislature to bestow on this report the attention which was necessary to devise measures adapted to the exigency of the case, and the prorogation took place without any thing being done, except giving a pledge that the House would make it the object of their early attention next year. It is one important step, however, towards relief, that the distress of the West India body has been told to the Nation by the Reports of two Committees of the House of Commons, and told in the most affecting language. The object of the first West India Committee was to inquire into the expediency of introducing sugar into the distilleries and breweries. They made their Report in March, and its tendency was to discourage altogether the idea of making beer from sugar under our present excise laws, and even to dissuade the use of sugar in distilling, unless barley was at such a price as would render it advisable in Government to prohibit its use in making spirits. They concluded, however, by recommending such an alteration in the Excise laws as might render it possible to carry this measure into execution at any future period when it might be required by circumstances of imperious necessity.

The second West India Committee was appointed about the time that the Report of the former was made. Its object was much more extensive, having been appointed to inquire into every important circumstance connected with the commercial state of the West Indian Colonies. To do justice to so comprehensive an investigation, this Committee ought to have been constituted not in March, but in January, for it is not in one nor in two months that so difficult

difficult a subject can be examined to the bottom. The members, however, appear to have made a diligent use of their time, and to have collected a variety of evidence on the subject. They begin by stating, that since 1799, the situation of the planter has gradually become worse and worse, until at length, sugar, instead of paying him as it ought, a profit of ten per cent. on his capital, does not re-pay the mere disburse, without any allowance whatever of profit, or even of interest for the money advanced. The sugar planter alone, in exception to every similar case, is prevented from indemnifying himself for the increase of duty by an equivalent increase of price to the consumer. Every addition to the duty has been paid by himself, and by a singular and melancholy coincidence, the price to the consumer has decreased in proportion as the duty paid by the planter to Government has advanced. To remedy these alarming evils, the Committee propose three expedients: 1st. a decrease of duty, from which, we fear, they expect more than the wants of the country can afford.—2d. an increase of bounty, in which, they do not seem to us to have dwelt enough; and 3dly. the interruption of the intercourse between Cuba, Porto Rico, Martinique, and Guadaloupe, by American ships through the medium of the United States. Thinking that the forcible interruption of this traffic might lead to hostilities with America, and that the consequence of these hostilities would be a deficiency of plantation stores (chiefly provisions and lumber,) in our new West India Islands, the Committee directed their attention to inquire how far this deficiency could be made good by supplies from our own North American possessions, namely, Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. On this head, the evidence given by merchants in that branch of trade is by no means satisfactory—it goes to prove, that after considerable preparation, a large quantity of supplies both of flour and lumber might be procured, but that, at present, nothing can be depended on in sufficient quantity, except fish. All that the Committee then can decide on this head is, that the evils of an inadequate supply of stores will not be of such magnitude as the evil of an inadequate market. They conclude by saying, that "unless some speedy and efficient means of relief are adopted, the ruin of a great number of planters, and of other persons dependent on West India properties for their income, must inevitably, very soon, take place, which must be followed by the loss of a vast capital advanced on securities in those countries, and by the most fatal injury to the commercial, maritime, and financial interests of Great Britain." It is impossible to convey these truths in more impressive language, but the public will have a more distinct idea of the planter's misery when they are told, that out of every hundred hogsheads which are sold at present prices, Government receives nearly 1,750l. for duty, the ship owner is paid 650l. for freight, the merchant, the broker and insurer each have their respective profits, but the planter, who is the source of all these benefits to others, not only receives no recompence whatever for his own labour, or for the labour of his negroes, but actually loses 180l. on his capital on every hundred hogsheads of sugar which he makes. Such a situation, we believe, is unexampled in the history of commerce.

Although Ministers have carefully avoided saying any thing on the prospect of peace either during the sitting of Parliament or in the King's Speech at its prorogation, we continue to hope, that this much wished-for event is not far distant. To those who object to this hope, the distracted state of the North of Europe, we answer that the North of Europe was equally distracted in 1801, only five months before the signature of the preliminaries of peace. We, by no means say, that the British Nation is unable to continue the war, whether against France and her Allies, or even against Europe, Asia, and America united, but we argue, that we have the means of making a highly honourable peace, and that to be at peace instead of war would be greatly to the advantage of our commerce, our revenue, and our general happiness.

Although Sir James Craig has been sent out to Canada, with three regiments of infantry, the fear of a rupture with America, seems to have, in a great measure, subsided. The turbulent spirits in the United States appeared disposed to carry every thing to extremities, but we hope, that the conciliating communication of Mr. Tazewell, an intelligent lawyer of the town of Norfolk, has extinguished those embers which were ready to kindle into a flame.

20th August, 1807.

CURRENT PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

American Pot-ash per cwt.	21	15s	0d.	to	31.	8s.	0d.
Ditto Pearl	3	5	0	—	3	15	0
Barilla	2	4	0	—	2	16	0
Brandy, Coniac gal.	1	0	0	—	1	1	0
Ditto Spanish	0	18	0	—	0	19	6
Camphire, refined lb.	0	4	8	—	0	5	0
Ditto unrefined cwt.	16	10	0	—	20	5	0
Cochineal, garbled lb.	1	2	0	—	1	11	6
Ditto East India	0	3	0	—	0	6	0
Coffee, fine cwt.	6	10	0	—	7	0	0
Ditto, ordinary	4	15	0	—	5	10	0
Cotton-wool, Surin. lb.	0	1	9	—	0	2	0
Ditto Jamaica	0	1	4½	—	0	1	6
Ditto Smyrna	0	1	7½	—	0	1	9
Ditto East India	0	1	3	—	0	1	4
Currants, Zant cwt.	4	0	0	—	4	7	0
Deals, Dantz. piece	1	16	0	—	1	19	0
Ditto Petersburgh H.	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
Ditto Stockholm	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
Elephants' Teeth	31	0	0	—	36	0	0
——— Scrivell	20	0	0	—	26	0	0
Flax, Riga ton.	69	0	0	—	70	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	72	0	0	—	73	0	0
Galls, Turkey cwt.	5	5	0	—	6	15	0
Geneva, Hollands gal.	1	0	0	—	1	1	6
Ditto, English	0	8	3	—	0	12	0
G. Arabic, Turk. cwt.	6	0	0	—	11	15	0
Ditto Sandrach	7	5	0	—	8	0	0
Ditto Tragacanth	18	0	0	—	20	10	0
Gum Seneca cwt.	5	5	0	—	6	10	0
Hemp, Riga ton.	66	0	0	—	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	65	0	0	—	66	0	0
Indigo, Carracca lb.	0	11	3	—	0	12	9
Ditto East India	0	4	0	—	0	13	0
Iron, British, bars ton.	16	0	0	—	17	10	0
Ditto Swedish	25	0	0	—	26	0	0
Ditto Norway	24	0	0	—	25	0	0
Ditto Archangel	25	0	0	—	26	0	0
Lead in pigs ——fod.	33	0	0	—	0	0	0
Ditto red ——— ton.	32	0	0	—	33	0	0
Ditto white ———	50	0	0	—	51	0	0

Logwood Chips ton.	14l.	5s.	0d	to	15l	10s.	0d.
Madder, Dutch crop cwt	4	5	0	—	5	5	0
Mahogany ——— ft.	0	1	2	—	0	2	4
Oak Plank, Dantz. last	11	0	0	—	12	0	0
Ditto American ——		none					
Oil, Lucca 25 gal. jar	16	0	0	—	16	15	0
Ditto spermaceti — ton	72	0	0	—	75	0	0
Ditto whale ———	25	0	0	—	27	0	0
Ditto Florence ½ chest	2	15	0	—	2	18	0
Pitch Stockholm cwt.	0	14	6	—	0	15	6
Quicksilver ——— lb.	0	3	5	—	0	3	6½
Raisins, bloom, cwt.	3	10	0	—	5	5	0
Rice, Carolina ———	1	5	6	—	2	0	0
Ditto East India ——		none					
Rum, Jamaica — gal.		3	3	—	0	4	6
Ditto Leeward Island		2	9	—	0	3	5
Saltpetre, E. In. cwt.	2	14	0	—	2	15	0
Shellach ———	5	5	0	—	10	0	0
Silk, Thrown Italian lb.	1	11	0	—	2	15	0
Silk, Raw Ditto ———	1	2	3	—	1	12	6
Ditto China ———	1	16	0	—	1	19	6
Ditto Beng. ——— novi	0	12	0	—	1	6	0
Ditto Organzine ———	1	9	0	—	1	18	0
Tallow, English cwt.	3	0	6	—			
Ditto Russia, white—	2	16	0	—	2	17	0
Ditto —— yellow —	3	0	0	—	3	1	0
Tar, Stockholm - bar.	1	11	0	—	1	12	0
Tin in Blocks —— cwt.	6	6	0	—			
Tobacco, Maryl. — lb.	0	0	5½	—	0	1	1h
Ditto Virginia ———	0	0	4	—	0	0	9h
Wax, Guinea —— cwt.	7	0	0	—	10	10	0
Whale-fins ——— ton.	15	10	0	—	25	0	0
Wine, Red Port pipe	86	0	0	—	94	0	0
Ditto Lisbon ———	88	0	0	—	90	0	0
Ditto Madeira ———	98	0	0	—130	0	0	
Ditto Vidonia ———	72	0	0	—	76	0	0
Ditto Calcavella ——	84	0	0	—	95	0	0
Ditto Sherry —— butt	84	0	0	—105	0	0	
Ditto Mountain ——	72	0	0	—	80	0	0
Ditto Claret —— hogs.	86	0	0	—	94	0	0
Yarn Mohair —— lb.	0	4	3	—	0	8	1

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Aug. 4th	Aug. 11th	Aug. 18th		Aug. 4th	Aug. 11th	Aug. 18th
Amsterdam	36 3	36 3	36 3	Bilboa	38	38 1-q.	38 1-q.
Ditto at sight	35 8	35 8	35 8	Leghorn	50	50	50
Rotterdam, c. f.	11 7	11 7	11 7	Naples	42	42	42
Hamburgh	34 8	34 8	34 8	Genoa	45 1-q.	45 1-q.	45 1-q.
Altona	34 9	34 9	34 9	Venice, N. C.	52	52	52
Paris	24 8	24 8	24 8	Lisbon	64 1-h.	64 1-h.	64 1-h.
Ditto 2 us.	24 12	24 12	24 12	Oporto	64 1-h.	64 1-h.	64 1-h.
Bourdeaux	24 12	24 12	24 12	Dublin	10 3-q.	10 3-q.	10 3-q.
Cadiz	38 1-q.	38 1-q.	38 1-q.	Cork	11 1-h.	11 1-h.	11 1-h.
Madrid	38 1-q.	38 1-q.	38 1-q.	Agio on the Bank of Holland		5½ per cent.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

	per oz.		
Portugal Gold, Coin and Bars	4l.	0s.	0d.
New Dollars	0	5	5
Silver in Bars, standard	0	5	6

PRICE OF STOCKS.

3 per Cent. Reduced	62⅞	63
4 per Cent.	80⅞	81
Omnium	¼ dis.	
Imp. 3 p. c.	62¼	
Exch. Bills 2 Disc. 1 pr.		
Lottery Tickets	00l.	0s.
Consols for ac.	62¼	⅜ ¼

NEW LLOYD'S COFFEE-HOUSE, 20th JULY, 1807.

PREMIUMS OF INSURANCE.

LONDON to	
the East Indies	6l. 6s. per ct.
out and home	12 —
Jamaica	8 gs. retr. 4l. 0s.
Leeward Islands	ditto
Musquito Shore	10 do.
America (their ships)	3 do.
Ditto (British ships)	10 do. retr. 5l. 0s
Newfoundland	6 do.
Greenland (out and home)	8 do.
Southern Fishery (do.)	20 do.
Mediterranean	10 do. retr. 5l. 0s.
Lisbon or Oporto	6 — — 3 0
Stockholm, &c.	4 — — 2 0
Gottenburgh	3 — — 1 10
Tonningen (Neutrals)	2 do.
Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Newry, or Belfast	2½ do.
Limerick or Galway	3 do.
Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverpool, Whitehaven, &c.	2 do.
All parts of Scotland	1½ do.
Hull or Gainsborough	1¼ do.
JAMAICA to the	
American States	10 gs. per ct.
Quebec or Montreal	12 do.
Newfoundland	12 do.
London, Liverpool, Bristol, Dublin, &c.	20 do. retr. 5l.
LEEWARD ISLANDS to	
Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland, &c.	20 do. retr. 5l.
American States	12 gs.
Cork, Waterf. or Dublin	8 do. retr. 4l.
Bristol, Chester, Liverpool	do.
NEWFOUNDLAND to	
American States	5 gs.
Jamaica & Leeward Island	25 do.
Lisbon or Oporto	10 do. retr. 5l.
Plym. Dartm. Exeter, &c.	8 do. — 4
Bristol, Liverpool, &c.	8 — — 4 0
Dublin, Cork, &c.	do.
Portsmouth, London, &c.	do.
QUEBEC to Ireland	10 gs. retr. 5l. 0.
Great Britain	do.
DENMARK or SWEDEN	
to Bengal and China	5 gs.
out and home	7 do.

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in AUG. 1807; *at the Office of Mr. Scott*, 25, *New-Bridge-street, London.*

Neath Canal, Glamorganshire, 200l. to 212l. per share, divid. 12l. 10s. nett per share.—*Grand Junction*, 90l.—*St. Agnes Pier and Harbour*, 95l. dividing 6l. 15s. nett per share.—*Ellesmere Canal*, 56l.—*Lancaster*, 19l. 10s.—*Brecon*, 40l.—*Kennet and Avon*, 20l. to 21l.—*New ditto*, 2l. 10s. per share premium.—*Ashby de la Zouch*, 24l.—*Crinan Canal*, 7l. 7s. per share.—*Union*, 29l.—*West India Dock Stock*, 115l. per cent.—*London Dock*, 113l. to 113l. 10s.—*East India Dock*, 125l.—*Globe Insurance*, 112l.—*Imperial*, 10l. to 11l. per cent. premium.—*Albion*, 1l. per cent. premium.—*Rock Assurance*, 5s. to 7s. premium.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR AUGUST, 1807.

The wheat crop may be looked upon as generally harvested in all the forward counties, and begun upon in the most backward. It is universally great in quantity and fine in quality, excepting some smutty samples, the natural consequence of the late season, being to a certain degree blighting; but much of this will be heavy wheat. There are particular reasons for the expectation that wheat will yield abundantly to the flail this season, and the straw is generally larger than could have been supposed. Had the rains fallen six weeks earlier, this would have been a year of wonderful produce. St. Swithin's rule was completely set aside; it rained on both the days, new stile and old; but dry weather, instead of daily rain, succeeded.

Barley and oats are good crops, and generally of good quality, with the same exception as the wheat. Peas are as generally bad; in some parts not the seed produced; in others scarcely haulm for the seed. Turnips, potatoes, and seeds will be an indifferent crop. Hops have in course suffered more from the blight than any other article, and will perhaps bring more than half a crop of various quality. Orchard fruit will be plentiful.

Feed continues short, and lean stock dearer in proportion than fat. Well bred store sheep much in request and dear. Considerable import of cattle from Ireland and a few horses.

Smithfield. Beef 4s. to 5s. 4d. Mutton 4s. to 5s. Lamb 4s. to 6s. Veal 5s. to 6s. Pork 4s. to 6s. Bacon 6s. to 6s. 4d. Irish do. 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d. Fat 3s. 5d.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

THE corn harvest is every where now in a state of great forwardness; the frequent showers we have recently had hindering a little at the time that business, have been of much service to the grain. The crops of wheat on warm loamy soils are found to turn out well; the straw rather short. Early sown barley and oats are equally good.

On

On the cold strong clay lands the crops in general are very indifferent; and in many such situations the winter and spring corn prove to be short in the ear and straw, and thin on the ground, having suffered much in the spring.

Peas have in most places failed, and where suffered to remain for a crop are very indifferent. Beans are expected to turn out a middling crop. Turnips are in general good; in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk remarkably so. Potatoes since the rains have improved much. The second crop of clover and tares grow fast. The lands fallowed for wheat have been in general well managed, and are in a state of great forwardness. The writer of this report having lately passed through the fens, observed that the crops of wheat and oats (which were not damaged by the floods in May) were in general good; but the beans and barley, owing to the dry and chilling winds in the spring, will be below average crops.

Oats sown on the newly-enclosed Common of Menai are remarkably strong and fine, and are expected to yield upon an average twelve quarters per acre of clean heavy corn. Hemp not so good as last year; but the flax exceedingly fine.

Coleseed for a crop, or winter feed for sheep, very luxuriant and thriving, promising abundance of excellent keep.

Since the recent improvement in all situations made by the late rains in the growth of the pastures and eddishes, and the general good appearance of the turnip crops on the high lands, and coleseed on the low, the prices of lean stock have much advanced, as the demand for them at the ensuing Michaelmas fairs is expected to be great.

As young fresh horses continue to be much wanted for commercial and military services, their prices are still kept up. Pig meat will be both scarce and valuable this winter; the prices of large stores are upon the decline; the smaller sort, to turn into the stubbles, and to be fed off for pork, are much in request and at a considerable advance.

PRICE OF GRAIN.

	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat	75	5	68	10
Rye	48	9	35	2
Barley	39	0	34	5
Oats	30	0	28	9
Beans	48	11	45	6
Peas	54	10	46	6
Oatmeal	44	7	23	5
Bigg	—	—	28	6

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor has cause to be flattered with the desire of a Correspondent, that he would permit his portrait to be placed as a decoration to the first volume of the Athenæum. But though the Editor has not been backward in presenting the features of his mind *to public view, he thinks it adviseable to be more reserved with respect to his* person. *He does, indeed, occupy a corner in a print of his brother doctors of the* Medical Society, *but with little advantage to the group. Should any readers of the Athenæum feel a curiosity to know what sort of a countenance he exhibits, they may picture to themselves a thin rough visage, with grey eyes, and a protuberant* family *nose. If there is any good point about it, it is an expression of openness, which he humbly hopes is not quite uncharacteristic.*

Our thanks are due for an abundance of valuable communications, the writers of which will have the goodness not to think their favours neglected, because many of them must necessarily be deferred. It will be observed that in the present number a greater space than before is allotted to Correspondence, *and it is probable that an equal allotment to that interesting department must be continued.*

ERRATA in No. 8.

p. 130. l. 20. for *also* r. *always.*
179. l. 4. for *Kaat* r. *Kant.*
l. 18. for *Frontz* r. *Irkutz.*
l. 20. for *Fodensticrna* r. *Svedensticrna.*
l. 44. for *Starnkcim* r. *Sternheim.*
p. 179. l. 49. for *Alferi* r. *Alfieri.*
l. 52. for *Buchez* r. *Buchon.*
200. l. 27. for *Shatham* r. *Statham.*
218. l. 18. for *legions* r. *legion.*

THE ATHENÆUM.

No. 10. October 1st, 1807.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Athenæum.

SOME ACCOUNT OF PESTALOZZI, AND HIS METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

THE new method of instruction, as it is called, which is said to be invented by Pestalozzi, has excited considerable attention on the continent for several years past. Some of the sovereigns have sent confidential persons to the institutions established at different places, for the purpose of taking cognizance of the plan, and innumerable publications have issued from the German press, both for and against the particular merits of this alledged discovery. Like all such subjects of controversy, the advantages and defects of this mode of education have been mutually over-rated and concealed, and it is now left to be appreciated by the fair test of time and experience. After removing from place to place, and encountering various difficulties and persecutions, Pestalozzi is now settled at the pleasant town of Yverdun, in the Pays de Vaud, whither he removed from Buchsée, in the canton of Bern, in the summer of the year 1805. The government of the canton of Vaud has allowed him to take the *chateau*, formerly the residence of the bailiff, for his school, and he there hopes to realize his favourite schemes for improving the education of his countrymen. Pestalozzi is one of those self-taught men endowed with extraordinary genius, whose vast designs and projects dazzle and confound the judgments of their contemporaries. His mode of instruction does not seem to differ materially from what is followed by all village school-mistresses, all the initiators into the *literæ humaniores* of this and every other country. The theory of this good old practice is detailed in many high-sounding words, borrowed from the present fashionable German-school of philosophy, and it resembles that of Rousseau, as described in his Emile. The object, we are told, is to teach children by *intuition*, which is looked upon as the foundation of all our knowledge, and the best mode for developing the powers of

the mind in the most natural way. It consists in forming the child's judgment by addressing the sense of sight, and by beginning with the most simple and intelligible objects gradually to advance to those which are more complicated, yet have some relation with those already learned.

Henry Pestalozzi is the son of a surgeon-apothecary, and was born at Zurich in 1746. His father died when he was between four and five years old, and his early education was superintended by his mother and one female servant. Having but little intercourse with any body out of his own house, he seldom met with children of his own age, and partook very little of their amusements. He thus grew up almost wholly deprived of favourable opportunities for acquiring the manners and knowledge of the world, by frequent converse with persons of different conditions in life. This mode of living naturally rendered him ignorant and careless of external appearances; and his neglect of his person has often injured him in the opinion of those who judged only by his exterior. However, from his earliest years he directed his attention to literary pursuits. He had the good fortune to study under several celebrated men at Zurich, when freedom of inquiry, a patriotic love of liberty and of the fine arts, shone forth there in full splendour; but the knowledge which he then acquired was not calculated to supply the defects of his education at home. He shewed a decided inclination for an active life, and when he was seventeen he quitted his studies with the intention of devoting himself to the bar, but the death of an intimate friend, who was to have been his guide, induced him to renounce this plan, and to turn his attention to agriculture. He wished to become an advocate, in order that he might afford more effectual assistance to the degraded and neglected peasantry, by having his interference in their behalf regulated by a knowledge of the laws; and it was the desire of helping the same people in the same way, by having a thorough knowledge of their real situation and absolute wants, which led him to become a farmer. In consequence of this determination he purchased a large tract of land, in partnership with one of the first mercantile houses in Zurich. At the very time he was about to commence his operations this house separated from him, and he found himself left to his own resources. He did not suffer himself to be disheartened by this disappointment, but carried on his project with great spirit, and in 1775 he joined to it an attempt to educate the children of the poor. This new scheme, however, did not succeed.

In one of his letters to his friend Gessner he says, "I lived for years in the midst of a circle of upwards of fifty children, whose parents were in the greatest misery. In my poverty I shared my bread with them; I lived myself like a beggar, in order to teach beggars to live like men. My idea of the kind of education which I ought to give them comprehended agriculture, manufactures, and trade. I was fully satisfied with the efficiency of the plan I had formed, and I really still do not think I am mistaken; but it is not less true that I was deficient in the knowledge of detail in these three branches, and I wanted

wanted a mind capable of attending to minutiæ, which are inseparable from such a plan; besides, I was not sufficiently rich, and I was too destitute to be able to obtain the necessary supplies. My enterprize miscarried; but amidst the inexpressible efforts which I made, I learnt innumerable truths, and I was never more firmly convinced of the goodness of my project than when I found myself obliged to abandon it."

The check which this first attempt met with, plunged Pestalozzi into great distress; but his mind rose above his misfortunes, and he resolved to point out and to remedy the source of the misery among the lower orders of people, which he had become better acquainted with than any body else. With this view he published several books, of which the first was a popular novel called, "Leonard and Gertrude," which produced very great effect. It contains a history of the mode of life among the Swiss peasantry, and shews the ill consequences of vice, and the advantages of industrious and virtuous habits. In 1782 he published "Christopher and Else;" afterwards an Helvetic address to the inhabitants of the country. In the following year he wrote a treatise on the criminal code, and particularly upon infanticide; and in 1797 he published the beginning of his "Enquiries into the Natural Progress of the Developement of the Faculties of Man." He was obliged to contract the sphere of his exertions, but never lost sight of the great object of his life. At length he resolved to become a schoolmaster: he began his labours in this capacity at Stanz in 1798, but the troubles of the revolution and the horrors of war which broke out in the little cantons compelled him to relinquish this situation. The Helvetic government interested itself in the fate of his new institution at Berthoud and its founder, and a report highly favourable to the establishment was presented to the diet. A pension was granted to Pestalozzi, and promises of support, besides giving him an exclusive privilege of printing his elementary books. After the Helvetic government was overturned, the acts of those enlightened patriots were disregarded, and the deputies sent to the diet received no more instructions about the institution at Berthoud. Surrounded by several distinguished teachers, Pestalozzi deemed it prudent to divide the school; to take one half of the scholars to Yverdun, and to leave the rest under the superintendance of some able assistants at Buchsée. He does not seek to enrich himself, for whatever money he gets, he spends it in cloathing and maintaining orphans and poor children. At one time he had one hundred and ten scholars, most of whom were orphans and children abandoned by their parents whom he had collected together, whilst the rest paid him very badly, or at least in a very irregular manner.

In the month of June, 1805, I visited the school at Yverdun, and was present at an examination of some of the scholars. Five boys were called from their play, and were exercised and examined by one of the senior scholars and one of the teachers in a variety of arithmetical, algebraical, and mathematical questions, on purpose to satisfy my curiosity as a stranger. They answered all the questions which were

put

put to them with great accuracy, and were not puzzled with questions not very easy of solution which were asked by indifferent persons. One of them, a fine looking boy, between seven and eight years old, resolved several complicated problems with the sagacity and correctness of a college student. They answered these questions by working the whole of the numerical relations in their own minds, without the help of pen and ink, or pencil, or any cyphers; but in those which were the most complicated they referred to tables with lines and points dotted on them, which are employed to shew the relations of different quantities. The advantages of this method seem to consist in the use of analysis, by habituating the mind to analyse and trace the series of consequences in any given process, and to refer all the ideas of relation to the impressions made by the sense of sight. It also may serve to increase the power of attention, and to lead young people to attend to sensible objects rather than to abstract notions. For all those studies which depend chiefly upon the sensations of sight it seems well adapted, as for instance, drawing and design. To this department it has been applied, and some specimens were exhibited which did credit to the pupils. They are first taught to draw strait lines, and to represent crystals of different forms, and then to draw from the skeleton and human subject. The bones of the arm, pelvis, and jaw were well drawn with a pencil, and portraits of two school-fellows neatly executed.

However well this method of conveying instruction may be calculated to form philosophical minds, it appears doubtful how far it will tend to increase the powers of judgment, or prepare men for the common business of life. May not the reasoning faculty be too early called forth? may not the imagination and the sensibility of youth be deadened and destroyed? and that promptitude for action on great emergencies be lost and frittered away by the slow and cautious practice of reasoning and deduction? Pestalozzi intends to apply the same mode for teaching geography, natural history, and other sciences: he considers his plan still in its infancy. His scholars are taught the languages and writing in the usual way; they speak both German and French. The boarders pay 25l. per annum. No corporal punishment is allowed. The boys are all much attached to their masters, and the school appears to be upon a very good footing. There is some resemblance in the general outlines of this plan for instructing children, and that of Joseph Lancaster, but they differ in many essential particulars. Both of them have the same laudable object, the improvement of the human race. Those who are anxious to enquire farther into the detail of Pestalozzi's plan, may satisfy their curiosity by reading a book entitled "Exposé de la Méthod Elémentaire de H. Pestalozzi, par D. A. Chavannes, M. D. à Vevey, 1805;" or by referring to the "*Jena Zeitung*," and especially to one of Pestalozzi's works, called "*Wie Gertrude ihre Kinder lehrt, &c.*"

H. R.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

FURTHER PARTICULARS RESPECTING MR. CARLYLE'S GREEK TESTAMENT.

Sir,

IN continuation of the subject of my last letter, I beg leave to state some further particulars relative to the late Mr. Carlyle's intended plan of an improved edition of the Greek Testament.

Few men, I believe, however competent their qualifications, would have ventured to engage in such a variety of undertakings, at least with such contempt of any difficulties attending them, as those which occupied the labour and assiduity of this eminent man. When free from the painful attacks of his severe complaint, no one certainly could enter with greater animation and spirit upon the multifarious schemes which he had projected. In fact, the eagerness with which he pursued any plan that promised a reasonable prospect of usefulness or advantage, and the facility with which he surmounted any obstacles he had to encounter, are almost inconceivable to those who have not witnessed his peculiar habits of activity and perseverance. With a mind as superior to the fears, as it was divested of the prejudices, of most men similarly circumstanced, he was not to be deterred from any pursuit by the influence of that mistaken policy which dreads the consequences of free and liberal enquiry in investigations which might lead to the exposure of popular and established errors.

From the researches of such a man, so situated, and above all the little jealousies and interested partialities of common minds, one who well knew and felt that truth itself could suffer nothing from the closest enquiries, great and essential benefits to many of the most important concerns of man might with justice have been expected. Though one of the great objects of his labour, the particular subject of these letters, was suspended by his death, yet some of the leading discoveries which usually result from the researches of biblical criticism, were completely ascertained by him. Of these may in particular be mentioned the complete proof (if any further proof were wanting) of the unquestionable interpolation of the passage of the three witnesses, 1 John v. ver. 7. a passage which is now amply proved to have been originally fabricated by a transcriber of the sacred text, and consequently copied into several other codices. It is not my design to enumerate the variations of any celebrated passages which Mr. Carlyle discovered in his MSS.; I only mention this, as it happens to be one which has occasioned more criticism and controversy than any which occurs in the whole range of the Christian scriptures, and of course one which, above all others, the biblical student would most naturally enquire about.

The particular part which Mr. C. proposed to take himself in his intended work, was to have arranged in regular order for publication the various readings which each of the gentlemen who engaged to collate the Greek codices would have supplied from the MS. committed

to

to his care. Besides these collations, he had moreover designed to obtain the various readings of several codices yet remaining uncollated in the public libraries of this kingdom, as well as from the recollation of many which former editors of the New Testament had not opportunities of investigating.

But the great and important part of his extensive plan, which he chiefly reserved for himself, was the collation of the Eastern versions.

Though in this very laborious undertaking he had the benefit of some assistance, especially from Mr. Moises,* a gentleman considerably skilled in oriental literature, and advantageously known from a very useful grammar of the Persian language, which forms one of the regular books of study in the East India service, yet still the most material part devolved upon himself. The extent to which he intended to carry this part of his design will appear from the following enumeration which he has given of his oriental manuscripts.

"Mr. Carlyle hopes to supply, by his own exertions, and the assistance of some of his friends skilled in Eastern literature, what has been hitherto one of the great desiderata in biblical criticism; viz. to examine accurately the ancient oriental versions of the New Testament, which have been generally quoted only through the media of miserable Latin translations, and to add their various readings" to his collection of Greek ones. "These versions are chiefly, 1. The Syriac one of the Peshito, supposed to be not much posterior to the first or second century: this Mr. C. trusts completely to investigate. 2. The Syriac one of Philoxenus, where it has not been already examined with accuracy by others. 3. The Arabic one contained in the Polyglot, the text of which Mr. C. is now engaged in publishing.† 4. The Arabic one of Erpenius, which, as it is unaccompanied by a translation, has hitherto been seldom quoted. 5. An Arabic MS. of the four gospels, brought by Mr. C. from Constantinople. 6. The Persic version of the gospels given in the Polyglot. 7. The Persic version of the gospels edited by Wheeloc. 8. The Hebrew version of St. Matthew's gospel, and of the Epistle to the Hebrews. Besides the above, Mr. C. hopes to be able to enrich his work with the various readings of some other versions that have not yet been published in any edition of the new Testament."

How much it is to be regretted that he did not live to carry into execution this important design, all who know the value of such researches will sufficiently feel. Of his own sense of the essential advantages which it was calculated to produce, he has left us a convincing testimony in the pleasure which he expresses on entering upon his design,

* The present Master of the Head School at Newcastle.

† To facilitate the publication of this work, and prevent the unavoidable loss of time which the transmission of the proof sheets from London would have occasioned, he had procured the types to be sent to Newcastle, and instructed a compositor there to use them, who was to have executed the work under his own immediate superintendance.

design, in his printed prospectus of it.* "It is with the utmost satisfaction that Mr. Carlyle will enter upon the intended work, convinced as he must be, from the effects of similar ones, that while they contribute to clear up many lesser difficulties and obscurities that have arisen from the carelessness or mistakes of transcribers, they demonstrate beyond all doubt or controversy, that the book of our faith, in all essential maters, has descended to us pure and uncorrupted from the time of the Apostles."

I cannot conclude this short view of Mr. Carlyle's great undertaking without repeating the regret which I have already expressed, that a work of so highly important a nature should be abandoned; nor at the same time without indulging the hope that the MSS. if recalled by the Patriarch of Jerusalem, may, before they are returned, be carefully and completely collated, and the collations deposited in some public collection, where any gentleman who may hereafter feel disposed to resume the plan, can have the means of accession to them.

VIGILIUS.

August 25, 1807.

* If by this designation I may be permitted to refer to the paper of "Hints and Observations," already noticed.

ACCOUNT OF PART OF THE SOUTH-WEST SIDE OF NEW CALEDONIA,

From a Voyage performed in 1803 *in the Ship Buffalo from New South Wales.*

During the ensuing week several canoes came alongside the Buffalo every day. The natives remained on board for many hours, and appeared pleased with every thing they saw. They bartered their spears and bagos, as likewise yams, sugar-canes, and fish, for small pieces of cloth and linen, mostly blue, though scarlet and crimson being their favourite colours, they were eager to obtain the least shred that bore those dyes. Unfortunately and fatally for them, the signal flag, that was hoisted at one end of Skull island (so named by Capt. K. on account of several human skulls being found upon it) as a station, to assist in the survey then taking of the harbour, had a great deal of scarlet in it, being an English jack. About noon on the 29th of May, four canoes that had been round the ship all the morning, put off from her together, and made towards the point where the colours were flying. They were observed from the ship to land, and to seize upon the colours. Upon this the first lieutenant, with one of the mates and four men, went after them in the jolly boat. The natives stopped on the point till our people arrived, when, appearing to understand the cause of their leaving the ship, they made signs that they only wanted to examine the flag. They stepped quietly into their canoes, and paddled away to the side of the island opposite to that abreast of which the

the ship lay. But the boat had no sooner returned on board, than they resumed their purpose, pulled the colours down, and hurried in their canoes towards an extensive island which lay about a mile off. The first lieutenant instantly pursued them, taking the boatswain and serjeant of marines, with two musquets and some ammunition. They were nearly in shore before the jolly-boat got within musquet-shot, when two musquets were fired over their heads, upon which they threw overboard a small piece of the flag, and renewed their endeavours to reach the shore. Another musquet was then fired, after which they threw several spears. Upon this, at the command of the lieutenant, the boatswain and serjeant loaded with ball and fired at the same instant. One of the natives was killed, and fell across the canoe, the ball entering his breast on the left side. Another was wounded, yet not so much as to prevent his jumping out of the canoe, as all the others did, and getting on shore, whence they threw a volley of stones. Notwithstanding their hurry and alarm, they collected together all the pieces of the flag and carried them off. The canoe was brought away by our people. It was a source of much uneasiness on board when we were informed of this poor fellow's death. He was a fine, stout, chearful young man, who had been jumping and dancing on the quarter-deck all the morning. He was unarmed, and not in the same canoe by which the flag, which was the object of contention, had been carried away: nor did he appear to take any active part in their proceedings. We had no opportunity of observing whether they fetched the body away, or whether they performed any funeral obsequies. The only circumstance which we took notice of during our stay relative to their mode of disposing of their dead was, that on one part of Skull island an entire human skeleton was found, under a slight frame of wood-work, in which was likewise inclosed a calabash for holding water.

For several days after this melancholy occurrence no canoes came off; and the weather being perfectly calm, without a ripple on the water, or any thing to disturb the death like stillness that reigned around us, the gloom that hung over us augmented the regret that we felt for the recent event.

Various schemes were put in practice to entice the natives to renew their visits. Their canoe was taken to the spot whence it was brought and left there, with some green boughs in it. Three or four days more elapsed, without our perceiving any signs of inhabitants: at length we observed one of their largest double canoes making towards the ship. Every thing that could be collected of their favourite colour was held up to entice them to come on board, which, as soon as their canoe was alongside, several of them did, without shewing any symptoms of fear or distrust. There were sixteen men, two girls, and a boy in the canoe. In return for our presents they offered some of their cloth, a few bagos, and some baskets. Six of them passed almost the whole of the day in the cabin, and behaved with great propriety and decorum. We left nothing undone that we thought would please and amuse them. Some of our seamen danced under the

orlop-

orlop-deck to the sound of a violin, but the natives greatly preferred the flute, on which, to their great delight, Capt. K. and one of the officers performed several tunes. They listened attentively to the songs which a lady on board sang to that accompaniment, and joined chorus with her in the tune of "tink a tink." Their voices were reckoned soft and melodious. They partook of no sustenance all the day, excepting some ship's biscuit and water, yet towards evening their spirits were much exhilarated. The canoe being made fast under the stern, those in the ship kept looking out and pressing their friends to come on board. At length all of them, except two or three men, and the two girls, whom Capt. K. would not permit to come into the ship, left the canoe. They got up the stern-ladders, and entered by the cabin-windows. The faces, forms, and gestures of the group of natives now assembled in the cabin, who were destitute of all covering, with the Europeans intermixed, and the distinct view from the cabin windows of the wild scenery of the country, by the light of a full moon, then rising from behind the lofty peaked mountains, would have given ample scope for the abilities of a painter; and much regret was expressed at the want of a good artist on board, who might have taken a characteristic sketch of the strange but interesting scene.

The boats being all employed in making a survey of the harbour, few opportunities occurred for excursions of pleasure or instruction. On the evening of the following day the seine was hauled on the fine sandy beach of an island at a little distance from the ship, but with very indifferent success. We sometimes caught very fine snappers with hooks and lines; the colours of these fish were beautiful beyond description; some of them were covered with circles of a bright lilac colour, with a black spot in the centre of each circle, and their fins and tails of a deep yellow; others were of a fine pink colour, with purple waves, and purple and yellow fins; various other tints, most fancifully and beautifully contrasted, adorned other individuals of this sort of fish. Water-snakes were also in abundance, and very handsome, being of a delicate white, with jet black spots or rings.

The heat was found at times very oppressive, and none of the passengers or crew were sorry when the anchor was weighed on the morning of the 18th of June.

After leaving the harbour, we continued our course as near the coast as we could with safety. Some parts of it seemed more mountainous than what has before been described, and the reef appeared a formidable barrier the whole way. On the 22d we passed the extreme point of it, not a little indeed to our satisfaction, as we had several very unpleasant alarms; the man at the mast-head having called out three or four times that we were in the midst of breakers. At one time rocks above water were thought to be discerned, but upon nearing the supposed danger, it was found to arise from the reflection of the clouds passing the sun. This reef, so fraught with danger, extends three hundred miles along the south-west coast of New Caledonia.

SYNONYMIC ELUCIDATIONS CONTINUED.

Reformation. Reform.

Reformation is the *forming again;* reform is the *new form:* the first is the process, the second the result. The words are at home in a pottery, where the vases, which by any accident become dinted in the drying, are cast again into the mould, or placed anew on the turn, to be reformed.

La réformation est l'action de réformer; la réforme en est l'effet. *Girard.*

The reformation of popery undertaken by Luther did little honour to his sense or to his taste; but it produced a beneficial reform in the method of public instruction. In a period of reformation, men are applying remedies to social disorders; in a period of reform, the cure is effected, the complaints have vanished. Reform is too often of shorter endurance than reformation. The reformation of parliament should be accomplished piece-meal: subdivide Yorkshire into three shires, consolidate Rutland and Leicester into one; grant charters of representation to the populous towns of recent growth; and add to the number of metropolitan members;—but, if you wish to preserve the constitution, beware of realizing suddenly an extensive reform.

Justice of the Peace. Justiciary. Justicer.

The resident magistrate of a parish, or a hundred, is named in England a justice. They were called wardens, or keepers, of the peace, says Blackstone, till the statute 34 Edward III. gave them the power of trying felonies; and then they acquired the appellation of *justices of the peace.*

This vulgarism deserves reprobation. Translate it into any other language, *justitia pacis* or *une justice de la paix*, and every one will be shocked at the barbarism of the denomination. There are two ways of curing the blemish; the one is to liberalize the word *justicer*, which in many places is used by the common people; the other, to modernize the word *justiciary*. Of each magistrate who is called *justiciarius forestæ*, &c. it might be convenient to say *justiciary;* and of the provincial or district magistrate, *justicer*.

To stay. To remain.

To stay, is to desist from motion; to remain, is to persevere in rest: the stayer and the remainer are both standing still; but the former intends to go forwards, the latter intends to be left behind.

He stays in the country till after Christmas. They remain in London this whole year. The packet-boat stays for me. The books have been sold; but the rest of the furniture remains.

To stay (German, *stehen*) means *to stand*, which, as it is the preparation for stopping, becomes its natural designative. Staith, a kay or wharf, is *where one stayeth*. Remainder, for *that which remains*,

mains, is impurely formed; remain would be more analogous with complaint, attaint, restraint, paint, &c.

Sedition. Uproar. Tumult. Riot.

Sedition is derived from *sed*, apart, and *ire* to go, and means a separation of the people. New opinions in theology or politics occasion seditions. Uproar is derived from *auf*, up, and *rühren*, to stir, and means a stirring-up of the people. He who evulgates new opinions in theology or politics, occasions uproar. Tumult is derived from *tumulus*, a heap of earth raised by barrowfuls, and means an accumulation of people, a gathering of the croud. When bread is dear, hostile tumults often take place at the bakers' shops and at the corn-mills. Riot is derived from *riotta*, a quarrel, and means the change from vociferous collection to violent interference. When a riot begins, the magistrate must cause the riot-act to be read aloud, before he may employ the soldiery to disperse the people.

Some of our writers have imagined that the word uproar is derived from *to roar* (Saxon, *raran*) and therefore suppose it includes the idea of noise, which is a mistake. So Holiday: 'The uproar was so loud, that the accusation itself could not be heard.' The word ought to have been spelt *uproor*.

To improve. To meliorate. To emend. To better.

The Latin *probus* is a contraction of *probatus*, tried: the English verb *to improve* is said by Skinner to be derived from *in* and *probus*, and to mean *probum facere;* now as *probus* is used in a good sense for *approved*, so *probum facere* may signify, it should seem, *to make trial of successfully, by experience to sanction*. But the Latin infinitive *improbare*, whence *to improve*, is the natural and real derivative, means no such thing; on the contrary, it signifies *to disapprove, to disallow, to disrelish, to reproach:* the *in* of the compound is not the preposition *into*, but the privative *against*. The substantive *improbatio*, whence our *improbation*, always means, as defined by Johnson, the act of disallowing. *To improve*, therefore, is a wholly vitious word, of which the signification attributed to it by English writers has no parallel, no corroboration in the language whence it has been imported, nor even in the modern French. Perhaps it is a corruption of *to imp-groove*, deriving from the falconers, who were wont to insert *imps*, or adscititious feathers, in a *groove*, or slit, made in the hawk's wing. Gardeners again *imp-groove*, or ingraft, fruit-trees, and may have lent the term to agriculturists, who apply it very freely to their methods of bettering the produce of land. In the one case a new meaning, in the other case a new spelling should be given to the word: in its present form it is a rustic vulgarism. Pope has it,

Heaven seems improv'd with a superior ray.

The line is otherwise worthy of an Irish poet: how should rays from above fall on heaven?

From

From the Latin *melior*, better, or from the French *ameliorer*, to better, derives the legitimate word *to meliorate*, or *to ameliorate*.

From the Latin *emendare*, to efface blemishes (the etymon is *menda*, a spot) derives the English verb *to amend*, or rather *to emend*.

To meliorate supposes or not denies that a thing is well already: *to emend* implies something wrong. Incorrect writing requires emendation; dull writing requires melioration. *To better* is the Saxon word for *to meliorate*, and differs only in being plainer, less refined, less affected.

How comes it that the comparatives, *melior* and *better*, are used in a sense diametrically opposite to their positives, *malus* and *bad*? Perhaps these two words at first signified *strong*. The savage views strength in another as an odious quality, because it is likely to prove hostile and inconvenient; but, in comparing two strange individuals, he will give the preference to the stronger; self being no longer the secret object of comparison, he will regard with complacence the very quality which he before viewed with apprehension, and thus *strong* man may excite the feeling expressed by bad man, and *stronger* man the feeling expressed by better man. So, in the Greek, κακτιζος has sometimes an obnoxious sense; but κρεισσων and κρατιστος a good one. Terence has *male meluo* for *I strongly fear*. In the gothic dialects *bad* seems to be contracted from *beald*, quick, bold.

To copy. To imitate. To counterfeit.

By what gradations of metonomy the Latin word *copia* can have attained the signification of the English *copy*, there is difficulty in guessing. The train of modification seems to have been laid early, for Plautus has *Tuam copiam eccam!* Perhaps the scribes first called their text, then their task or allowance, and lastly their transcript, by the name *copia*. To copy now means to transcribe; and also to transfer a delineation. A copy is a transcript of a writing, or a likeness of a picture. Imitate derives from the Latin *imitare* to make a likeness. Counterfeit derives from the French *contrefaire*, to make against, or in competition with, something else; to mock, to ape, to simulate, to parody.

We copy a writing when we transcribe the words; we imitate a writing when we transcribe the fashion of the letters; we counterfeit a writing when we put off the likeness for the original.

We copy an author when we transcribe his words; we imitate an author when we adopt the peculiarities of his style; we counterfeit an author when we impose a forged for a real production.

One copies from sterility; one imitates from esteem; one counterfeits for pastime.

To copy with servility; to imitate with embellishment; to counterfeit with caricature.

Oblong. Oval.

Oblong, from the Latin *oblongus*, means longer than broad: oval, from the Latin *ovum*, egg, means egg-shaped. It is usual to call figures

figures rectilinearly bounded oblong, and figures curvilinearly bounded oval, when the length exceeds the breadth; but, in strictness, the term oblong is applicable to curvilinear figures, although the term oval is not applicable to rectilinear figures.

Mist. Fog.

By mist, says Dr. Trusler, is understood a thin cloud hanging very low; or rain so extremely small as not to be perceived in drops. By fog is implied a moist vapour near the surface of the land; or water so dense as to obscure the sight. The mist falls, the fog rises.

The Anglo Saxon *mist* signifies gloom; the Danish *fog* means cloud; the Hollandish *fok* is a worsted gauze of which streamers are made; so that dim transparency seems to be the radical idea in both words. Wholly to account for the usage indicated by Dr. Trusler, mist should mean *cloud*, and fog should mean *smoak*.

Justness. Precision.

That is just which is *jussum*, commanded; which is according to law, to rule, to order. He writes with justness who obeys the prescript of the grammarian or of the rhetorician.

Præcidere is to note or mark with a stroke, as carpenters do before they saw; to cut a little before, as drapers do who are to rend the residue; to pare away with purpose and foresight. Præcision of style is apt brevity. That is precise which is close cut so as to fit.

Justness prevents our running into errors; precision removes every thing that is useless. *Trusler.*

Precision of discourse is a mark of justness of mind. *Trusler.*

The rhetorists have employed the word precision to designate the highest perfection of composition, and class aptness, or putting the right word in the right place, under the head precision. Perhaps *hittingness* deserves to become a word of art: to hit the mark, to err on neither side, to attain the very end at which one aims, whether of amplification or condensation, whether of clearness or obscurity, whether of panegyric or satire, whether of nakedness or ornament, is the criterion of skill. Precision of style is often, but not always conducive to a writer's purpose.

Painting. Picture.

Painting is derived from *paint*, which signifies the colouring material; hence the presence of such colours constitutes a painting. The sign of the chequer is a painting.

Picture is derived from *pingere*, which means to delineate, and is perhaps originally but an orthographic variety of *fingere*; hence the presence of representative delineation or design constitutes a picture. Embroidery is called *pictura textilis*. We say pictures in tapestry, pictures in mosaic.

The

The painting is almost the natural man:
He is but outside. *Shakspeare.*

Pictures and shapes are but secondary objects, and please or displease but in memory. *Bacon.*

West's works are rather good pictures than good paintings: he excels in drawing and composition, he fails in colouring; his drab-coloured creations are shapen in fine moulds.

School. Academy.

Schola was used of the lobby to a bath-house, of a piazza, and of other inclosed places where philosophers occasionally gave lessons. *Academus* was a citizen of Athens, who kept a gymnasium, or school of bodily exercises, and who finally bequeathed his house and garden to the public: it became a favourite walk for the philosophers. School, therefore, excites an idea of confinement, where the lessons are given between four walls; and academy an idea of liberty, where instruction is picked up on the saunter.

Schools begin the education; academies finish it. *Trusler.*

School is generally applied to any house of discipline and instruction, where admission is venal. Academy is applied technically to those voluntary combinations of men of letters, who aspire not to teach but to improve the arts or sciences.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

PERSIAN COUPLETS EXPLAINED.

Sir,

I HAVE been waiting with some impatience to see a translation of the Persian Couplets inserted in the 6th number of your elegant miscellany, by *Aalm Ahlee*, as also an answer to the questions connected with them, and am surprized that none has yet appeared.

Of the merit of the following attempt your readers who understand the original must judge, who will probably think with me, that it is impossible to preserve in any translation what the inserter stiles "the beautiful paranomasia of the original."

Who the author was, and to what work the verses originally belonged, I am unable to say: I have met with them in the commencement of a Persian *prose* work on the Martyrs, entitled "*Roozel alshuheda*, but in this work they are evidently introduced as a quotation.

I am in doubts also whether they were composed originally by a Mohammedan, a Jew, or a Christian, as they seem to favour either of these systems. The *Namah hemed i too* (the book of thy praise) in the third line, may either refer to the *Koran*, the *Zibboor*, or book of

of *Psalms*, or to the *Anjeel* or Scriptures of the *New Testament*. And as to the *Nam hebceb i too* (the name of thy friend) in the fourth line, it may either refer to Mohammed, Abraham, or Jesus Christ. The version I have given it will suit either, and may be sung by the *Moslem*, the *Jew*, or the *Christian*.

Wine from the cup of Anguish yields relief;
And proves *our hearts'* best balm for ev'ry grief:
Even ills to us that deep afflictions give,
As blessings in *our hearts'* remembrance live:
'Tis thus the *sacred volume* of thy *praise*
Its healing influence o'er *our heart* displays;
And that *lov'd name* thro' which its favours flow
Makes *our* sad *hearts* with joys transporting glow.

C. F.

Bristol, July 15, 1807.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

NARRATIVE OF THE LATE MUTINY AT MALTA.

Sir,

THE following narrative of the late mutiny at Malta is an extract from the journal of an eye-witness to the whole proceedings. Should you deem it worthy a place in the Athenæum, I offer it for insertion. With respect to facts, it may be relied upon, which I am sorry to find cannot be said of the very short and imperfect accounts of this extraordinary mutiny that I have seen published in the newspapers.

On the 4th of April, about two o'clock in the afternoon, some unusual commotions were first observed in Fort Ricazoli, which was garrisoned by Count Froberg's regiment, a body of men composed of almost all nations, though principally consisting of Bulgarians, Servians, Albanians, and other Greek subjects of the Turkish empire. Firing of musquets, and other symptoms of disorder about the barracks, first attracted our attention; when at the moment, the English colours that were seen flying at the signal post were hauled down, and the Russian ensign hoisted in their place; the draw-bridge was taken up, and the gates of the fortress closed. These alarming signs of revolt were still more confirmed, by observing the riotous soldiers forcing some English artillery-men (about twenty of whom with an officer were upon duty there) to load and point the guns and mortars on the city of Valette. Some men, who escaped by leaping over the walls, brought information of the whole proceedings, and stated that the major of the regiment (Schræmmelkettel) in attempting to quell the mutiny, was dangerously wounded; the Adjutant, Schwaltz, and another officer of the name of De Watville, inhumanly murdered, as well as an artillery-man who refused to deliver up the keys of the magazine.

magazine. Several privates of the regiment were likewise killed in the commencement of these disorders.

The British troops in the garrison were now called out, and the 39th regiment immediately ordered to march to Fort Ricazoli;* the guns of Fort Elmo, which commanded the position of the mutineers, were manned by the Royal Artillery; and every thing seemed to announce a resolution to quell their disorders by force. The Royal Maltese regiment, that was quartered in Città Vittoriosa, first arrived under the *glacis* of Ricazoli, and took a position protected in its front by some stone walls. This was soon joined by the 39th. General Villettes, the commandant of the garrison, at this time received a message from the ringleaders of the mutiny, demanding the discharge of the regiment, ships to convey them home, some money, and a free pardon, otherwise they would fire on the city, and do all the mischief possible. They were answered, that the General could not treat with rebellious soldiers, and that they must surrender at discretion. On the morning of April 5th the guns of Fort St. Angelo were manned by seamen, the bastions of Valette which overlooked Ricazoli were further fortified with cannon, breast-works of sand-bags were thrown up in front, and every piece of artillery in Malta which pointed towards Fort Ricazoli, was held in readiness to fire. These amounted in all to no less than one hundred and seventy pieces of cannon, besides which twenty-four large mortars were loaded, and elevated for the purpose of throwing shells. On the land side the blockade of the place was closely maintained by a strong body of troops. But all these formidable preparations had no other effect than to keep us more anxiously in suspense, which continued, without any orders given for active measures, till late in the evening, when it proved evidently the intention of the General to reduce the insurgents by famine. This delay rendered them, however, more bold and daring in their designs; a spirit of union and system was already manifest in their operations, by the more deliberate precautions that were observed by them in pointing their guns and mortars, and bringing out a greater number to bear upon the city. In short, they no longer seemed to consider themselves in a situation to be commanded, an opinion which appeared too evident by a second message they sent in the course of the day, not as before, to demand a pardon, but to demand provisions for 800 men,

* The harbour of Malta is almost entirely enclosed with fortifications; and what is remarkable, the guns that are distributed upon this extensive range of batteries can almost all be brought to bear upon the entrance. This is very narrow, not exceeding three hundred yards wide. On the two points of land which compose this entrance two strong fortresses have been erected; that on the eastern shore is called Fort Ricazoli, and its opposite Fort St. Elmo. The guns of the latter completely command the former, in consequence of the greater elevation of its site, as well as of its construction. Fort Ricazoli is also commanded by the eastern bastions of Valette, by the saluting battery on the hill of Sceberras, and on the other side of the water by the imposing tiers of cannon on the castle of St. Angelo; and again, by several batteries along the heights of Vittoriosa and Cotonnere—thus forming in the whole nearly a complete circle of commanding positions.

men, the denial of which would be looked upon as a tacit signal to fire upon Vallette. This message, extravagant as it was, produced no other effect than an order to return the fire of the mutineers the instant it should be commenced; nor did their growing insolence seem to strike the General with any other idea than a more cautious determination to act on the defensive. However, it has been said, and probably with justice, that his conduct in this instance was influenced by considerations of prudence and humanity, too frequently disregarded by idle spectators, or by persons who reason too superficially on events in which they have neither personal interest nor responsibility to influence their actions. By those, therefore, who were guided by impartiality and liberality of sentiment, it was maintained, that though General Villettes could without difficulty have dismantled the fortress of Ricazoli, and obliged it to surrender in a short time, by means of the commanding positions in his power, yet that such a resolution would have been attended with melancholy results. It was to be apprehended that the first discharge of artillery would render the mutineers desperate enough to fire both their mortars and great guns on the city, assassinate all the officers and their families whom they detained with the artillerymen as hostages, and, lastly, blow up the magazine of which they had possession—thus involving in one general ruin themselves, and all those of their comrades who still remained attached to the British cause. The General, therefore, continued firm in the determination he had taken to reduce them by famine, and constantly declined to profit by the zeal and ardour of all the garrison (who eagerly wished for an assault) confident that a delay of a few days would place the mutineers in his power, without any of the dreadful consequences which he had reason to fear had he pursued a different line of conduct.

On the other hand, it has been alledged, that there are circumstances in which it is imprudent to be cautious, and what appears humanity proves an ill-timed weakness; where slow measures, however justly planned and wisely executed, must give place to bold decision, the only effort in such cases that renders *one* resolute mind superior to the fickle efforts and impotent designs of an undetermined multitude. *Such* is mutiny—and, in this view of the subject, the advocates of military discipline and of national honour hesitated not to affirm, that the indignity offered to the British flag should instantly have been resented by force, and no terms listened to till this had re-occupied its former station. Neither were they convinced of the prudence of passive measures, maintaining that a prompt fire would have unsettled the attempts of the ringleaders, as yet hardly acquainted with their own sentiments, fluctuating in their plans, and fearing the event of whatever measures they might adopt. They were led also to believe, that a considerable number of the insurgents, not equally interested in the success of the mutiny, would of course gain the ascendancy, urged not only by a sense of duty, but by the more immediate sense of safety, to which a well-directed fire would recall them. As

to the officers and others who were detained in the fortress, it has further been said, that the same prompt measures which would restore order would likewise save *them*, since, reduced to the necessity of a speedy surrender of the fort or their lives, the majority of the regiment would most probably be happy to protect their officers, in order to secure their own pardon.

Be that as it may, early on the 6th of April the mutineers had once more recourse to treaty. An officer, whose wife was retained as a pledge of his return, was sent to the General with a repetition of their former demands. The message was of course an useless errand, though the bearer of it served to impress us with the peculiar horror of his situation. He returned with the gloomy reflection, that the failure of his mission might probably the sooner involve himself and family in the fate that seemed too surely to await them! A few hours after it appeared, by several of their movements, that reflection, which which always sooner or later follows the commission of crimes, began to disturb the unanimity of the mutineers. At one moment a white flag was hoisted by them, the next it was lowered; attempts were again made to hoist it, evidently intimating that a strong party had already formed in opposition to the turbulent. Influenced by this circumstance, as well as moved by a desire to extricate the officers and their families from their horrid situation, the General again sent several respectable men, in company with some Greek priests, to urge the mutineers to surrender, and trust to his clemency. It was in vain; all hopes of this kind were at an end, and it was found that they still persisted in their former demands and their original threats. Another day passed, nothing particular occurred, except fruitless claims on *one hand* and fruitless expostulations on *the other*.

On the 8th of April, to our great surprize, the wives and children of the officers were allowed to depart from the fortress. After they had passed the ditch, the gates were immediately closed as before. The distress that the mutineers suffered for want of provisions was no longer concealed. In the despair of the moment they loudly acknowledged it, and threatened, for the last time, to end the affair with all the horrors which their madness could devise. They demanded provisions by such an hour, declaring it to be their firm resolution in case of refusal to blow up themselves, the fort, and every thing contained in it; but scarcely had the hour expired, when another message arrived, by which we learned that they would still suspend their fate by an indiscriminate massacre of every officer and Englishman in the fort, to satisfy their hunger and revenge the feelings of their disappointment. Captain Fade, of the artillery, whom we had daily been accustomed to see on a particular angle of one of the bastions of the fort, was now removed. As they carried him away, he by signs took leave of the British officers that were under the walls, and threw his sword and sash into the *fosse* as they hurried him to his fate! It was now no longer expected that palliative means would be persisted in, since the ostensible object of such measures was at an

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end. In short, every man was at his post, and a signal from the palace was eagerly looked for to commence a fire from all the batteries. Had this been made, I have not a doubt that every gun in Fort Ricazoli would have been disabled in a few minutes. The day, however, passed—nothing effected!

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

ANSWER TO QUERIES.

Sir,

YOUR Querist misconceives the passage quoted from Ben Jonson relative to jingling spurs, in page 145 of the present volume; there were no bells appended to the spurs, as he supposes, but the ornaments alluded to were the gilt spurs worn by the numberless poor knights created by James the first, the rowels of which were intentionally so loosely fixed in the neck of the instrument, that they caused the jingling described by the poet; and it is the subject of ridicule with various other contemporary dramatists. Passarello, the clown in Marston's "Malcontent," says, he "utters small fragments, *as your knight courts your city widow with jingling his gilt spurs*, advancing his rich-coloured beard, and taking tobacco." One of these same spurs is now in my possession, and the inspection of it would completely satisfy your correspondent on this head. You and I can remember when the military of this country wore their spurs so low on the heel, that the rowel at every "foot-fall" created a noise as ostentatiously attractive and disgusting as the foppish practice ridiculed by Ben Jonson.

Dr. Towers was perfectly correct in representing Michael Drayton as having published in 1593 a poem entitled "Rowland's Sacrifice to the Nine Muses." It is not, indeed, to be found in the folio edition of 1748, or the 8vo. of 1753. But this omission is not the only one. It is not generally known that these collections were made by Oldys, with less than his usual accuracy. Besides the poem above referred to, he has omitted "Idea's Mirrour, Amours in Quartozains," 4to. 1594, described in Censura Literaria, vol. v. 290. "The Harmonie of the Church, containing Spiritual Songs, &c." 4to. 1591; and many smaller poems scattered in the miscellanies of his time, and prefixed to the works of his friends.

Poor Drayton does not appear to have been upon good terms with those patrons of learning the booksellers. In one of his Letters to Drummond, the 14th of April, 1619, he says, "I thank you, my dear sweet Drummond, for your good opinion of Polyolbion. I have done twelve books more, that is, from the 18th book, which was Kent (if you note it) all the east parts, and north to the river of Tweed; but it lieth by me, for the booksellers and I are in terms; they

they are a company of base knaves, whom I scorn and kick at." The concluding twelve books were not published till 1622.

Francis Meres, in his "Wit's Treasury," 1598, says, "as Aulus Persius Flaccus is reported among all writers to be of an honest life and upright conversation, so Michael Drayton (quem toties honoris et amoris causa nomino) among schollers, poets, souldiers, and all sorts of people, is held for a man of virtuous disposition, honest conversation, and well-governed carriage; which is almost miraculous among good wits in these declining and corrupt times."

It is painful to remark the obscurity into which Drayton had sunk in the last century. Warburton, in his notes on Shakespeare, speaks of the Polyolbion as the work of *one* Drayton; and Goldsmith, when the "Citizen of the World" is shewn his monument in Westminster Abbey, exclaims with astonishment, "Drayton! why I never heard of him before!"

It may be worth while to observe, that the beautiful epitaph on his monument, which is with hesitation and doubt attributed to Ben Jonson by Whalley, is in Ashmole's Museum, article A. 38, ascribed to Randolph, author of "the Muses' Looking-glass." The lines may be given—

Do, pious marble, let thy readers know
What they, and what their children owe
To Drayton's sacred name; whose dust
We recommend unto thy trust.
Protect his memory, preserve his story,
And be a lasting monument of his glorye.
And when thy ruins shall disclaim
To be the treasury of his name,
His name, which cannot fade, shall be
An everlasting monument to thee.

OCTAVIUS GILCHRIST.

For the Athenæum.

SKETCH OF THE PRESENT STATE OF EDINBURGH, *(concluded.)*

The state of political opinion in Edinburgh is varied, as in other places, by the old established distinction of Whig and Tory; and the character and opposition of the parties, arising out of this distinction, are perhaps as strongly marked here as in any other town in the kingdom. The Tory or Melville party, for the expressions in Scotland are regarded as perfectly identical, is certainly predominant both in numbers and influence; a circumstance which cannot be thought surprizing, when we consider how important is the operation of interest and power in the formation of political character. Of the fifteen Scotch Judges, it is confidently said that eleven owe their elevation, directly

directly or indirectly, to a connection with this party; and the exertion of a similar influence in the distribution of other high offices, as well as of the pensions and minor gratuities which are at the disposal of government, has created a phalanx of political power on this side of the question, which is fully competent to withstand any present attempts at its dissolution. The Whig party in Edinburgh is, however, by no means inconsiderable; including a number of individuals eminently distinguished for their enlightened understandings, and for the extent and value of their literary acquirements.

The places for religious worship in Edinburgh are numerous; and if external appearances may on this point be regarded as truly indicative of the internal feelings, there certainly exists among the inhabitants a much more general and animated spirit of devotion than is usually met with on the south of the Tweed. The same circumstance, indeed, is observable throughout the whole of Scotland; the churches are almost always well filled, and domestic worship is frequent among the middle and lower classes of society. Various causes may have contributed to produce this effect: the national character of the Scotch; the circumstances attending the reformation of religion in the country; and the peculiarities connected with their present church establishment and mode of worship. It must be remarked, however, that this comparative strictness of religious observances in Scotland is in a state of gradual decline; and, in Edinburgh particularly, many circumstances, which were formerly reprobated as gross improprieties of conduct, are now tolerated by all but a few of the most rigid of its inhabitants. A walk on Sunday evening is considered as a perfectly allowable amusement; and few, in the present day, are inclined to regard the diversions of the theatre with that horror which the anathemas and interdictions of the presbyterian clergy formerly inspired. Whether the change is to be contemplated as a deviation from the due simplicity and propriety of religious conduct, or as a rational relief from the errors of a superstitious age, this is not the place to determine.

The doctrines of the church of Scotland are strictly Calvinistic; and the frequency of their introduction into discourses from the pulpit would rank a large proportion of the Scotch clergy with that description of preachers, to which in England the term *evangelical* is usually applied. This characteristic distinction is pointed out in Scotland by the more appropriate denominations of the *wild* and *moderate* parties; the former thundering forth all the terrors of its orthodoxy; the latter, to use the language of the Ayrshire poet,

> ——— Opening out its cauld harangues
> On practice and on morals.

The General Assembly of the Scotch church is the place where the respective strength of these parties is brought into most active competition. At this meeting, which is held annually in Edinburgh, a tolerably accurate estimate may be formed of the talents and eloquence

quence of the Scotch clergy; and it is probable that the general impression left upon the mind of the stranger from this observation would be decidedly in their favour. In a celebrated case which occurred about two years ago, the doctrine of Causation was discussed in this assembly, in a manner which reflected much credit upon the ability of the members, however it might be considered with a reference to their character as pastors of a Christian church.

Besides the several places of public worship connected with the Scotch establishment, and the numerous meeting-houses of different classes of dissenters, there are in Edinburgh two or three chapels belonging to the old episcopal church of Scotland, in which are retained all the ancient forms of this establishment. One of the bishops resides in the town, and performs regularly the duties of his ministerial office. There are likewise in Edinburgh three chapels of the English episcopal establishment, where the form of worship is similar in every respect to that observed in England. The organs in these chapels were formerly objects of extreme abhorrence to the rigid among the presbyterians; and, even yet, the opprobrious name of the *whistling kirk* testifies the dislike of the common people to what they consider to be a relic of catholic superstition. This prejudice, however, is so much on the wane, that it is probable not many years will elapse before the organ is admitted even into the churches of the Scotch establishment. If the various artifices of eloquence are employed to excite the religious feelings of an audience, there surely can be no impropriety in the attempt to kindle the glow of devotion by the inspiring influence of musical sound. The only plausible objection to the introduction of the organ arises from the possibility of its interference with vocal music; and, if we consider what is actually the case in most of the English churches, the objection will appear not entirely devoid of foundation.

In a sketch of this kind it would be impossible to give a minute account of the different literary institutions of Edinburgh, or to pursue to any length the various remarks which objects of this description naturally suggest to the mind. The college, however, being the most extensive and important of these institutions, seems to require a more particular attention; and, I trust, a few observations upon its present state and system of education will not be found uninteresting.

The university of Edinburgh was established in the year 1582, by a royal charter from King James VI. and from that period to the present has been progressively advancing in its reputation as a school of literature and science. The buildings connected with this institution are situated in the Old Town, on the most southerly of the three ridges. They were originally constructed on so small a scale, and their plan was found so unsuitable to the subsequent prosperous state of the college, that it was deemed necessary some years ago to erect a new building for the accommodation of the professors and students. A subscription was accordingly opened, a part of the old structure was removed, and the erection of a new one commenced, under the directions

directions of Mr. Adam, as an architect. The plan, however, was so extensive, and so many unforeseen obstacles occurred to its execution, that, notwithstanding the large amount of the subscription, and a subsequent royal donation of 10,000l. the greater part of the building still remains in an unfinished state, and will continue so, unless some considerable assistance is afforded by parliament for its completion. At present the college business is conducted in what remains of the old building, and in that part of the new structure which has been finished. The whole assemblage of buildings has a motley, irregular appearance, and is destitute of many of those accommodations which are required by the present state of the institution.

The plan of education pursued in the college of Edinburgh materially differs from that adopted in the English universities; and a comparison of their respective merits might form an interesting and important subject of discussion. At Edinburgh the students have much less individual connection with the university than is the case at Oxford or Cambridge; they are dispersed in lodgings in different parts of the town, and no direct obligation is imposed upon them to attend to the daily business of the college. In this respect, perhaps, too much licence is allowed to a body of young men, many of whom have never before been dependent on their own guidance, and who are without those connections in the place which might steady their habits of industry, and preserve them from the idleness and dissipation to which their situation presents so many allurements. It may be remarked on the other hand, that the greater distance at which they are placed from each other, takes away one strong temptation to dissoluteness of conduct, and that by this entire freedom from restriction they are frequently enabled to form connections in the town, which are highly conducive to their improvement as well as temporary gratification. From what has been said before of the general state of society in Edinburgh, it will be evident that the latter circumstance is of peculiar importance in this place. Among a particular class of the inhabitants, more especially, a cast of conversation prevails in the common visiting parties, which renders an admission to them highly desirable for the young student. Instruction cannot obtain access to the mind under a more pleasing form than that of colloquial intercourse; nor does knowledge, thus acquired, lose any of its permanency by the almost insensible manner in which it is conveyed.

The business of the university is entirely conducted through the medium of lectures, delivered by professors of the different departments of science and literature. The number of professors is about thirty, of whom eleven are connected with the several branches of medical study, three with the divinity classes, and three with those of law. The remainder are occupied with the classes of general literature, the languages, logic, mathematics, moral philosophy, natural philosophy, &c. As the emoluments of the different professors depend almost entirely on the fees they receive from the students, a spirit of individual exertion is created among them, eminently favourable to the

the general interests of the college. It is worthy of remark, that the existence of a different system in a neighbouring Scotch university has been the means of bringing it to the extreme verge of annihilation; so true is the old proverbial saying, that "money makes the mare to go," even where literature is the subject of the personification. The usual fee at Edinburgh to each course of lectures is three guineas, independently of some small gratuities to the porter who attends at the lecture-room. The courses continue during the whole of the session, or from the beginning of November to the end of April in the ensuing year. The few which are given during the summer months are usually of shorter duration.

I have no means of stating with exactness the number of students attending the college of Edinburgh; but taking the average of the last five years, it certainly would not fall much below fifteen hundred. Of this number it is probable that about six hundred are occupied in the study of physic, three hundred in the studies of divinity and law, and the remainder in the acquirement of the languages and of general literature. Very little distinction with respect to college forms is made among these different classes of students. At the commencement of the session, all those who wish it go through the ceremony of matriculation, which consists simply in the enrolment of the name in the college books, accompanied by a small donation from each individual to the public library of the university. The society of the students among themselves is determined, in a great measure, by the pursuits in which they are engaged. The students of medicine, divinity and law, regarded as bodies, have little connection with each other, and differ very considerably in many of their habits and modes of life. Those engaged in the studies of divinity and law, are, with few exceptions, all natives of Scotland; a natural consequence of the peculiarities in the Scotch church and judicial establishments. In the Latin and Greek classes the greater number of the students are very young, and belong principally to the town and neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

As a school of medicine, this university undoubtedly ranks higher than any other at present in existence. The important and valuable labours of Cullen, of Black, and of other celebrated contemporary teachers, are now indeed for ever closed; but the various branches of medical education are still conducted with a degree of ability, spirit, and industry which continues to this department all the reputation it formerly enjoyed. A sufficient testimony is borne to this fact by the increase which has progressively taken place in the number of the medical students; an increase too considerable, on the whole, to be accounted for by a reference to any causes external to the state of the university. Among the professors connected with the different branches of medicine, there are six who are distinctly named the *faculty*, and who possess some peculiar rights in the college. A student, proposing to take out a medical degree, must previously attend the course of lectures delivered by each of these professors; and, at the period of graduation, is submitted to their examinations, as a test of

of his admission or non-admission to the honours of a diploma. The professorships, thus distinguished, are those of anatomy, chemistry, materia medica, the practice of physic, physiology, and botany. Excepting the botanical class, which opens in May, the business of all these classes is conducted during the six months of the winter session. The anatomical theatre is situated in the new part of the college buildings, and is remarkable for its spaciousness and elegance. The dissecting-room attached to it is large, and possesses all the requisite conveniences; but the difficulty of procuring an adequate supply of subjects for dissection renders Edinburgh very greatly inferior to London as a school for practical anatomy; and it is a general custom with the young men who take degrees in this university to pass a winter in the English metropolis, either before or subsequent to graduation. The present professor of anatomy, Dr. Monro, sen. has occupied the chair during a period of about fifty years, but now gives only the surgical part of the course, the anatomical demonstration being conducted by his son, Dr. Alex. Monro. The course of chemistry at Edinburgh is perhaps superior to any other delivered in the kingdom. Dr. Hope, the present professor, and the immediate successor of Dr. Black, conjoins to a thorough understanding of his subject a neatness, and facility of experiment, which render his lectures on this important branch of science more than usually interesting and valuable. The lecture-room is not large, but is fitted up so as to accommodate a very considerable audience; a measure rendered necessary by the number of students generally attending this course. Of the other medical lectures the most important, perhaps, are those on the practice of physic, delivered by Dr. Gregory. This gentleman, who has deservedly attained the highest celebrity as a physician, is known to the literary world by a metaphysical work, directed principally against the doctrine of necessity, in which he labours to convict the supporters of this doctrine of wilful misapprehension and inaccuracy of statement, and to expose the fallacy of their principles by mathematical reasoning, as well as by arguments derived from the nature and attributes of the human mind. Whatever may be thought of Dr. Gregory's metaphysical talents, his merits as a medical teacher are certainly very great, his lectures being rendered particularly valuable to the student by the abundance of practical information which they contain.

The examinations for degrees of medicine at Edinburgh are conducted with a strictness and impartiality extremely creditable to the professor, and very favourable at the same time to the interests of the university. The importance of guarding the public against the impositions of pretended medical skill may readily be appreciated; and no method appears so well calculated to effect this end as the test of a fair and liberal examination, which, while it excludes the pretensions of ignorance, may give their due value to the information and acquirements of the industrious student. The number of graduates at Edinburgh has been progressively increasing since the first establishment of the medical school, and at the present period not unfrequently ex-

ceeds forty annually, of whom, it is probable that the foreign students compose about a fifth part. The examinations are all conducted in the Latin language; a practice which, though disadvantageous on some accounts, is not without its general utility. The first examination, which constitutes the principal ordeal of the abilities of the candidate, takes place privately at the houses of one or other of the faculty; the remainder are conducted publicly in the library of the university; but, though more formal, are of much less real importance and difficulty to the graduate.

The reputation of Edinburgh, as a school of divinity and law, is by no means inconsiderable, though more confined than that which it derives from the conduct of the medical department. The greater number of young men who enter into the church of Scotland, remain for some years in the divinity hall here, as a preparation for the active duties of the ministerial office, studying the general doctrines of religion, and exercising themselves in pulpit composition and delivery. A good deal of doctrinal orthodoxy prevails at present among this class of students; all, no doubt, destined to the future edification and improvement of the people, with the generality of whom a preacher of the *wild party* seldom fails of obtaining credit. Connected with the department of divinity, are professorships of church history and Hebrew: the latter study, however, is by no means in present vogue among the divines of the Scotch church; less so, perhaps, than is consistent with its importance as a means of scriptural reference. As a school of law, Edinburgh derives great advantages from the facility of access to the judicial courts, which are open during the greater part of the winter session. The lectures on Scotch law are delivered by Mr. Hume, nephew to the historian, and are held in considerable estimation; there are, besides, lectures on civil and public law, delivered by professors of these respective departments.

Among the classes of general literature in this university, none has acquired such high and deserved celebrity as that of moral philosophy, conducted by professor Stewart. An anonymous tribute of applause could add little to the reputation which this gentleman has obtained as an acute enquirer into moral and metaphysical truths; as an eloquent and animated teacher of philosophy; as the accomplished and feeling biographer of departed merit. In no respect, certainly, are the talents of Mr. Stewart more eminently conspicuous than in the discharge of his public duties as a professor. The subject entrusted to his care is one of peculiar importance and difficulty: interesting to every individual of mankind, it involves questions of so complex and intricate a nature, that its verbal elucidation can only be expected from a combination of the most rare and imposing talents. Mr. Stewart's excellence as a lecturer on moral philosophy is principally derived from three circumstances; the accuracy and proportion displayed in his arrangement of subjects; the facility with which he invests his ideas in all the elegancies of language; and the extreme copiousness and beauty of the illustrations which he always lends to the immediate object of discussion. In these points, perhaps, his merits are unequalled. If

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any flaw is discoverable in his philosophical character, it is a too rigid adherence to the metaphysical opinions of Dr. Reid, who, though he was undoubtedly an ingenious man, and the founder of a distinct school of philosophy, cannot certainly be ranked among the metaphysicians of the first class; his frequent misapprehension of Berkeley, Hume, and other opponents, ever hanging as a dead weight upon his reputation. In coincidence with this school, professor Stewart publicly opposes the ancient theory of ideas, as well as the modernized doctrine of materialism and philosophical necessity; while he admits the principle of common sense as a valid and competent authority in enquiries of this nature. Any discussion of the accuracy of these several opinions would be totally foreign to my present object.

Of the other classes of general literature in this university, the most important, perhaps, is that of natural philosophy, conducted by professor Playfair, whose reputation as a man of science has been decidedly established by his very elegant and ingenious illustrations of the Huttonian theory. In the conduct of this class, much attention is paid to the elucidation of physical truths by mathematical reasoning; a method of enquiry truly interesting in itself, and highly important to the student from the accuracy and arrangement which it gives to his ideas. The mathematical chair of the university is at present occupied by Mr. Leslie, a gentleman well known to the scientific world by his excellent Inquiry into the Nature of Heat; in which, whatever may be thought of the nature of the deductive reasoning, we certainly find proofs of an unexampled ingenuity and precision of experiments. It was on a note attached to this work that a party of the Edinburgh clergy grounded their opposition to the appointment of Mr. Leslie to the mathematical chair, exhibiting in their conduct on this occasion a low, self-interested, and vindictive spirit, for which no circumstance can plead an adequate apology.

The methods of instruction pursued in the Latin and Greek classes at Edinburgh very much resemble those of common schools; and even the rudiments of the latter language are taught in the college by the professor of this department. Though a certain degree of classical acquirement is more extensively diffused in Scotland than in the southern part of the island, it is an undoubted fact that the proportion of good classical scholars is much more considerable among the English; a circumstance which may be attributed principally to the greater variety of studies comprehended within the plan of education at the Scotch universities. The question of comparative advantage here may admit of some doubt; but, upon the whole, it would seem probable, that the system pursued in Scotland has a more powerful effect in quickening the intellectual exertions, and in giving clearness, comprehension, and precision to the ideas of the youthful student. The classical department at Edinburgh has lately sustained a great loss in the death of professor Dalzel; whose merits as an accomplished Greek scholar were universally acknowledged and admired.

The celebrity of Edinburgh, as a school for education, is not, however, derived solely from the excellence of its college institutions.

Several

Several courses of lectures are delivered, during both the winter and summer sessions, by individuals who have no immediate connection with the university, but are dependent entirely on their own exertions, or on the eminence they may have acquired in the branches of science which they respectively teach. The very valuable courses of chemistry, conducted by Dr. Thomson and Mr. Murray, contribute materially to the support and prosperity of the medical school; while their equally important labours, as systematic writers on this subject, have aided in no slight degree the diffusion of science, which is now become an essential requisite to every scheme of liberal education. Mr. Murray's lectures on pharmacy, and the course of anatomy delivered by Dr. Barclay, are likewise extremely valuable with a reference to the character of Edinburgh as a school for medicine. The latter gentleman published, some time ago, a new scheme of anatomical nomenclature, which promises to be productive of considerable advantage by the greater facility which it affords to the labours of the student.

Among the other literary establishments of Edinburgh, the Royal Society undoubtedly assumes the principal place, whether we consider the respectability of its members, or the general importance of the transactions of the institution. For some time past the attention of this society has been principally directed to subjects of geological enquiry; and much very interesting discussion took place during the last winter on the comparative merits of the Huttonian and Wernerian theories of the earth. The advocates of the latter doctrine derive many advantages from the accurate and comprehensive system of geognosy constructed by the celebrated professor of Freyberg, whose persevering industry in the collection and arrangement of mineralogical facts may well entitle him to rank among the first of our modern philosophers. Mr. Jameson, professor of natural history in the Edinburgh college, and Dr. Thomson, the lecturer on chemistry, are warm and zealous supporters of this system; and the best account of it, hitherto given, may be found in the third edition of the System of Chemistry published by the latter. The Huttonian theory is likewise most ably supported in the Royal Society, as well by the number as by the distinguished abilities and scientific eminence of its advocates. Sir James Hall, Mr. Playfair, and Dr. Hope are among the most active adherents to this system, to the elucidation of which they have respectively contributed by their experiments, writings, and mineralogical observations. The discoveries made by Sir James Hall on the effects of heat modified by compression, while they authorize one of the most striking of the Huttonian principles, have thoroughly established his own credit as an ingenious and accurate experimentalist.

In speaking of the literary institutions of Edinburgh, it would be improper not to notice the societies established for the verbal discussion of questions of literature and science. These are very numerous, and are attended not merely by the students, but by many respectable and well-informed inhabitants of the place. The principal among them is the Medical Society, which was established by royal charter about

about seventy years ago, and has since that time progressively increased in reputation and general usefulness. The meetings are held once a week in rooms appropriated to the purpose, and the discussions are not unfrequently characterized by a degree of animation and ability highly creditable to the conduct of the institution. At the time of the celebrated controversy between Cullen and Brown, the warmth and agitation produced by this question extended themselves to the debates in the Medical Society, and that transition took place from sober reasoning to indignant anger which is so well described by Horace;

> ——— Jam sævus apertam
> In rabiem verti cæpit jocus.

Connected with this institution is a large and valuable medical library, the management of which may certainly be regarded as extremely judicious and liberal. In the Speculative Society, which is second to the Medical in point of reputation, the subjects of discussion are of a more general nature, including the various questions in metaphysics, political economy, jurisprudence, and the belles-lettres. The greater number of its members are either studying or actually engaged in the business of the law. Not a few of the Edinburgh reviewers have served their apprenticeship, as critics, in this society, where the detection of actual errors, or the distortion of an argument to create them, are the principal and most immediate objects of individual exertion.

I have now, Sir, completed the sketch which I proposed to give of the present state of the Scotch metropolis. Many, doubtless, are its imperfections and omissions; but if it should succeed in entertaining for a few minutes any of your numerous readers, my end will be answered, and all my wishes on the subject completely gratified. With the expression of my earnest hopes for the success of your Magazine, I remain, Sir, your's, &c.

AMICUS.

ADDITION TO A GRAMMATICAL DISCUSSION CONTINUED.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

IN my late strictures on the paper entitled, "A Grammatical Discussion," which was published in the 8th number of the Athenæum, I omitted to notice an error, as I conceive it to be, of the writer of that paper. The point is closely interwoven with the subject before the public; and I therefore take the liberty of offering my sentiments upon it, and of supplying my former deficiency.

The writer to whom I refer asserts, at p. 128 of the Athenæum, that he "could not admit the propriety of such expressions as the following—"I wish to have written," "I wished to have written," &c. which, he says, are in pointed contradiction to the rule, that "all verbs

verbs expressive of hope, desire, intention, or command, must invariably be followed by the present, and not the perfect of the infinitive." I am not able to perceive in what respect the recited phrases, of wishing to have written, &c. contradict the rule just mentioned. If *to wish* and *to desire*, have precisely the same meaning, then indeed there is a manifest incongruity between the rule and the phrases which have been noticed; and that they have the same meaning must be the opinion of the gentleman to whom I allude; for on no other ground can his objection be supported. But I must beg leave to assert, that these verbs are not always of the same import, and that the difference in their signification is of such a nature as will justify both the rule and the phrases which have been quoted, and exempt them from every species of contradiction. The act of *desiring* always refers to the future; it never retrospects. The act of *wishing* sometimes refers to the past, sometimes to the future. Thus we write, "He desires to see me," "He desired to see me;" "I wish to see him," "I wish that I had seen him;" but we never write, "I desire that I had seen him." It is perfectly correct to say, "I wish that I had written yesterday," "I wished that I had written before;" but no person who speaks English says, "I desire that I had written yesterday," "I desired that I had written before." This distinction in the meaning and application of these words is sufficient to justify the phrases in question; "I wish *to have written* to him sooner," "I then wished *to have written* to him sooner;" at the same time that it shews the propriety of the rule, "That all verbs expressive of *desire*, must invariably be followed by the present of the infinitive."

But how justifiable soever, in a strictly grammatical point of view, may be the phrase "I wish to have written," I do not mean to assert that it is an eligible or a polite mode of expression. On this subject I concur in sentiment with Murray, who says, in page 183 of his grammar,* that, "though the sentence may be strictly proper, yet it would be more perspicuous and forcible, as well as more agreeable to the practice of good writers, to give the expression a different turn, and say, "I wish that I had written to him sooner."

I am persuaded that the ingenious writer, whose opinion and objection I have freely combated in this discussion, will do me the justice to believe, that I have done it with all the feeling of respect which is due to a person of his talents and learning. I presume, too, that the Editor of the Athenæum will consider the point in question of sufficient literary importance to ensure this attempt to elucidate it a place in his truly classical publication.

* The twelfth, or any subsequent edition.

CANDIDUS.

For the Athenæum.

ON NATIONAL MORALITY.

Sir,

I PRESUME that the fondness for the supposed character of savage man, which not long ago was so conspicuous in the writings of certain sentimental philosophers, has now pretty well subsided; and that thinking persons in general are convinced, that the selfish principle, when uncontrouled by laws and the habits of civilization, will preponderate in such a degree as to render the human animal little different from the brutal in moral action. In every savage tribe the strong tyrannize over the weak, the male over the female, the parent over the child. Experience proves that it is only the self-love of an associated community which can keep within due bounds the self-love of individuals. Government alone prevents that state of warfare among mankind, which (however unwilling moralists may be to admit the fact) is indisputably the natural state of the species.

If proof were wanting that nothing but the controul of superior power can be relied on, generally, for restraining men from acts of injustice, it might readily be found in the conduct of nations, even the most enlightened and civilized, towards each other. All large and independent communities are in the state of nature with respect to one another, for there is no common judge or umpire in their disputes who can command submission to his decisions. We therefore see that the *jus gentium* of closet jurists and politicians, however it may in argument be grounded upon the common good of mankind, is a mere dead letter in its application. No people that feels itself strong enough to enforce an undue advantage over a neighbour is ever bound by it; no weak state can ever avail itself of its determinations in opposition to the will of a powerful one.

It is said, and probably with truth, that nothing absolutely new occurs in the affairs of the world, but that all is repetition. Yet if ever the face of Europe wore a peculiar aspect, it is, perhaps, at the present time; and one of its characteristics is that national justice is more openly and flagrantly disregarded, and the maxim that power makes right is more unblushingly maintained, than in any single period since the declension of barbarism. The plea of necessity, justly called the tyrant's law, is held to justify the most atrocious violations of equity and good faith; and of the existence of that necessity the offending party assumes the sole judgment. It it impossible that anarchical principles can be carried further.

Were governments capable of looking beyond the present emergency, they would probably become sensible, that by thus subverting all the notions of right and wrong, they are setting an example to their own subjects infinitely more mischievous than the defeat of any political schemes. As, when they promote state-lotteries, it is absurd in them to think of checking the spirit of private gambling; so, when they invade the territory, and seize the property of unoffending neighbours,

bours, upon no other pretext than their own interest, they have no reason to expect that the preaching of their clergy, or the admonitions of their magistrates, should be efficacious in controuling private rapine. They appeal to no other law than that of the strongest, forgetting that the governed are always stronger than the governors. No evil that a nation is likely to suffer from a foreign foe is, in my opinion, comparable to the loss of its character among other nations, and the depravation of its morals at home. These are radical, permanent evils; whereas the dangers attempted to be averted, or the benefits to be gained, by acts of injustice, are often temporary, partial, or imaginary. The true lover of his country suffers a heartfelt pang when he sees her plunge into guilt and infamy, which he would be ready to redeem by any personal privation; but the ambitious statesman in his cabinet, and the commercial speculator in his counting-house, is inaccessible to such feelings, and by them is the fate of nations decided.

PHOCION.

ON THE SOPORIFIC QUALITY OF LETTUCE.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

PERMIT me, through the channel of the Athenæum, to inform *Lactuca*, that the soporific quality of Lettuce has not hitherto passed unnoticed. In my younger days the medicines of Sir John Hill were in great repute; but "sic transit gloria mundi," they are now, I believe, almost unknown to the venders of quack medicines (I beg pardon for speaking with so little respect of the gentlemen whose philanthropy has moved them to open so many repositories for supplying the afflicted with genuine patent medicines, but I am now getting old, and cannot break myself of the habits of my youth). Among other vegetable preparations enumerated in the knights' advertisements, I recollect the following: "Lettuce juice, which possesses all the good qualities of opium, without its hurtful effects."

As I am not acquainted with Sir John Hill's writings, I cannot ascertain what species of Lettuce he made use of; but I well recollect a medical friend of mine, who is now Superintendant of the East India Company's botanical Garden at Bencoolen, expressing his opinion that a good substitute for opium might be prepared from the *Lactuca virosa*. I believe he intended to have made the experiment, but his departure for India soon after prevented his putting his intentions in practice.

The elder English botanists appear to have been well acquainted with the sedative properties of this plant. Gerrard says, "it procures sleepe and asswages paine;" and Parkinson writes thus: "*Pliny* also sheweth that the learned physician *Musa* did by Lettice ease *Augustus* of the violence of his disease. *Galen* sheweth, that the eating of boyled Lettice at night when he went to bed procured him rest and sleep, who should have had none if hee had beene without it,

it, having used himself to watching from his yonger dayes: the same is found effectual with divers, or the juice thereof, mixed or boyled with oyle of roses and applied to the forehead and temples, both to procure rest and sleepe, and to ease the head-ach of any hot cause: being eaten raw or boyled, it helpeth to loosen the belly, and the boyled more than the raw, which eaten last performeth it the better, and was generally so used in ancient dayes, which made the poet, *Martiall*, move this question, seeing the contrary course held in his time:

> Claudere quæ cænas Lactuca solebat avorum,
> Dic mihi cur nostras inchoat illa dapes.

"It helpeth digestion, quencheth thirst, helpeth to increase milke in nourses, and easeth all griping paines of the stomacke or bowels that come of choller; it abateth bodily lust, and therefore both it and rue are commended for monkes, nunnes, and the like sort of people to eate, and use to keepe them the chaster; it represseth also venereous dreams, &c. &c."

So much for the older writers: but before I conclude, I beg leave to copy a note from the late Dr. Withering's Systematic Arrangement of British Plants, which those of your medical readers who have not previously met with it may perhaps consider as not unworthy of their attention. "Dr. Collins relates twenty-four cases of dropsy, out of which twenty-three were cured by taking the extract prepared from the expressed juice, in doses from 18 grains to 3 drachms in twenty-four hours. It commonly proves laxative, promotes urine and gentle sweats, and removes the thirst. It must be prepared when the plant is in flower." This is the *Lactuca virosa*.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

TOXOPHILUS.

Soho, 1st August, 1807.

CLASSICAL DISQUISITIONS.

ON THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF HESIOD.

BŒOTIA was represented by the ancients as the country of the Muses. It contained their most favoured places of resort, their sacred grove, the fountain of Hippocrene, the stream of Permessus, and the mountain of Helicon. It was therefore somewhat inconsistent with the mythological system of the Greeks, to stigmatize the same country as a region of ignorance and dulness, subject to a temperature of air and soil, unfitted for the nurture of genius.

> Bœotum in crasso jurares aere natum.

Yet notwithstanding the reproach which was cast upon this country in ancient times, and the similar imputation which in modern ages

lias been extended to Holland, each of these countries is able to boast of names, amply sufficient to retrieve the disgrace. Holland is the parent of Erasmus and Grotius; Bœotia, of Hesiod, Pindar, and Epaminondas.

The age of Hesiod, too remote to be reduced to any very exact computation, may be considered as nearly coeval with the origin of Grecian poetry, and not to be far removed from the time of Homer. Herodotus speaks of them as contemporaries. "I consider Hesiod and Homer," says that historian, "as preceding my own age by four hundred years, and not more." (II. 53.) With this computation the chronology of the Arundelian marble nearly agrees, making Hesiod precede Homer by thirty years, and placing each of these poets in the latter part of the tenth century before the Christian æra. Other writers, however, and especially some of the Latins, differ from this calculation. Velleius Paterculus represents the age of Hesiod as subsequent by a hundred and twenty years to that of Homer. The passage deserves transcription. "Hujus temporis æqualis Hesiodus fuit, circa CXX. annos distinctus ab Homeri ætate, vir perelegantis ingenii, et mollissima dulcedine carminum memorabilis, otii quietisque cupidissimus, ut tempore tanto viro, ita operis auctoritate proximus. Qui vitavit ne in id quod Homerus incideret, patriamque et parentes testatus est, sed patriam, quia multatus ab ea erat, contumeliosissime." Finally, Cicero, or Cato, in one of his dialogues,* with little apparent authority, speaks of Hesiod as several centuries later than Homer.

The general style and character of the works which bear the name of Hesiod, compared with those of Homer, sufficiently correspond with the common supposition, that these poets were nearly contemporaries. They are marked by the simplicity, and perhaps by the rudeness of antiquity, and possess a competent portion of that venerable rust, that χρους αρχαιοτητος which antiquaries of every description are disposed to admire in the subjects of their respective studies. They imply the infancy of the arts and of civil and political institutions. These observations are particularly applicable to the didactic poem of the Works and Days, which is devoid of all artificial ornament, and simply describes the views and feelings, and conveys the precepts, of the writer. A remote antiquity may likewise be inferred from the style, and especially from the common observance of the rules of the digamma. We may therefore without much hesitation acquiesce in the common computation of the age of this poet. Some writers have attempted to deduce a calculation from astronomical principles; but it is scarcely to be supposed that a poet's description of cœlestial phænomena, in an unscientific age, should afford any safe data for accurate chronology.

Velleius has remarked that Hesiod, avoiding to fall into the errors of Homer, has left on record for posterity his own testimony respecting some important particulars of his life. The poet has, in fact, in his Works and Days, a poem which may be regarded as undisputed, communicated

* In his Tusculan Questions he follows the common computation.

communicated some circumstances relative to himself, of which we may safely make use. His father's name was Dius.* That of his mother, the commentators inform us, was Pycimede. The father of Hesiod emigrated from Cuma, an Æolian colony of the Asiatic shore, to Ascra, a town of Bœotia (O. & D. 631.) The motive assigned by the son is the distress and poverty of his parent. Proclus tells us, on the authority of Ephorus, that he was exiled for a murder. Whether Hesiod was born at Cuma or Ascra is doubtful, writers differing on this point, and the poet himself furnishing no direct information. He says of himself (648) that he never embarked in a ship, but on one occasion, when he went to Chalcis, in Eubæa, to attend the games celebrated at the funeral of Amphidamas, and proved the victor in a poetical contest. This favours the opinion that he was a native of Greece. But the verses are rejected, perhaps without sufficient reason, by Brunck. The father of Hesiod must in some degree have improved his affairs at Ascra, since he left a property, the division of which was a subject of litigation between the poet and his brother Perses, in which the latter, by corrupting the judges, prevailed (37.) Velleius, perhaps, alludes to this transaction when he says that Hesiod has spoken of his country, "quia ab eâ multatus erat, contumeliosissime." If he has any other meaning, he is unsupported by other ancient writers.

These are nearly all the circumstances which the poet has recorded concerning himself. The other particulars which are commonly related respecting him, being mentioned only by comparatively recent authors, are destitute of authority.

The most remarkable of these circumstances are, his supposed contest with Homer, and the manner of his death. The former we shall relate from Plutarch, who, in his banquet of the seven wise men, gives the following account. The speaker is Periander. "It was the custom of the ancient Greeks to propose to each other questions of difficult solution. Thus it is recorded, that at the funeral of Amphidamas, the most renowned poets of that age assembled at Chalcis to contend for the prize. The performances of the poets themselves, and the restraint which their celebrity placed upon the judges, rendered the determination of the contest difficult. But the author of a piece entitled, "The Contest of Homer and Hesiod," professes to give a much more particular account of this transaction, relating many of the supposed questions and answers which were exchanged between the contending bards, one party proposing verses of imperfect sense to be supplied by the other, or putting difficult questions of which the solution was demanded. This little tract was not written before the time of the emperor Hadrian. It was first printed by H. Stephanus, 1573, and has been since annexed to some editions of Hesiod and Homer.

Hesiod

* The reading of v. 297, recommended by Ruhnkenius, is adopted by Brunck, Ἐ , ζευ Πέρσῃ, Διὸυ γενος.

Ἀσιοδος, συν τῳ ἀδελφῳ Πέρσῃ, παις ἐγεγοντι Διὸυ και Πυκιμήδης. Procl. prol. in ed. Ruhnken. ad Vell. Pat.

Hesiod is said to have proved the victor. A spurious epigram is cited by Dio Chrysostom, and inserted in the Anthology, professing to be the inscription of the tripod allotted as the prize of victory.

Ησιοδος Μουσαις Ελικωνισι τονδ' ανεθηκα,
Υμνῳ νικησας εν Χαλκιδι θειον Ομηρον.

The manner of our poet's death is related with some variation of circumstances. Writers, however, commonly agree in representing him as assasinated by two brothers, whom they describe by different names, on a false suspicion of having violated their sister. The crime is said to have been miraculously revealed, and the murderers brought to signal punishment.

The works which remain under the name of Hesiod, are ascribed to that poet with different degrees of evidence, and were probably not all written at the same period. Wolf, indeed, supposes the Theogonia and Shield of Hercules, to be later by a century than the "Works and Days."

The latter is a didactic poem, comprising a variety of moral, agricultural, and œconomical precepts, addressed to Perses, the brother of the poet. The advice is not always very tenderly conveyed, being at intervals plentifully interspersed with various disgraceful epithets applied to the object of it, of which, indeed, he seems not to have been altogether undeserving. The poem opens with an address to the Muses, which was not, however, admitted as genuine by the Bœotians, who professed to have preserved a copy of great antiquity, engraven on plates of lead. Two sorts of contention are then described; the one wholly hateful and mischievous in its nature and effects, and the other assuming the form of emulation, favourable to industry and success, and pervading every rank of life, from the beggar to the bard. After some accusations of the violence and injustice of his brother, the poet enters upon the principal subject of his work, which is *labour*, and endeavours to explain in what manner, contrary to their primitive destination, it became the lot of mortals. For this purpose he introduces the allegory of Pandora and her box, which is well related, and, if original, does honour to the invention of the poet. He then describes the various successive races of men, imaged under the emblem of different metals, and declining from the most precious to those of inferior value. The origin of this trite fiction may perhaps be explained by a circumstance in the description of the brazen age. "Their arms were brazen, their dwellings brazen, they laboured with brass, and had not the use of iron." Does not this relate to the general use of copper for instruments of war and agriculture, before that of iron was discovered? The gold and silver were naturally prefixed to complete the series, in conformity with the vulgar notion of the continual degeneracy of mankind. The writer now diversifies his subject, by relating the fable of the hawk and nightingale, in illustration of the law of violence and power, and urges a variety of precepts of justice and mercy on those who are possessed of authority, extending through

through a considerable part of the poem, and interspersed with various prudential maxims, some of which seem to be but slightly connected with the subject. At length the poet arrives at the agricultural part of his work, and gives a variety of rules, which it would be tedious to mention, but which were doubtless well approved in his own age. Little method is observed, and the precepts of the poet are by no means confined to the labours of agriculture, but extend to a variety of topics of domestic œconomy, of general industry, and religious observance.

This poem is on the whole a curious and interesting monument of antiquity. Its popularity among the ancients may be traced almost through the whole series of their writers. Xenophon represents Socrates as quoting it in his discourses. It was customary for boys to commit it to memory, as we may judge from a passage in one of Cicero's letters. "Lepta suavissimus ediscat Hesiodum, et habeat in ore, *της δ' αρετης ιδρωτα*." The reference is to a noble and well-known passage. "The immortal gods have placed labour before virtue. The way to it is long and steep, and at its entrance rough; but as you approach the summit, it becomes easy." The best description in the poem is that of winter, which contains several lively and natural strokes.

Sometimes Hesiod assumes a tone of oracular authority and obscurity on subjects of very trifling importance. "From that which has five branches, at the joyful feast of the gods, cut not away the dry from the green with bright iron." The meaning of this enigma is, do not cut your nails at a sacrifice.

In many editions this poem is divided into three books. This distinction is, however, unauthorized either by ancient writers or manuscripts, and the poem is properly printed by Brunck as one connected piece.

The "Shield of Hercules" is commonly spoken of by the ancients either as spurious or at least doubtful. Thus Longinus, having occasion to quote a passage of this poem, says, "if, indeed, we are to consider the Shield as the composition of Hesiod." The principal subject of the piece is the death of Cycnus; its plan and arrangement are as rude and ill connected as can well be imagined. The introduction relates the intercourse of Jupiter and Amphitryon with Alcmena, and the birth of Iphicles and Hercules, the former of mortal, the latter of immortal origin; and without any further connection, after the mention of the birth of Hercules, the poet adds, "who also slew Cycnus," and then proceeds to the relation of this adventure at large: but on his way, while his hero is arming for battle, having occasion to make mention of his shield, he suddenly stops the narration, and enters into a laboured description of it, which occupies more than a third of the poem, and furnishes its title.

The abrupt commencement of this poem evidently shews that it is a fragment, or perhaps a combination of fragments. The introductory words *η οιη*, point evidently to the work from which it is taken. There was a poem anciently extant, which is frequently mentioned, and

and ascribed to Hesiod, the object of which was to celebrate the characters of illustrious women. It is probably alluded to in the concluding verses of the Theogonia,

> Νυν δε γυναικων φυλον αεισατε, ηδυεπειαι
> Μουσαι Ολυμπιαδες, κουραι Διος αιγιοχοιο.

The accounts given of this performance are somewhat obscure and confused, but it seems to be mentioned under the different titles of γυναικων καταλογοι, of which five are cited, and μεγαλαι ηοιαι. Sometimes the title of ηοιαι seems to be restricted to one of the catalogues. Be this as it may, the object of the ηοιαι was the celebration of illustrious women, and the name is derived from the words ηοιη, with which the poet commonly introduced his examples, as in the present instance,

> Η οιη προλιπουσα δομους και πατριδα γαιαν
> Ηλυθεν ες Θηβας, μετ' αρηιον Αμφιτρυωνα,
> Αλκμηνη.

Three similar instances are extant among the fragments. The introductory account of Alcmena is therefore in all probability part of the μεγαλαι ηοιαι. Whether the relation of the death of Cycnus, most rudely connected with the preceding part, belong to the same work, may be doubted. It is, perhaps, rather to be considered as a distinct fragment, and the description of the shield itself, so disproportioned to the place in which it stands, may be an additional, though ancient interpolation, in imitation of the shield of Achilles in the Iliad, to the description of which it bears a close resemblance.

The "Theogony" was commonly received by the ancients without scruple as the work of Hesiod, though rejected by the Bœotians, his countrymen. It is doubtless very ancient, and is probably alluded to by Herodotus, when he speaks of Homer and Hesiod as the authors of the mythological system of their country. It is commonly a dry catalogue of names, and description of divine genealogies, though sometimes, as in the battle of the Gods and Titans, it rises to greater elevation.

This poem is one of those which have given exercise to the ingenuity of critics in forming hypotheses to account for the state in which they have been transmitted to us. Some long confused passages, particularly the proëme, and the description of Tartarus, give great probability to a supposition maintained by Heyne, Wolf, and Herman, that the poem has been partly brought into its present form by a confusion of the readings of different editions, of which Herman imagines that he discovers seven.

Though Hesiod is at present little regarded, and is certainly, if we may judge from the remains of his poems, in no respect worthy to be represented as the rival of Homer, yet were his works held in great esteem by the ancients. The character given of him by Quintilian will be a sufficient instance. "Raro assurgit Hesiodus, magnaque pars

pars ejus in nominibus est occupata, tamen utiles circa præcepta sententiæ lenitasque verborum, et compositionis probabilis, daturque illi palma in illo medio genere dicendi." That his compositions were recited by the rhapsodists appears from the Ion of Plato.

The following may be regarded as the most important editions of this poet.

The poem of "Works and Days" was first printed at Milan, 1493, along with the orations of Isocrates, and eighteen Idyllia of Theocritus. This is a book rarely to be met with.

In 1497, the "Theogonia, Shield, and Georgics" (as there denominated) of Hesiod, were published by Aldus, at Venice, in a collection which likewise included Theocritus, Theognis, the golden verses of Pythagoras, Phocylides, and the poems of the Sibyl. It was the third production of the Aldine press, and is, as well as the preceding edition, exceedingly rare.

The "Works and Days" were published at Paris (4to. 1507) by Francis Tissard. This is one of the earliest specimens of the Greek press in France.

The same poem, printed at Florence (4to. 1515) by Junta, is a rare and valuable work.

The edition of Trincavellus (Venet. 4to. 1537) with scholia, is one of the most important. The printer was Barth. Zanetti.

That of Basil (1542) contains more ample scholia, but they are said to be in various places corrupted by mutilation and interpolation.

The collection of Greek poets by H. Stephanus (1566) includes Hesiod, with a revised text, and is considered as standing at the head of a class of editions.

The edition of Commelin (8vo. 1591) possesses some reputation.

That of D. Heinsius (4to. 1603) with the scholia, was long a work of great celebrity, and is in some degree the basis of succeeding editions.

Hesiod appears with annotations in the edition of minor Greek poets, published at Cambridge by Winterton, 1635.

Grævius was one of the most useful editors of Hesiod. His edition was printed at Amsterdam (8vo. 1667) with commentaries, entitled Lectiones Hesiodeæ, and with the notes of Scaliger and Guietus.

The edition of Le Clerc (1701) contains the notes of that editor, with those of Scaliger, &c. and a republication of the Lectiones Hesiodeæ of Grævius, with the alterations and improvements of the author.

That of Robinson (Oxon. 1737) is a splendid work, with ample notes of the editor and former commentators, and the Lectiones of Grævius. It contains likewise the contest of Homer and Hesiod, published originally by H. Stephanus. It was reprinted at London, 1756.

Loesner's edition (Lips. 1778) is a republication of the former, with various editions and improvements.

The

The Opera et Dies are published separately by Brunck, in his edition of the Gnomici Poetæ Græci, with some emendations from a MS. and the omission of many verses, which the editor deemed spurious.

A valuable and critical edition of the Theogonia was published by Wolf, Hal. Sax. 1783. D.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GRECIAN DRAMA.

No 6.

THE circumstances which gave rise to the following address of a daughter to her father, inducing him to spare her life, are too well known to admit of repetition. The terrors inspired by death in a young, beautiful, and gentle female, who is summoned from life at an age the most disposed for its enjoyments and unacquainted with its sorrows, are here finely pourtrayed.—The animated cowardice of Claudio forcibly occurred to the translator; and he has ventured to enlist into his service a few of those happy expressions, for which our great dramatist was remarkable, as illustrative of the impressions made by the Grecian.

Iphigenia to Agamemnon.

Eur. Iph. in aul. 1211.

Had I the voice of Orpheus, that my song
Th' unbending strength of rocks might lead along,
Melt the rude soul, and make the stubborn bow,
That voice might heav'n inspire to aid me now.
But now—ungifted as I am, untaught
To pour the plaint of sorrow as I ought,
Tears, the last refuge of the suppliant's prayer,
Tears yet are mine, and those I need not spare.
Father, to thee I bow, and low on earth
Clasp the dear knees of him who gave me birth—
Have mercy on my youth! Oh think how sweet,
To view the light, and glow with vital heat!
Let me not quit this chearful scene, to brave
The dark uncertain horrors of the grave!

I was the first on whom you fondly smil'd,
And straining to your bosom, call'd, "My child?"
Canst thou forget how on thy neck I hung
And lisp'd "My father!" with an infant tongue:
How, 'midst the interchange of holy bliss,
The child's caresses and the parent's kiss,
"And shall I see my daughter," wouldst thou say,
"Blooming in charms among the fair and gay?
"Of some illustrious youth the worthy bride,
"The beauty of his palace and the pride?"

"Perhaps

" Perhaps I answer'd with a playful air,
" And dares my father hope admittance there,
" Or think his prosperous child will e'er repay
" His cares, and wipe the tears of age away?"
Then round that dearest neck I clung, which yet
I bathe in tears—I never can forget:
—But thou remember'st not how then I smil'd,
'Tis vanish'd all—and thou wilt slay thy child.
Oh slay me not! respect a mother's throes,
And spare her age unutterable woes!

Oh slay me not?—Or—if it be decreed—
(Great God avert it!) if thy child must bleed,
At least look on her, kiss her, let her have
Some record of her father in the grave!
Oh come, my brother! join with me in prayer!
Lift up thy little hands, and bid them spare!
Thou would'st not lose thy sister! Ev'n in thee,
Poor child, exists some sense of misery—
—Look, father, look! his silence pleads for me—
We both entreat thee—I, with virgin fears,
He with the eloquence of infant tears.

Oh what a dreadful thought it is, to die—
To leave the freshness of this upper sky
For the cold horrors of the funeral rite,
The land of ghosts, and everlasting night!
Oh slay me not! The weariest life that pain,
The fever of disgrace, the lengthen'd chain
Of slavery, can impose on mortal breath,
Is real bliss—to what we fear of death.

Opening of Œdipus Coloneus.

The wretched Œdipus, now old and blind, after a series of misfortunes and wanderings, is led by his daughter Antigone to the grove of the Furies, where it was fore-doomed that he should die. As they are ignorant of the place, they make enquiries of a stranger, who bids them leave the spot sacred to powers whom mortals dreaded even to call by name. Œdipus rejoices at the information, and hails the day of his arrival there as that of his release from the world.

The structure of the English couplet obliged the translator to join the detached parts of the dialogues, that the verse might not be impeded.

Intrat Œdipus led by his Daughter Antigone—To them a Stranger.

ŒDIPUS.

Tell me, sweet daughter, whither are we come,
What land, what city, promises a home?
Who shall befriend thy father, old and blind,
Accurst of heav'n, forsaken of mankind?

Who asks not much (for nature's wants are few)
But cruel men deny him nature's due:
Dull age subdues, and lengthen'd miseries cure
The pride of man, and teach him to endure—
Yet turn thee, gentle daughter, look around
O'er all the public road, and holy ground,
And ask, if any native there should stray,
His kindly aid and guidance on our way.

ANTIGONE.

Unhappy sire, yon goodly ramparts frown
The brave defence of some far-famed town;
These moss-grown trunks, the vine and laurel shade,
And olive boughs by sweet birds vocal made,
Bespeak some hallowed spot—here father rest
Thy limbs by journeying and old age oppress'd;
Recline thee yet awhile on this rude stone,
Or ere we enter on the path unknown—
But hither comes a stranger, who shall tell
What powers within this grove of mystery dwell—
Say, gentle stranger, on what ground we tread?
What city yonder lifts its towering head?

STRANGER.

First leave, unhappy both, that fearful seat;
Accursed they, who pierce yon lone retreat,
Untrod, unvisited by man—for deep
Within its gloom the Dreadful Sisters keep
Their sad abode, nor mortals dare intrude
With foot profane upon their solitude.

ŒDIPUS.

Oh stern and venerable sisters, aid
A wretch by heav'n conducted to your shade;
For after many years, and countless woes,
Then was I promised to enjoy repose,
Whene'er to some far distant spot I came,
Sacred to powers, whom mortals fear to name.
" There," said a voice prophetic, " thou shalt have
" A quiet consummation in the grave;
" Curs'd are thine enemies, for ever blest
" The land, where thou shalt sink unharm'd to rest,
" Then earth shall tremble, thunders shall attend,
" And lightnings glare, the signal of thy end."
Led to this grave by no false augury
I seek repose, and know my hour is nigh—
For never had I entered on this wild,
Where reign the sisters stern and undefil'd,
Nor, uninstructed by some cause, had thrown
My limbs upon this rude and shapeless stone—

'Tis

'Tis heav'n directs—ye deities severe
Grant me to end my days, my sufferings, here,
Unless ye nurse the little that remains
Of this poor fainting strength for future pains.
Daughters of night, who haunt this sacred ground,
And noble Athens, fam'd the world around,
Pity this man, and grant him where to die,
Worn to a shadow by harsh misery.

My next Number will contain some Extracts from Grecian Comedy, as a supplement to those inserted in my translations from the Anthologia, to which, and to the pastoral writers, I shall turn my attention in the subsequent Numbers.

NARVA.

ACCOUNTS OF, AND EXTRACTS FROM, RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS.

ENCYCLOPEDICAL SURVEY, &c. *(concluded.)*

Metaphysics.

This science is called *divine*, because it teaches the knowledge of God, the highest of Beings; the *universal*, because it comprehends all beings; and the *supernatural*, because its subject is distinct from matter. This science may be considered as composed of five—Ontology, the Knowledge of Science, Natural Theology, the Knowledge of Spirits, and Psychology. The metaphysicians are divided into two great sects, the Dialecticians or Peripatetics, the founder of whom was Aristotle; and the Idealists or Æsthetical Philosophers, the most eminent of whom are Socrates, Plato, and Esscherwendi. The first make the transcendental philosophy, the latter practical ascetics, their object. Many of the admirers of Plato and Aristotle have exalted them to the rank of prophets; even the traditions preserve this saying of Mohammed—"*Truly Plato was a prophet, but his nation did not perceive it.*

After mentioning various schools of metaphysicians, such as the Sceptics, Fatalists, Dualists, &c. he proceeds to religious distinctions, and enumerates three sects of Jews and seventy-three of Mohammedans, with the characteristic dogmas of each. Of the Christians, he says, that there are three principal sects in the east; the Malekites, Jacobites, and Nestorians. They all agree that God is simple in essence, and threefold in person. These persons are the Father, or personified existence; the Son, or personified wisdom; and the Holy Ghost, or personified life. Yahya ben Adis explains the Trinity thus: the understanding, the understander, the understood; but the Christians will not allow of this explanation. The Malekites believe that only a portion of the divinity was incorporated with humanity, as

wine

wine with water, and that the human nature alone suffered. The Jacobites believe in the complete incarnation of the word. The Nestorians say that the divinity shone in the body as the sun through crystal.

With respect to *Psychology*, the soul has various names according to its operations: it is called the Rational Soul, when it investigates; the Animal, in reference to existence; the Spirit, as the principle of life; and the Mystery, when it penetrates into supernatural things. Souls are arranged in several ranks, according to their respective excellencies and perfections: thus the first are the souls of the elect saints, which have reached the utmost possible perfection; and as soon as they have thrown off their earthly matter, rise at once to supreme bliss. The imperfect souls are subdivided into pious souls, who have fulfilled their obvious and practical duties, but have never soared beyond the plain path before them. These are also called Simple Souls, and may, through divine mercy, be made partakers of eternal happiness, for, as it is said in the traditions, "*The simple are the most numerous inhabitants of heaven.*" The second are the Ignorant, whose ignorance is criminal because avoidable. These, however, certainly will not suffer eternal punishment. The third are wicked Souls.

Of a future life. A knowledge of the miracles of the prophets. The art of distinguishing true from false prophets.

Natural Philosophy.

Subdivided into, A. Medicine.—B. Animal medicine.—C. Art of treating each part of the body when diseased, and of keeping it in health.—D. Botany.—E. Zoology.—F. Agriculture.—G. The knowledge of jewels.—H. Of the production and annihilation of things.—I. Meteorology.

K. Prognostics. In a general sense it comprehends all nature; in a confined one, it is physiognomy, of which he gives the following specimen. A strongly wrinkled forehead is a sign of anger. A small forehead denotes a confined ignorant mind, because it implies a small brain. Strong eye-brows mark melancholy, or unprofitable loquacity. A sharp nose indicates an acute understanding. A large nose a weak mind. An aquiline nose is the sign of a great mind. A wide mouth, of avarice. Thin lips shew the character to be peevish and cruel. Long ears denote stupidity and a long life. A long foot, a short understanding, &c. &c.

L. Interpretation of dreams.—M. Astrology. This science is forbidden, for the Prophet says, "*Know that the stars are there only to guide you on land and sea,*" and that *whoever believes in soothsayers and astrologers believeth not in what God hath sent by Mohammed.*—N. Magic. The Hindus study magic by purification of soul; the Greeks by astrology; the Hebrews, Copts, and Arabs, by the use of certain unknown names.—O. The knowledge of Talismans.—P. Phantasmagory. It comprehends in a magical sense whatever has no real existence.

Q. Alchemy. Ebn Sina has declared this science false and nugatory.

tory. Others have undertaken to vindicate it. Marianos is said to have turned 1200 miskals of copper into gold, with one miskal of his tincture; and Mary, the Copt, declared, that had it not been for the fear of God, she would have converted the whole earth, from the East to the West, into gold.

Practical Philosophy.

A. Ethics. Ibn es Sadreddin says, that morality is the knowledge of virtue: its object is conduct; and its utility, as far as culture can improve the natural character, is indisputable. But this improvement is apparently contradicted by experience; and certainly the Prophet has said, "*If you hear that a mountain has changed its place, believe it; but when you hear that a man has changed his manners, believe it not.* There is no doubt that this science is the noblest employment of man. Men, considered as moral agents, may be divided into four classes. The first distinguish truth from falsehood, and good from evil, and have no bad desires to subdue. The second have correct knowledge, but bad habits; these are habitual sinners, and hard to reform. The third do not discriminate with sufficient precision; these are more hopeless than the preceding. The fourth are convinced that wickedness is profitable to them, and are for the most part incurable. The soul has three leading powers: Reason, or the heavenly soul, which thinks and determines; the ethical power, or animal soul, the source of passion and of enterprize; and desire, or the brutish soul. When reason predominates, the result is wisdom. When the animal soul prevails over the brutish in subserviency to reason, the characteristic quality is *courage*; when the brutish, in subserviency to reason, *moderation*; finally, the result of a perfect equality is *justice*.

The branches of Ethics are, the duty of sovereigns, which teaches the qualities necessary in a good prince under a good and under a bad government.

The duty of Ministers.—Wezir means literally porter, and ministers are so called, because they bear the burdens of the state.—Legislation.—The art of governing.—Military discipline.

B. Domestic Ethics.—In every family there are five objects of consideration: The father, the mother, the children, the servants, and subsistence. Of marriage. Of the education of children. Of servants.

The Theory of Theology and Law.

A. The art of reading the Koran.

B. The art of commenting. Its object is the word of God, the beginning of all wisdom, and the mine of all virtue; its end is to understand the Koran, and to extract from it wisdom, which leads to temporal and eternal happiness. It is the noblest and most useful of the sciences, and is divided into a great number of branches.

Under the head of Traditions are given forty of the most famous traditions of the words of the Prophet, of which the following are a specimen.

1. Actions will of necessity be judged by motives. Who flies to God and to his Prophet for refuge, shall find refuge; but whoever flies to the world, flies to fugitives.

2. Almighty

2. Almighty God will send a Great Man to this people every century, to confirm their belief.

3. Ye are all shepherds, and shall be interrogated concerning your flocks. The Imam is a shepherd, and shall be interrogated about his sheep. The master of a family is a shepherd, and shall be interrogated about his family. The servant is a shepherd, and shall be interrogated about his master's goods. The son is a shepherd, and shall be interrogated about his father's property. The wife is a shepherdess in her husband's house, and shall be interrogated about her sheep.

4. Fulfil what God has commanded thee, and thou shalt be the most pious of men. Forbear from what God has forbidden, and thou shalt be the most abstinent; be content with what he has granted, and thou shalt be the richest.

5. I have left you two things, with the assistance of which ye cannot possibly err: the word of God, and my Sunna. Both will remain with you until the day of judgment.

6. Cursed is the world, and cursed is every thing in it, except the praise of God, and except the learned and learners.

7. Pray, give alms, fast, perform the pilgrimage, be just and merciful. Do what is commanded, refrain from what is forbidden, and remain always faithful to truth.

8. Consider thyself as a traveller in the world.

9. The sinner who acknowledges the omnipotence of God, who watches over him, shall be forgiven.

10. Whoever abaseth himself, shall be exalted.

11. Whoever falsifies, is not one of my disciples.

12. Whoever lies, will bely also what I have brought.

13. Blessed is he who dieth for the sake of God's revelation.

14. He who sheweth no mercy, shall find none.

15. A devout man, without knowledge of religion, is the ass in a mill.

16. The Sunna! what an excellent help to faith!

17. The inhabitants of heaven hear nothing of the inhabitants of earth.

18. The best men are the most useful.

Of polemical divinity, or rather of polemical traditions.

Of dogmatical divinity. Its object is the word and the qualities of God, its aim the obtainment of eternal bliss; the preparatory knowledge is law and philosophy. A christian philosopher once desired a Sheik to prove to him how Mohammed was the seal of the Prophets. The Sheik demonstrated his assertion in the following manner. The prophetic office is wisdom, but wisdom is either theoretical, practical, or a combination of both. The religion of Moses consisted entirely in practical observations and wearisome ceremonies. The religion of Jesus on the contrary is purely theoretical, since it prescribes mere contemplation and spiritual temperance. Mohammed's doctrine unites both; and as no fourth species is practicable, it follows that Mohammed is the seal of the Prophets.

The

The principal qualities of the Deity are life, will, wisdom, power. The word of God is called the Preserved, because it has been preserved from eternity on the tables of destiny.

Of the Principles of Law.

Teaches us how to demonstrate the truth of the divine commands and prohibitions; its object is to obtain a correct theory of duty from the four pillars of the law; the Koran, or word of God; the Sunna, or conversation and actions of the Prophet; the Ijmaa, or collection of decisions; and the Keyass, or rule of analogy; from which it appears that this whole science branches into five parts; necessary, meritorious, forbidden, blameable, and indifferent actions.

Of Law.

Teaches the practical duties of religion and social life; it is the marrow and fruit of a knowledge of law. The learned have treated of the various duties in the following order: Of purification, of prayer, of fasting, of alms, of pilgrimage, of marriage, of suckling, of divorce, of emancipation, of oaths, of penal punishments, of religious wars, of foundlings, of fugitive slaves, of orphans, of trade, and of pious foundations. These duties, as far as they concern the person of the agent, are called devotional exercises; and as far as they concern others, works.

B. *The Knowledge of the Interior.*

The knowledge of the human heart is the most necessary for moral purification. This science is commonly called, The Knowledge of the true Way. It is properly but a serving science to Ascetics.

Haji Khalfa having thus taken a brief but comprehensive survey of science, from the arts of writing and speaking, to practical morality, which ought to be the grand object of all the studies of man, and pointed out the best authors on every subject, the substance of which is compressed into this sketch, winds up the whole with this concluclusion, in the usual style of Musselman piety:

Thus, then, have we completed the work which we undertook; thus have we reached the gaol which we set before us! We hope that this work will prove useful in the various paths of science, and guide the enquirer quickly and surely to the object of his researches. God will bless the humility with which we have undertaken the work, and the pure intention with which we have on his account alone completed it. He will pour out his favours on us, realize our hopes, and lead us through his grace to our end. He will forgive our faults, our deviations, our omissions, and our errors; he will preserve us from his fire, and on the day of judgment call to us to approach him. Praise be to God for guiding our reason and our senses throughout this work. We fly to him for refuge! Exalted be his name high above every unheard prayer, and every useless science, and above every unabased mind. He is the free-giver, the giver of all good; he deserts none.

none that hope in him, and rejects the wishes of none that trust in him. He is our gracious support, and there is no power and no strength but in him, the Greatest, the most High.

Praise, glory, and honour to the Lord of both worlds!

Finished with the divine blessing, in the well-defended city of Constantinople. The Lord protect it from misfortune.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST PRINTED PSALTERS AT MENTZ, IN THE YEARS 1457, 1459, AND 1490.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

AS you devote a portion of your interesting monthly Journal to an account of *Rare or Curious Books*, you may probably not object to the insertion of the following communication respecting the *first printed Psalters at Mentz;* works, concerning which various and discordant hypotheses have been advanced, and descriptions given at once superficial and inaccurate. These productions have always claimed the attention of the curious; not only because the two first editions are supposed to be the *first books printed with metal types*, and to which dates* are affixed—but because they have been ranked, by all competent

* I might here enter upon a wide field of discussion respecting *the Bible of Guttemberg and Fust*, the *Statuta Moguntina*, and the *Litteræ indulgentiarum Nicolai* v. P. M.—all of *supposed anterior date* to the above Psalters; but after reading what some of the most eminent German and French bibliographers have said upon the subject, I cannot help subscribing to the opinions of MASCH and LAMBINET. The former observes, "Ambigua res est, in tam incertis certo aliquid definire. *Nostro* quidem *judicio*, quæ primum occupat locum (sc. ed. Fust et Schoeffer, 1462.) omnium est antiquissima." Masch here alludes to the comparative antiquity of Guttemberg and Fust's bible (commonly supposed to be printed between the years 1450-5) with that of Fust and Schoeffer, having a printed date of 1462. See his *Bibl. Sacra.* v. iii. p. 53. Lambinet remarks, "Les efforts érudits qu'ont fait les bibliographes pour donner l'existence à cette bible ne la prouvent pas, Leurs notices, leur descriptions, leur observations, sont presque toutes contradictoires, &c. &c." See *Recherches sur l'origine de l'Imprimerie*, from p. 128 to 138. Bruxelles, 8vo. An. vii.

The *Mentz Statutes* are also supposed to be anterior to the Psalter of 1457; but Daunou, with the assistance of Seemiller (in his Bibl. Ingolstad incunabula typographiæ, 4to. 1787), does not seem to fix to this work any precise date.

The *Letters of Indulgence of Pope Nicolas* V. are supposed to have been printed in 1454; and Heinekin and Breitkopf inform us of a copy in which some one had erased the four romain i's (MCCCCliiij) and substituted in their place, with ink, a v, "but in such a manner as to make the iiij's yet discernible." See Heinekin's *Idée Générale d'une Collection complette d'Estampes.* Lips. 8vo. 1771, p. 261. note c. Lambinet, however, is still incredulous: "Je respecte (says he) l'autorité de ces grands hommes; mais elle ne donne pas la certitude du fait et de la date du fait." p. 137. But there is one circumstance which Lambinet has overlooked: Letters of Indulgence were always first printed, I believe, in the life time of the Pope who granted them. Now, as Pope Nicolas V. died in 1455, these letters must of course have been printed before or in that year, and therefore two years before the Psalter of 1457: but whether

competent judges of the art of printing, among the most beautiful and magnificent publications which have ever issued from the press! They are

whether the work be printed with *metal types* is another question. I incline, therefore, to the opinion, that the Psalter of 1457 is the *first book* printed with *metal types*.

Mr. Edwards, in his Catalogue of 1796, p. 1. adduces the authority of Trithemius, as declaring, that "he had it from the mouth of Peter Schoeffer (the partner and son-in-law of Fust) that the first book they printed with moveable types was the bible, about the year 1450, in which the expences were so enormous as to have cost 4000 florins before they had printed twelve sheets." By "moveable types" it is presumed "*metal* types" are meant; for, as Mr. Willet justly observes (in his truly excellent "*Memoir on the Origin of Printing*, in the Archæolog. vol. xi. p. 267-316.) the attempt to cut "moveable letters on *wood* went no farther than *trials*." It may be necessary to make a few remarks upon this extract of Mr. Edwards, because there are few gentlemen who are more conversant with ancient books than himself, and who subjoined the extract in support of a copy of this bible, which he valued in his catalogue at 126l. I presume it is taken from Trithemius's *Annal. Monasterii Hirsaugiensis*, 1690, folio, 2 vols. p. 421. vol. 2d;—the passage extracted will be found in the second vol. of Meerman's *Orig. Typog.* p. 101. from whence Mr. Willet has inserted it at page 314-15 of his Memoir; but, as it stands in both these places, not one word is said of the *date* of this Bible. The characters are evidently metal ones, from the Latin terms "*æneos* sive *stanneos* fundebant." Trithemius finished his Annals in 1514, and he tells us that Schoeffer made this relation to him thirty years before, that is, in the year 1484; but nothing can be hence inferred of the *date of the Bible*. On the contrary, there are *two* circumstances which may strongly justify us in supposing that the Bible alluded to by Schoeffer was the one of 1462: *First*, Schoeffer does not appear to have worked with Fust till the year 1455, when the partnership of Guttemberg and Fust was dissolved. This seems to be allowed by the best bibliographers, and is opposed only by a feeble "*peut-etre*" of Heinekin, p. 260. Heinekin, however, admits that the Psalter of 1457 is the first joint production of Fust and Schoeffer. The fact was, I believe, that Schoeffer had infinitely more talent than either Guttemberg or Fust; and the latter acted wisely, when he parted with Guttemberg, to offer Schoeffer his daughter in marriage,* and thus establish a connection

* "Fust fut si charmé d'un Alphabet complet que Schoeffer *leur* en presenta, que, pour l'en recompenser, il lui donna sa fille en marriage, et l'associa avec lui." Marchand. *Hist. de l'Imprimerie*, part i. p. 21. The word *leur* is here marked in italics, to shew the want of faith, or carelessness, of this writer. Marchand, wishing to establish his hypothesis of Schoeffer's working with *Guttemberg* and *Fust*, makes use of the word "*leur* en presenta," and quotes SALMUTH, p. 312. Now Salmuth's words are these, as quoted in note K. by Marchand himself: "Characteres inde fusos FAUSTO *Hero suo* ostendit; quibus ille adeo exhilaratus est, ut ei protinus Filiam unicam desponderet, ac paulo post in uxorem daret." Salmuth's work, *De rebus memorabilibus*, was published in 1600, 8vo. See Peignot's *Dict. de Bibliologie Suppl.* 163.

It is quite amusing to perceive how the love of *hypotheses* has driven MENTELIUS (in his treatise on printing of 1650) into the most absurd declarations about Schoeffer. Trithemius happening to translate Schoeffer's name into *Opilio*, or shepherd, because in the German language it has that signification, Mentelius did not scruple to call our worthy printer "a mad-headed fellow, *who had the care of Fust's sheep*, and became afterwards his servant," &c. I have not Mentelius's book at hand; but the story is true, and is well related by Fournier in his first Dissert. p. 32-4. Mentelius was resolved to make his *ancestor* (a printer of the *same name*) the inventor of the typographic art. He conceived the Catholicon of 1460 to be the first printed book!

are uniformly printed UPON VELLUM; and their rarity is so excessive, that 1000 guineas could not now procure a copy: in fact, only six are known to exist; two of which are at this moment in the libraries of his Majesty and Lord Spencer.

The first writer who makes mention of the Psalter of 1457 is LAMBECIUS, in the second book (c. viii. p. 989) of his Comment. de Bibliotheca Vindobonensi, who there describes it only in a summary manner, by way of marginal note, without the least specification of its *size*. "This copy (says Mons. de Boze) was discovered in the year 1665, near Insprnck, in the castle of Ambras, where the Archduke Francis Sigismund had collected a prodigious quantity of MSS. and printed books; taken for the most part from the famous library of MATHIAS CORVINUS, king of Hungary: it was transported from thence to the imperial library at Vienna." This is the copy which Heinekin so amply describes, and which, for the extreme beauty of its condition, he calls "*un Exemplaire vierge.*" It may probably now be in the Imperial library at Paris, since Bonaparte's *visit at Vienna*.

The

a connection which was not likely to terminate in the life-time of the father, who died about the year 1467.

The *second* ground on which I conjecture the Bible above alluded to, to have been printed in 1462, is, that Trithemius mentions it after the *Catholicon* of 1460, which every body knows is printed with small wooden types. The experiment of the Catholicon not succeeding, Fust and Schoeffer cut metal types of the same size, and proceeded to the execution of the Bible of 1462, which is there said to have been attended with so much difficulty and expense.

I am aware that the recent authority of a very respectable bibliographer, M. de la Serna, Santander, is in favour of the Bible of 1455; but his chief and only evidence in support of his hypothesis (which, indeed, if correct, would set the matter for ever at rest) does not seem to me to be very conclusive. He says, that there is a copy of this Bible in the Imperial library at Paris, in which some illuminator has written, that the ornaments or illuminations were executed in the year 1456. "*Illuminata seu rubricata et ligata p. Henricum Abbch aliàs Cremer. Anno Dni*, M°. cccc°. lvi. *festo Bartholomei apli*" But how frequent are the instances in which these inscriptions are *ante-dated?* and how comes it to pass, that bibliographers have been ignorant of this very curious and *unique* copy for these last hundred years? We know very well in this country how *modern writing* may be contrived to carry with it all the appearance of an *ancient character!!*

Besides, is it not remarkable that the decree, passed at Mentz in 1455, for Guttemberg to remunerate Fust for certain monies advanced by the latter to the former in the way of business, should not have *alluded to this very Bible*, about which, it would seem, the quarrel and dissolution took place? Let any one examine this decree, as extracted in Wolf and Schwarz, and he will perceive that not one word is said of, not the slightest allusion is made to, this curious Bible—which Koelhoff gravely tells us, in his Cologn Chronicle of 1499, "is printed in that larger sort of type with which *Missals are usually printed!!*

But M. de la Serna, Santander, himself seems rather reluctant to speak positively upon the subject, when he afterwards takes a summary view of the earliest productions of the typographic art. At p. 105 of his first vol. he mentions nothing *decisively* before the *Mentz Psalter of* 1457! See his Dictionnaire Bibliographique Choisi du quinzieme seicle. Bruxelles, 8vo. 1805-6-7, in three vols. or parts; and consult vol. i. 85-105. part ii. 176.

It is time, however, to close a note of most unconscionable length, and interesting only to the bibliographical *Antiquary*.

The slight manner in which Lambecius noticed this magnificent production, was the source of innumerable errors among subsequent bibliographers. CHEVILLIER, who published his amusing French work upon the "Origin of Printing at Paris" in 1694, never saw a copy of it, but does not hesitate to call it a *quarto;* and MAITTAIRE, who, as well as Chevillier, was ignorant of the second edition of 1459, relies solely on the authority of Chevillier and Lambecius, and *also* calls it *a quarto.* See *Annal. Typog.* t. i. ed. 1733. p. 170.

In the same year that Maittaire's second edition of his first volume appeared (viz. 1733), PALMER, or rather Psalmanazar, published his "*General History of Printing;*" and, in his account of the first Psalter, he relies entirely on Lambecius, translating the colophon of it as given by the latter. Of its *size* he says nothing; and of the second edition he is quite ignorant (ignorance and incorrectness are the prominent features of the whole performance!) supposing the *Donatus** of 1459 to be the second book printed with metal types. See pages 29 and 76. From this work, therefore, nothing is to be gleaned worth notice.

MARCHAND, who is the next writer in succession, and who had published his *Histoire de l'Imprimerie*, 1740, before Mons. de Boze had given his excellent account of the Psalter (presently to be mentioned), is extremely *accommodating* in *his* description; for he says, "C'est un petit *in folio*, ou un grand *in quarto*." See p. 33, 34, 36. He knew of only two copies in existence; those at Vienna and Fribourg.† Of the second edition of 1459 I do not observe that he makes any mention, for he notices the *Donatus* as the only book printed in 1459.

At length Mons. de BOZE, in the 14th vol. of *L'Academie des Inscriptions*, &c. p. 254 (A.D. 1740) favoured the world with an ample and accurate description‡ of this important work, from a copy in his own possession, which, after his death, belonged successively to the President de Cotte, Mons. Gaignat, and Mons. Girardot de Prefond. It seems that this copy was what the French call "*un peu rogné*," according to Heinekin's account, who inspected it at the house of its last possessor.

* Mr. Willet, in his "Origin" before alluded to, says the second Psalter was printed in *August*, the Durandus in *October*, 1459. See Archæol. vol. xi. 305. Lambinet also gives the same dates to both works.

† Marchand refers to Mullerus's *Theat. Freyberg*, 4to, 1653, p. 129-130, &c. &c. without noticing WILLISCHIUS's history of that town, in which this latter makes mention of the Psalter of 1457; but, says Mons. de Boze, "assuming to himself the airs and graces of a disinterested man, and consummate critic, he commits the most absurd blunders, and indulges in such hypotheses upon the *date* of it, as to render his account truly ridiculous."

‡ It was read by the Abbé Sallier, under the title of "*Notice du premier livre imprimé portant une date certaine.*"

The catalogue of the books of this eminent bibliographer was published at Paris in 1743, in 8vo. of which *only twelve* copies were struck off on large paper, in *small folio*. One of this latter kind was sold at Dr. Askew's sale (see Bibl. Askev. No. 508) for 6l.; it was formerly Dr. Mead's copy, and was sent to him as a present from De Boze himself. It was bought by Dr. Askew at Dr. Mead's sale for little more than 1l.

possessor. M. de Boze accompanied his account of it with a plate, being a fac-simile of the *Subscription* or *Colophon:* the letters in this plate are perhaps rather too sharply cut, and not being struck off UPON VELLUM, they do not produce the rich and beautiful effect of the original. This copy consisted of 136 leaves of the Psalter text, and 20 of hymns, responses, and prayers, forming a supplement to it. Heinekin supposed, that M. de Boze's copy consisted originally of *two*, "dont l'un a été fort usé, et l'autre assez propre. Cependant (says he) il est fort bien reparé." It seems that most of the copies differ in the supplementary part, a circumstance which appears to have puzzled Heinekin, but which is very reasonably accounted for by Lambinet. This latter bibliographer thus observes upon it: "C'est une tradition conservée à Maïence que les religieux de *St. Alban* ont fait executer à leurs frais la première édition du Psautier, et les *Benedictins* de *St. Jacques* le seconde, &c. Comme ces Psautiers étoient destinés uniquement pour le chœur des églises des monastères, des cathédrales, des collégiales, il est tout naturel de croire que ces corporations auront fait, en tout ou en partie, les frais de leur exécution; et *qu'ils auront fait disposer chacun selon son rit*, les oraisons, les hymnes, les répons, les vêpres, qui se trouvent à la fin du Psautier dans quelques exemplaires, et qui *souvent ne se trouvent pas dans d'autres.* Telle est, je crois, la vraie raison des variantes que l'on voit dans les exemplaires de la même edition: raison qu' Heinecken, Breitkopf,* et d'autres bibliographes cherchent depuis si long-temps."†

The description which de Boze has given of *his* copy may serve for that of all the others of the date 1457; and it is a little surprising that Heinekin, although he allows de Boze to have given "an ample account" of it, never seems to have perused it, for he takes upon *himself* the credit of first making certain observations, which, in fact, were made 30 years before by de Boze.

This work was printed as a choir-book for the cathedrals; it is a large folio, in the Gothic character; the *small letters* are nearly half an inch high; the *capitals* are of various kinds; the largest three inches and half high, exclusively of ornaments extending nearly three inches perpendicularly. The first B of the text, and the first P of the Colophon, are examples of this kind. The other capitals extend about the height of four lines of the psalms, and three of the hymns, &c. Mons. de Boze reckons that there are 288 of them. There is no doubt but that all the letters, except the capitals, are *metal;* these

* Breitkopf was a celebrated printer at Leipsic, and died in 1794. Heinekin had the highest opinion of his bibliographical talents. He published an account of the invention of printing in German at Leipsic 1779; but his *Magnum Opus* is the treatise upon the 'origin of playing cards, engraving upon wood, &c. in Europe,' of which the first volume was published in 1784; the second has, I believe, recently appeared. This work is full of erudition; but, alas! it is written in *the German language!* See Peignot's *Dict. Bibliol.*

† Recherches, &c. sur l'origine de l'Imprimerie, t. i. 114. p. 142-3.

these latter are *cut in wood*, and printed with the different coloured* inks with which they appear in the several copies—some being in red, ornamented with blue; others in blue, ornamented with red. These decorated capitals are, therefore, not afterwards executed by an *Illuminator*. A more particular description will be given towards the close of this essay.

Boze's copy, as he tells us, was found in the collegiate church of St. Victor, at Mentz, where it answered the usual purposes of the choir till the third edition of 1490 appeared, when it was carried away and "luckily (says he) shut up and forgotten in a little armory attached to the Sacristy." It was discovered by de Boze in the winter of 1739.

In the years 1758-9, the younger FOURNIER published his two elegant little treatises† on the Rise, Progress, and Art of Wood-engraving. In these treatises he has spoken decisively and correctly of the size, beauty, and skill of the psalter of 1457. He says, "it is one of the most curious works that the art of printing has ever produced; that the capital letters are printed in different colours, after the manner of *Cameos*, and *that* with a correctness and precision truly astonishing!" "Let the work be exhibited (says he) to all the printers of the present day assembled together, and let them be charged with the care of printing a *similar one*; assuredly, they will not execute it so exactly! and yet this *very book* is the *first* to which a *date* is affixed, and to which the names of the workmen who executed it are subjoined!" See pages 45-6-7, of the first treatise, and 231-2-3-4, of the second.

The account of this celebrated bibliographer excited the attention of the curious towards discovering more copies of this rare and beautiful production; and DE BURE, the next writer in succession who notices it, refers to this account in a manner the most express and complimentary. See *his* Bibl. Instruct. No. 46. Unfortunately for De Bure, he does not appear to have examined a copy himself, although he knew there were *three* (and three only) to be consulted: this has rendered *his* description so extremely defective. Heineken does not scruple to call

* A similar mode of printing is observable in Juliana Berners's book of hawking, hunting, and heraldry, printed at St. Alban's in 1486. I examined a copy of this latter treatise attentively, in the Marquis of Bute's library at Luton, and am convinced that the *coats of arms* are *printed* in the several colours with which they appear. It is my intention to give a *fac-simile plate* of these arms, as well as of the first page of the Psalter of 1457, in my new edition of "Ames's Typographical Antiquities, by Herbert." This latter bibliographer (vol. iii. 1433) has given a very superficial account of the curious book of St. Alban's.

† "*Dissertation sur l'origine et les progrès de l'art de graver en bois*, &c. 8vo. 1758." "*De l'origine et des productions de l'imprimerie primitive en taille de bois*, &c." 8vo. 1759; both "A Paris, de l'imprimerie de BARBOU," and printed in Barbou's very best manner. The first contains 92 pages, besides an "Approbation et Privilege;" the second 263 pages. They are both extremely rare.

The same author published, in two elegant, but smaller octavo volumes, a "*Manuel Typographique, utile aux Gens de lettres*," &c. in 1764-6. This latter work, though not quite so rare as the preceding, is much admired, from the numerous plates and specimens of types.

call it "*remplie de fautes.*" Popular, and justly so, as is De Bure's work, it is nevertheless unpardonably deficient in a knowledge of rare and critical books in the Greek and Latin languages: from him it would seem that the psalter of 1457 was "printed in red and black letters, similar to the supposed bible of 1450," than which nothing can be more vague and erroneous.

MEERMAN is the next bibliographer after De Bure, who has noticed the Mentz psalters of 1457-59, 90. With profound erudition and a general knowledge of languages, Meerman united uncommon diligence and activity; but, resolved to bring every thing to the standard of a *darling hypothesis*, he seems to have noticed only those works more at large which supported his favourite system. His *fuso-sculpti* characters have been entirely cut to pieces by Mr. Willet, and his hero *Coster* has received a mortal wound from the penetrating lance of Heinekin.* In a long note at p. 11, 12, of his *Origines Typographicæ*, and again at p. 94 in the text, as well as slightly in some few other places, he would seem to intimate that the accuracy of Fournier's account of the Psalter of 1457 is corroborated by some copies which he saw of the bible of 1462! and that the different coloured inks in it were first discovered by Guttemberg, on the authority of Polydore Virgil, *de rer. invent.* lib. ii. c. 7!! He refers to De Boze's account, but seems to have profited little by it; in short, nothing interesting or valuable upon the subject is to be obtained from Meerman.

I shall next notice, in order, a very curious anecdote connected with the first Psalter, and which, if it contained one syllable of truth, might give us some valuable information relating to it. PAPILLON, in his *Traité historique, &c. de la gravure en bois*,† has favoured us with the following long, but rather amusing, old woman's story—which I shall translate "for the benefit of the country gentlemen." "If (says he) any reliance might be placed upon the traditional narrative which I obtained from *an unknown*, with whom I had an interview only three times, in the year 1737, I should be able to give the name of the *designer*, as well as of some of the *engravers* who were employed *on this magnificent work*. The story is as follows: Some few days after Easter,

* In addition to the reasons advanced by this eminent bibliographer against the claims of Haarlem, consult the masterly refutation of Meerman's system by De la Serna, Santander, in the work before alluded to, at the conclusion of the first note. Part i. from p. 12 to 67.

† Paris, 8vo. 2 vols. 1766. A very rare and amusing work; not always correct, but in every respect curious. The plates, fac-similes of the earliest wood-cuts, are admirably executed; and the book contains some information no where else to be found. There is a formal wood-cut portrait of Papillon, in his perriwig, as a frontispiece, which the worthy Frenchman, or his editor, thought particularly beautiful, from the verses subjoined. It is, in fact, as well as all the *original* vignettes in the book, quite poor and Gothic. No country has ever produced the WOOD-CUTS which *we* are now in the daily habit of publishing. In *Great Britain* this art seems to have attained its height; even childrens' books are frequently embellished with excellent specimens: as for the productions of BEWICK, NESBIT, CLENNEL, and AUSTIN, they will never cease to be admired as long as the graphic arts shall be cultivated.

Easter, a German, between 25 and 30 years of age, calling himself an engraver in wood, and a native and resident of Mentz, travelling to see the country, came and offered me his professional services during his stay at Paris. As I usually did every thing myself, I thanked him for his offer, assuring him nevertheless that if I found occasion for his services I would with great pleasure avail myself of them. Upon this he gave me his address, shewed me some of his engravings, and left me *a proof* of a coat of arms, which he said were designed and engraved by himself, and which, though rather large and rude, were well cut, and of a picturesque taste, somewhat out of the common. Wishing, I suppose, to make the most of himself and of his performances, he told me his name was JEROM COSKPERGENN; that he could paint tolerably well, and practised wood-engraving only as an amusement during his travels; that he had been six years in France; had visited Bourdeaux, Lyons, Marseilles, Rochelle, and other towns—and had worked as an engraver only during his stay at those places; that his ancestors had resided at Mentz, Cologne, and Nuremberg; and that even an ancient branch of his family *had worked for the first printed books by Fust and Schoeffer.*"

Having questioned him a little upon this head, he told me, that "from father to son it was uniformly known that one PETER COSKPERGENN, scribe, and miniature painter on manuscripts, at Mentz, also an able wood-engraver of capital letters, had been engaged by Schoeffer (who gave him a lodging in his own house) to design and engrave in wood, large capital letters—enriched with ornaments similar to those with which the ancient MSS. are illuminated; that one of his brothers, named JAMES, and one of his friends called THOMAS FERKANACH, who was also a good engraver in wood, had worked at the same time *in cutting the letters for Schoeffer's Psalter.*" Having promised to return in a day or two, to shew me a book with some figures of the Mass, engraved by the said Peter Coskpergenn, his ancestor, which he still preserved, he took his leave of me, very well satisfied with the reception he had met with; for, in order to enjoy his chat, and to have sufficient time to comprehend his French jargon (as he found me on the point of leaving home when he called) I took him to an hotel, where we breakfasted together; and, to induce him the more readily to answer my questions, I made him a present of some of *my own proof impressions.*"

"Eight days elapsed, and no Coskpergenn appeared: impatient, however, to see the *Mass-book*, I waited on him, according to his direction, early in the morning. The worthy German made many excuses for not having kept his word, alledging that he was under the necessity of finishing some capital-letter-types, to sell to the printers. He urged me to sit down and breakfast with him, and shewed me the *Mass-book*, with the figures engraved by his ancestor Peter Coskpergenn. The book was a very small duodecimo, something like the diminutive edition of Amadis de Gaul. The figures were engraved in wood, and though of a Gothic character, were well enough drawn; they were struck off UPON VELLUM, on one side of the leaf only, in beautiful

beautiful glossy ink, surrounded with a simple fillet; each engraving was contained in a frame of arabesque ornaments, about an inch wide, printed in a rough Gothic style, but in ink of a beautiful vermillion color. They were struck off on the *opposite* sides of the leaves, so that each engraving faced the other. Some of the frame-work borders contained twelve lines of prayers, printed in a Gothic character, in beautifully shining black ink, but the initial letter was *gilt*. What was rather singular, the vellum leaves were very thin, doubled or pasted together, to prevent the marks of the impression from being seen on the reverse side, and to give it the appearance of a MS. I should not have perceived that the leaves were doubled or pasted together, if the corners of some of them had not been unrolled."

"This curious book contained forty-five plates, including the title-page, and forty-four prayers corresponding with the subjects delineated. Its solid and ancient binding was not in the least injured, for it consisted of plates of silver, of the thickness of a small cord; there were also clasps of the same metal, decorated with Gothic ornaments, chased and beautifully cut: all this, with a small golden cord terminating in a tassel, gave the book a delightful appearance, and made it, in every respect, an object worthy of the most careful preservation."

"The worthy stranger next shewed me some fragments of *Gothic vignettes*, executed by the same PETER COSKPERGENN, and printed in red and black upon some leaves of paper; also some other wood-cuts of electors and bishops, executed as well by his father Andrew Coskpergenn as by himself. About fifteen days after my visit, he came to bid me adieu, telling me he was obliged to quit Paris (where he could not earn *water to drink*) because all the printers wished to procure his works at a scandalously low price; that the provincial printers shewed more judgment; and that he should go to Rouen; from whence, if he could not obtain sufficient employment there, he should pass over to Italy, after writing to his mother to send to Lyons and Turin a part of his annual income which she allowed him, in order that he might subsist on his travels. We parted, and he promised to write to me; but from that day to this (now about thirty years ago) I have heard nothing of him."

"This man was frank in his manner, and seemed to be of an excellent disposition. I wish I could have employed him; he had, nevertheless, quite sufficient to live upon at home, if he had chosen a domestic, instead of an itinerant, life." See Papillon's *Traité*, &c. t. i. 119-22.

I fear, however, I may have exhausted the patience of your readers —I shall therefore defer the *conclusion* of this subject to your *following number*.

Meanwhile I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS FROGNALL DIBDIN.

Kensington, Aug. 21, 1807.

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MEMOIR ON ADANSON,*

From the "Eloge Historique" of that Naturalist, pronounced before the National Institute by G. Cuvier.

Michael Adanson was descended from a Scotch family, which had followed the fortunes of king James II. (his proper name, therefore, must have been *Adamson*). His father was equerry to the archbishop of Aix, and it was through his interest that the youth, at the age of seven, was provided with a small canonry at Champeaux, which served to educate him. When he was at the college of Plessis, the celebrated English natural philosopher, Turberville Needham, one day being present at the academical exercises, was so much struck with the ability displayed by the young scholar, that he begged leave to add a microscope to the prize awarded to him, saying at the same time "You, who are so far advanced in the study of the works of men, are worthy to be made acquainted with those of nature." This circumstance gave the decisive turn to his studies; the words remained deeply engraven in his memory, and he repeated them with interest near the close of his life.

The cabinets of Réaumur and Bernard de Jussieu, and the royal garden of plants, furnished fuel to his ardour for natural knowledge, and at the age of 19 he had drawn up methodical descriptions of more than 4000 species of the three kingdoms. He went to Senegal, as formerly mentioned, in 1748, at the age of 21, and returned in 1751, with a rich treasure of facts and observations. At that period Linnæus and Buffon were beginning to enter that career of eminence in the science of natural history which they held with so much glory during nearly half a century. Their opposite characters as naturalists are thus sketched by the writer of this eloge.

"The first, with a piercing genius and indefatigable application, embracing all the productions of nature, enchained them, as it were, by classifications, which were arbitrary, but precise and easy to comprehend; imposed upon them names, foreign, but invariable, and commodious for the memory; described them in a language neological, but brief, expressive, and rigorously determined in its signification."

"The second, with a lofty imagination, dignified and impressive in his style as well as in his manners, attaching himself to a smaller number of beings, neglecting those artificial scaffoldings which the study of more numerous productions would have required; exhausted, as it were, each of the subjects on which he treated; formed them into animated pictures, pompously displayed, and coloured with all the splendour and freshness of nature, which were associated by new,

* See Athenæum, No. 7.

bold, and sometimes hasty views of things, but always set forth with a seductive art."

Both these great men, too exclusively following their peculiar ideas, had failed to attend sufficiently to one point; namely, the study of those multiplied relations of beings, whence results a division into families, founded upon their natural characters. It was precisely this which had been the principal object of Adanson's solitary meditations. He was the first who energetically displayed its importance, and he carried its application to a great length. The following sketch will give an idea of the particular manner in which he viewed this subject.

An organized being is a single whole—a compound of parts which re-act upon each other for the production of a common effect. No one of these parts, therefore, can be essentially modified without a consent of all the rest. There is, therefore, only a certain number of possible combinations among the great modifications of the principal organs; and under each of these superior combinations, only a certain number of subordinate combinations, of less important modifications, can take place. Consequently, were an exact knowledge obtained of all these combinations of different orders, and were each ranged in the place determined by the organs constituting it, there would result a true representation of the whole system of organized beings, with all their relations; in short, natural history would become an exact science. This is what is understood by a *natural method*, the great desideratum of every naturalist. But hitherto we have only gained a glimpse of some part of this sublime picture; and the point whence it could be viewed in its totality is as yet only an ideal goal, to which we perhaps shall never be able entirely to attain, though it is our duty constantly to tend towards it.

The most direct road to it would be to determine the functions and influence of each organ, in order to calculate its modifications; then, by forming grand divisions upon the most important organs, and thus descending to inferior divisions, a frame would be constituted, which, previously and almost independently of the observation of species, would nevertheless be a true expression of the order of nature. This principle is called the *subordination of characters;* but its application would suppose a degree of knowledge respecting the nature and functions of the organs, to which small approaches had been made at the period when Adanson commenced his labours. He therefore had recourse to an inverse method, which may be termed empirical or experimental—that of the actual comparison of species; and for its application he devised a method peculiar to himself, and which cannot but be regarded as extremely ingenious.

Considering each organ apart, he formed from its different modifications a system of division, in which he arranged all known beings. Repeating the same operation with respect to several organs, he thus constructed a number of systems, all artificial, and each founded upon a single organ arbitrarily chosen. It is evident that the beings which none of these systems should separate, would be infinitely near each other,

since they would be similar in all their organs; that the affinity would be less in those which some of their organs should throw into different classes; and that, in fine, the most distant from each other would be those which should meet in no one system. This method would give a precise estimate of the degree of affinity between different beings; but it has the defect of supposing the knowledge of all the species and all the organs of each. A single one of these neglected may lead to the most mistaken relations; and Adanson himself, notwithstanding the immense number of his observations, furnishes some examples of the fact.

This is what he called his *universal method*, and it is the parent idea that predominates in all his works, printed or manuscript. He gave to the public the first essay of it in the "Traité des Coquillages," which terminates the first volume of his Voyage to Senegal. In this treatise he had the merit of paying that attention to the animals inhabiting shells which had been almost entirely neglected before his time, and several of which have never been described since. His methodical distribution, supported by twenty of the partial systems above indicated, was much superior to all those of his predecessors; but it had some faults, owing to the reason just suggested; namely, that for want of anatomical dissections, he was unacquainted with the interior organs, especially the heart.

His "Familles des Plantes," printed in 1763, is a larger application of this method. Several botanists had previously been sensible of the importance of arranging plants according to their natural relations. Morison, Magnol, and Ray, had conceived the idea of it about the same time, though without a precise notion of the means requisite for success. Haller had long the same object in view, but was not able entirely to conciliate natural relations with an absolute system, and the method which he adopted broke through some of them. Linnæus voluntarily renounced it in the formation of his system, and was only sometimes brought to it by the sentiment of analogy, which constrained him to infringe his own rules. Bernard de Jussieu was the only predecessor of Adanson who never abandoned this research, though, discontented with what he had done, because no one so well saw what remained to be done, he never consigned his results to writing, and they are known only by his arrangement of the garden of Trianon, and by the fragments published by his friends or disciples.

Adanson in his preface gives the history of botany with an erudition astonishing in a man perpetually occupied in observing. He states with precision what each writer has done to enrich the science, and even gives a sort of scale of merit of the systems of his predecessors; but he takes his measure solely from their agreement with his natural families. This was to place himself at the head of all botanists; and in fact he was not far from thinking himself so. He especially does not conceal the displeasure he felt at the vogue acquired by the sexual system of Linnæus, one of the most opposite to the natural relations of plants; and the hope of seeing it fall was his chief consolation.

But

But nothing could be more unequal than the competition for popularity between the two naturalists. Linnæus, surrounded by disciples whom he inspired with enthusiastic attachment, and converted into so many missionaries, favoured by the great, keeping up a correspondence with eminent men in different countries, and more attentive to make the science of nature appear easy, than to render it solid and profound, spread his doctrines rapidly in spite of the opposition of self-love and national prejudices. Adanson, on the contrary, preserving his solitary habits, inaccessible in his closet, without pupils, and almost without friends, communicated with the world only by his books, which he seemed purposely to render repulsive, as if he had feared that they should be too much read.

Instead of the simple and convenient nomenclature invented by Linnæus, he gave arbitrary names, which no etymological relation attached to the memory. He had even devised a peculiar orthography, which gave his French the appearance of some unknown jargon. Thus, notwithstanding the real and allowed beauty of his plan, and the great number of facts which he had discovered, together with the encomiums his work obtained from the most learned naturalists, his influence upon the progress of science was much less than might have been expected, and artificial systems continued to reign almost exclusively for thirty years more. Far, however, from being discouraged by this failure of success, he scarcely perceived it. His own approbation sufficed to satisfy him; and continuing to labour with the same assiduity, his Families of Plants was not entirely printed before he was occupied with a vastly more general work.

The boldest imagination would shrink on reading the plan which he submitted in 1774 to the judgment of the Academy of Sciences, and still more at the sight of the enormous mass of materials which he had actually assembled. His purpose was no longer to confine his method to one class of beings, or even to the three kingdoms, as they are commonly termed; but to embrace the whole of nature, in the most extensive acceptation of the word. Even the faculties of the soul, the creations of man, all that commonly is made the object of metaphysics, morals, and politics, all the arts, from agriculture to dancing, entered into his plan. Twenty-four large volumes displayed the general relations of all these things, and their distribution; the history of 40,000 species was arranged in alphabetical order in 150 volumes; an universal vocabulary gave the explanation of 200,000 words; and the whole was sustained by a great number of particular treatises and memoirs, by 40,000 figures and 30,000 specimens of the three kingdoms.

It will be asked how a single man should have been able even to grasp such a number of different objects. In fact, the commissioners of the Academy found the execution very unequal. The parts alien to natural history were merely indicated; two thirds of the figures were cut out or traced from common works; and several of the volumes were swelled by materials not yet put in order. These commissioners gave Adanson the prudent advice to detach from this vast collection

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the objects of his own discoveries, and to publish them separately, contenting himself with pointing out in a general manner the new relations which he might perceive in them to other beings. It is much to be regretted that he did not follow this advice; for several memoirs, independent of his great works, shew how much sagacity he possessed in the examination of particular objects. Of these pieces, the following are the most observable.

The *taret*, the shell-fish which perforates ships and piles, and has threatened the very existence of Holland, had been examined by several naturalists. Adanson, however, was the first who made known its true nature, and its analogy with the *pholades* and *bivalves*. His description of this animal is a model in its kind.

The same may be said of the *baobab* of Senegal, the largest tree in the world. The name of *Adansonia* has been given to it after its describer, which Linnæus has generously preserved, notwithstanding the causes of complaint which he had against our author.

The history of the gum-trees, and the numerous articles which he inserted in the supplement of the first Encyclopædia, unite to a number of new facts much erudition and clearness. They prove by examples that the French language can express with precision all the forms of plants, without having recourse to that barbarous terminology which then began to be introduced, and which disgusts in so many modern works.

One of the most interesting questions in natural history is the origin of the different varieties of our cultivated plants. Adanson made many experiments upon those of corn, and raised two in the species of barley, but they did not long propagate themselves. Some naturalists pushing too far the consequences of these and other similar facts, and maintaining that there is nothing constant in species, alleging even examples, which seemed to prove that new ones were formed from time to time, he shewed that these pretended species were for the most part only monstrosities which soon relapsed into their original form.

For a long time the motions of the leaves of the sensitive plant, and of the stamens of certain plants, had been compared to those of animals, although the first generally require to be excited by an external cause. Adanson discovered spontaneous motions in a green fibrous substance living at the bottom of waters, of which he gave a very exact history, and placed it at the head of the system of vegetables. Vaucher has since supposed it to be a zoophyte, and has named it *Oscillatoria Adansonii*.

Adanson first discovered that the benumbing faculty of certain fishes depends upon electricity. He made his experiments upon the *Silurus tremulus*. It is also affirmed that he was the author of the letter on the electricity of the tourmalin, which bears the name of the Duke of Noya Caraffa.

He first discovered the method of extracting a good blue fecula from the indigo of Senegal.

In a memoir addressed to the ministry, he shewed that this colony would be very favourable to all the products of the West India islands,

and

and even of the East Indies, and that it would be easy to procure their cultivation by free negroes; a happy idea, which alone can put an end to a commerce disgraceful to humanity.

These detached pieces might have been followed by others equally interesting, had he chosen, since his cabinet and his continual observations would have supplied him with rich materials; but when he had once formed the design of his great work, he reserved for its use all the particular facts he had collected, and would publish nothing more separately.

Sequestering himself from the world, thinking and acting solely upon his own funds, and calculating the extent of his powers by that of his projects, he placed himself as much above all other philosophers, as the work which he meditated appeared to him above what they have left. He was heard to say that Aristotle alone approached him, but remotely, and that all other naturalists remained at an immense distance behind him. Forgetting that his method rested solely upon acquired facts, he attributed to it an interior virtue of foreseeing them, and pretended to divine by anticipation unknown species. "I possess (said he) all the great roads of the sciences; what occasion have I for bye paths?" Hence arose a profound contempt for the labours of his successors, an absolute negligence of modern discoveries, even in the relations of travellers, an obstinate attachment to his old notions, and complete ignorance of their refutation; and, in fine, the perfect inutility of his long labours, so erroneously directed.

The affecting circumstances of the concluding scenes of his life have been mentioned in the former memoir. By his will he directed that a garland of flowers taken from his 58 families of plants should be the sole decoration of his bier.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

RETROSPECTION.

EVE drops her curtain from the hill,
Her dewy tints spreads o'er the lea;
Lulled are all sounds, all motions still,
But, Marian, yet I gaze on thee.

More sweetly by this dubious light
Flows from thy lips that melting tone;
The world hath vanish'd from our sight,
And my soul breathes of thee alone.

Thou, Marian, giv'st the power I feel
Departed joys to taste again;
And e'en, with thrift of pleasure, steal
New bliss from recollected pain.

That

That mournful hour we parted last,
How sunk my soul by grief subdued!
And heavily the moments past
Till Albion's cliffs again I view'd.

'Twas morn—methought so fair a morn
Ne'er dawn'd upon this beauteous isle;
The vernal earth seem'd newly born,
The gracious heavens look'd down, to smile.

The mariner estranged full long
From sylvan sounds, his chartless way
Delights to trace through groves of song,
And quaff the balmy soul of May.

He loves to linger in the dale,
All under leafy awning laid,
Communing sweetly with the gale
That late his daring soul dismay'd.

But, Marian, not the grateful shade,
Nor vernal breath, nor warble wild,
From thee my wayward step betray'd,
Of thee my vagrant thought beguiled.

On all I glanced as in a dream,
Whilst hills, or dells, or vales withdrew;
Till dimly, by the moon's wan beam,
Yon spire, my beacon, rose to view.

And when that transient glimpse I caught,
What wild emotion swelled my breast!
To transport and to terror wrought,
By doubts, and e'en by hopes opprest:

Yet once, as if to woo delay,
I sought a path where path was none;
And once I measured back my way,
As if some mortal foe to shun.

The path where last we bade farewel
Now seem'd unwont to human tread;
The moon look'd thro' the lonely dell,
And flickering shadows round me spread.

But soon I saw thy casement shine
As, tinted by the silvery light,
Thy roof, like some religious shrine,
Rose thro' the darkness glimmering bright.

And silent as the midnight thief,
The wicket now I softly past,
And, yet my soul withheld belief,
Touch'd, trembling touch'd the latch at last.

There

There while I stood, unheard, unseen,
His mat the dog supinely prest,
The clock, with solemn pause between,
Told ten, the sober hour of rest.

I felt the icy chills of fear;
The fate-exploring sigh I drew;
Was rapture, or was anguish near?
O! liv'd my love? was Marian true?

'Twas then I caught that melting tone;
I knew my Marian's magic strain—
And O! the bliss till then unknown—
The heighten'd bliss derived from pain!

E. B.

Wilmot-street, Sept. 1st.

CAMBRIA, AN ODE.

OH Cambria! ere in misty blue
(With tardy foot and ling'ring eye)
Thy poet land I dimly view,
Its summits fading into sky;
Warm from the heart receive one parting song,
And bid thy echoing vales the votive strain prolong!

I love thy mountains—giant forms!
Darkly clad in gath'ring storms;
While sweeps around their caverns black
Half cloud, half rain, the fleeting rack:
I love thy rocks, down whose steep sides
With foaming dizzying crash,
Thunders the torrent's tan-brown tide
The roaring whirlwinds dash.

With toiling step I love to climb
Thy wave-beat cliff's tempestuous height,
And view, with terror-mix'd delight,
The ocean-scene sublime.
Dim distant isles in ambient ether seen,
And stormy peaks, and deep-retiring bays,
Foam-crested breakers, and the boundless green
Streak'd by the transient sun's swift-glancing rays.
Mid clouds and crags, dark pools, and mountains drear,
The wild wood's silence, and the billow's roll,
Great Nature rules, and claims with brow austere
The shudd'ring homage of the inmost soul.

The

The vagrant goat well-pleased I mark
Perched scornful on the giddy brink,
While panting dogs affrighted shrink
And bay beneath with idle bark:
Ragged of fleece the straggling flock
Bounding o'er the turfy rock—
The nimble herd of sparkling eye,
With black-tipp'd horns o'er-arching high,
Their fetlocks bathing in the lucid stream
Where soften'd suns thro' pendant birches gleam:—
The stately hern that sweeps in flagging flight
The lonely rock-bound lake—the cormorant black
Poised on the ridgy wave—and piercing the dun rack
The falcon pouncing from his airy height.—

But livelier pleasure heaves my breast,
And tears my softening eyes bedew,
As scenes by smiling Labour drest
And Man's creative hand, I view.
The mountain oak no longer doom'd
In the deep pathless glen intomb'd
His sturdy strength to waste,
Obedient to the shipwright's art,
Here launches for the crowded mart
With gaudy streamers graced.
Dragg'd up with toil the searching plough
Furrows the mountain's rugged brow,
The mealy root with purple flower
There fattens in the misty shower:
The lonely shepherd of the heath-clad hill
Views the new harvest with paternal joy
As infant hands the pond'rous basket fill,
And buxom Plenty smiles no longer coy;
Plinlimmon wild the peaceful triumph sounds,
And Snowdon, king of crags, the jocund strain rebounds.

No longer now the lab'ring swain
Of sweeping floods and scanty soil,
Inclement skies and unrewarded toil,
Shall, pinched by hopeless penury, complain!
On the life-deserted wild,
Thro' the rocks in ruin pil'd,
Science darts her piercing ray,
Bursts kind nature's secret store,
Leafy slate or ponderous ore,
And vindicates her sway.
Ye too, proud torrents! with unbridled force
Leaping your mad innavigable course

Mid rocks and clefts and gulfs profound,
Ye too Man's conquering prowess feel,
Subdued to whirl the giddy wheel
In white unvarying round!
Not always thus, to works of peace
By patriot wisdom plann'd,
The labourer lent his willing hand
And reap'd the rich increase:
Mark yon tower's embattled wall!
Proud, yet nodding to its fall,
Proud work of many a wretched thrall

Edward! on thy parted soul
Heavy sit the murderous guilt
Of Cambrian blood in battle spilt!
Heavier still, the unnumber'd sighs
Of Cambria's vanquish'd bands,
As slow beneath their forced reluctant hands
They saw thy castles rise!
But not the warrior's blasting breath,
But not the conqueror's scythed arm,
Can spread eternal death;
Far refuged from the loud alarm,
Gentle Peace with healing hand
Returns—obedient to her whisper bland
Her own attendant arts are seen,
And Time the furrows smooths of Desolation's plough.
See, on stern Denbigh's towered brow,
The bowler's smooth and level green
O'erlook, 'mid ruin-heaps forlorn,
Fair Clwyd's tranquil vale, one sea of waving corn!
By proud Caernarvon's wave-beat wall
The light skiff shelters from the squall,
And Harlech rent by many a storm,
And graceful Conway's mould'ring form,
Serve but to prompt the poet's moral lay
And charm the painter's eye with tints of soft decay!

L. A.

TRANSLATION OF THE GREEK ODE BY THOMAS MOORE

Prefixed to his Translation of Anacreon.

" ΕΙΠΕ ροδινοις ταπησι,
" Τηϊος ωστ' ὁ μελιζων

UPON a rosy couch reclin'd,
His lyre soft-breathing to the wind,
The Teian Bard, with heav'nly fire,
Awoke the lay of wild desire;

Around

Around him, votive to his pleasures,
Cupids danc'd in amorous measures,
Or form'd the Queen of Beauty's dart
That pierces, thrilling sweet, the heart,
Or for his brows a wreath entwin'd
Of rose and azure violet join'd,
Which, whilst his kiss each playful shar'd,
They plac'd upon the hoary bard.
But Wisdom, heav'n's immortal queen,
Gaz'd on their sports with envious mien:
Ey'd the rapt Bard and joyous train
That, wanton, bounded o'er the plain;
And, "Hoary Sage," she smiling cries,
" (For sophists call Anacreon wise)
" Why dost thou thus thy life employ,
" Devote to Bacchus, Love, and Joy,
" Nor own that wisdom has her charms
" Above the trifler Love's alarms;
" Why wilt thou e'er, entranc'd in bliss,
" Sing Bacchus' joys and beauty's kiss,
" Nor raise thy lyre, and, Wisdom's bard,
" Receive from me thy best reward?"
' O Goddess!' thus the Bard replies,
' Let not for this thine anger rise,
' That without thee the sages deem
' Anacreon wise, tho' all his theme
' Is beauty, Love's delightful dream,
' The dewy lip, and eye of fire:—
' I love, I drink, I tune my lyre,
' And sport, with pleasure-beaming air,
' 'Midst glowing groups of beauteous fair;
' For, as my lyre, e'en so my soul
' Moves but to Love's divine controul,
' And I beneath its blissful pow'r
' Enjoy the calm of life's short hour;
' Then Pallas say, my sage adviser!
' Am I not wise?—oh, who is wiser?'

W. M. T.

Liverpool, 17th Aug. 1807.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Mr. Donovan, who is well known from his many valuable publications, has lately formed his extensive collection of Animals, Vegetables, Minerals, &c. the native productions of the British Isles, into an elegant Museum, which he has opened for public inspection, under the appellation of The London Museum of Natural History. The collection which is here exhibited is unquestionably the most complete in its kind that exists any where, and contains a greater number

number, and much more valuable assortment of particular specimens, than the richest cabinets of Europe would collectively afford: in the number of these specimens we would mention, as peculiarly deserving of notice, those of the organic remains of the antediluvian world, which must be allowed by scientific men to be the finest collection ever brought together. The Museum contains about thirty thousand different articles, including quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, shells, corals, plants, minerals, and fossils, all British; and the whole are arranged in scientific order, and with an elegance of taste, which while it facilitates the inquiries of the student, charms the eye with an assemblage of the most splendid and delightful pictures. We sincerely hope, that this institution, which may truly be regarded as a national one, will experience that public patronage to which it is justly entitled, and that the public spirit of its worthy proprietor will meet its due reward in the gratitude and encouragement of all who have the advancement of science at heart. We shall take an early opportunity to present our readers with a more detailed account of the plan and contents of this Museum.

We are happy to hear that Sir Joseph Banks continues industriously to pursue the investigation of Blights in Corn, assisted by an eminent microscopic draughtsman. The habits and modes of propagation of the destructive fungi and insects which occasionally affect corn, under different appearances and names, seem to require a very long and patient research for their complete explanation, and we are pleased to see the subject in such able hands. Lately the worthy President has been experimenting on corn and straw which had ripened and was housed without appearance of blight, to ascertain whether the seeds of the blight had been imbibed by this straw, and what circumstances were most conducive to its visible growth on the same.

The author of the Revolutionary Plutarch has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, The Military Annals of Revolutionary France, from the beginning of the last war to the end of the present year. The work, it is estimated, will make four large volumes in quarto. It will contain maps of the countries which have been the theatres of war, plans of encampments, sieges, and battles, and portraits of all the commanders in chief and generals who distinguished themselves during the above period.

Dr. H. Robertson has intimated his intention of publishing, by subscription, in two volumes octavo, A View of the Natural History of the Atmosphere, and of its influence in the sciences of Medicine and Agriculture; including an Essay on Contagion.

Mr. James Gartland has in the press a work which will be published by subscription, entitled, The Commercial Mirror; comprising a great number and variety of subjects highly useful and interesting to all classes of readers.

Dr. John Reid's Treatise on Consumption has been recently translated into the German language, by Dr. Helvershaven, of Nenstadt, in the duchy of Saxe Cobourg.

The Rev. Wm. Shepherd, author of the Life of Poggio Bracciolino, has in the press Dialogus *An Seni sit uxor ducenda*, which was written by Poggio about the year 1435, and deposited in the Royal Library at Paris, where it was transcribed by Mr. Shepherd during the interval of peace in 1804.

Mr. Bourn, of Hackney, intends shortly to publish a concise Gazetteer of the most remarkable Places in the World; with brief notices of the principal historical events, and most celebrated persons connected with them; to which will also be annexed, references to books of voyages, travels, &c. intended to promote the improvement of young persons in geography, history, and biography.

Mr. Wilson, of Leeds, has in the press, and nearly ready for publication, a new work on Arithmetic.

The Rev. George Rogers, of Newtown Barry, in Ireland, intends shortly to publish by subscription, The Beauties of the Bible, or Sacred and Sublime Selections from Scripture, particularly from the Prophecies, Parables, and Miracles. It is designed to form an epitome of the most useful, necessary, instructive, and important parts of the Old and New Testaments. Select notes will be

be added to it from the works of celebrated divines. The whole will form three volumes in octavo.

Mr. George Nicholson, of Kingston upon Hull, is about to publish a new and much enlarged edition of his Vindication of the Holy Scriptures.

Shortly will be published, in two volumes, Struggles through Life, exemplified in the various Travels and adventures in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, of Lieutenant John Harriot, formerly of Rochford, in Essex, now resident Magistrate of the Thames Police.

A new edition of Langhorne's Plutarch, with some corrections of the text, the four deficient Parallels supplied, considerable additions to the notes, new tables of times, coins, &c. by the Rev. F. Wraugham, M. A. F. R. S. is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. T. Clarkson means shortly to add to his publications on the subject of the Slave Trade, The History, Rise, Progress, and Accomplishment of the Abolition of that horrid Traffic: it will be comprized in two octavo volumes, and will contain some appropriate engravings.

Professor Porson is about to publish his four Plays of Euripides, together, in one volume in octavo.

Messrs. Dulau and Co. have announced their intention of publishing an English Translation of a splendid work now printing at Paris, entitled, Voyage Pittoresque en Espagne, with impressions of the original Plates.

The Lansdown Manuscripts have at length been purchased for the British Museum by Government, for 4,925l. the average of three valuations made for the purpose.

Mr. Desmond is engaged on a translation of a new and enlarged edition of Fourcroy's Philosophy of Chemistry, which was lately published at Paris.

A new work, under the title of a Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Dictionary, is now in preparation. It will comprise, 1. A list of all the names of places mentioned in the Old and New Testaments, in their original characters, and true orthography, in European letters, with their proper pronunciations, meanings, &c. 2. The names of persons, patriarchs, prophets, &c. &c. printed in the same manner, with biographical and chronological notices. 3. An account of the arts, &c. in the ancient world, to which reference or allusion is made in the scriptures. 4. An account of the doctrines, &c. of the sacred writings. 5. An account of ecclesiastical matters appertaining to the state of the primitive church. 6. A concise explanation of all ecclesiastical matters which belong to the present state of christianity, including an account of sects, &c. It is supposed the work will make four large volumes in octavo.

We are happy to learn that Mr. Percival Stockdale will shortly publish his Lectures on the truly eminent English Poets. They will form, we understand, two volumes in octavo.

Dr. James Sanders, President of the Royal Medical and Physical Societies of Edinburgh, has in the press, and nearly ready for publication, a Treatise on Pulmonary Consumption, with an Inquiry concerning Foxglove. He is also preparing for publication an Inquiry concerning the Accumulation of Water in the Brain, called Hydrocephalus, in which he proposes to shew that it admits of prevention and cure equally with other of the more dangerous diseases.

Proposals have been issued for publishing by subscription a complete and uniform edition of the works of the Rev. William Huntingdon, who is well known to the religious world by the singularity of the title which he has thought proper to assume, and subjoin to his name, viz. S. S. "sinner saved." The publication will extend to twenty volumes in octavo!

Mr. Accum, Lecturer on Practical Chemistry and mineralogy, is printing a System of Mineralogy and Mineralogical Chemistry and its application to the Arts. The work, which is formed chiefly on the plans of Haüy and Brongniart, will be published in two volumes 8vo. with eight copper-plates.

The Rev. W. Bennet has in the press Remarks on a recent Hypothesis relating to the Origin of Moral Evil, in a series of Letters to the Rev. Dr. Williams, the author of that Hypothesis.

A new edition of Potter's Translation of the Tragedies of Euripides will appear next month.

There

There is in the press at Cambridge, SOPHOCLIS TRAGÆDIÆ SEPTEM, ad optimorum exemplarium fidem emendatæ; cum Versione et Notis, Fragmentis, Lexicoque Sophocleo, 8vo. 2 vols. Ex. ed. ult. RICH. FRANC. PHIL. BRUNCK. Accedunt Præfatio, Varietas Lectionis, et Index ed. princ.

A volume of Ancient Historic Ballads, with illustrative Notes, will appear very soon, containing Richard Plantagenet, The Cave of Morar, the Man of Sorrows, The Battle of Flodden, the Hermit of Warkworth, and Hardyknute.

Mr. James Templeman, author of Alcander and Lavinia, has a new work in the press, entitled, Alphonso and Clementina, or the Triumph of Reason, with a variety of other Tales and Ballads.

The Institution for the Cure of Impediments of Speech, the Instruction of Foreigners in the Idiom and Pronunciation of the English Language, and the Improvement of English Elocution, No. 40, Bedford-place, Russell-square, opened again after the recess on the 14th; and Mr. and Mrs. Thelwall have announced their intention of continuing, without interruption, the customary courses of tuition, till the ensuing annual recess on the first of August. Mr. T.'s public Lectures will not commence till the latter end of October, and will then be delivered on Monday evenings only. A more ample developement of the plan and progress of the institution, and of Mr. T.'s system and discoveries is about to be submitted to the public.

A View of the Agriculture and Political Economy of the County of Chester, drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement by Mr. H. Holland, is now printing under the direction of the Board, and will, we understand, be published in the course of a few weeks.

The many friends of the late Sir William Pulteney will be happy to know that the Memoirs of his Life, in which Doctor Halliday has been engaged for the last two years, are now ready for the press. We understand that these Memoirs will form a handsome quarto volume, and that they are to be accompanied with a beautiful engraved Print of Sir William, from a painting by Raeburn, which was taken about eight years ago.

In March last died at Paris, at the age of 81, *M. Pfeffel*, publicist for foreign relations, member of the legion of honour, and author of a "Chronological Abridgment of the History and Public Law of Germany," a work thrice printed, and which speedily acquired a high reputation. It is frequently quoted in Dr. Robertson's History of Charles V. M. Pfeffel had travelled through the greatest part of Europe, had been engaged in the most important affairs of his time, and was connected with the most distinguished persons; he had been a sagacious observer, and being possessed of a happy memory, was a living chronicle of the last half of the past century. He was a man of an open and amiable temper, simple in his manners, and worthy in all the relations of life.

M. Antoine Bernard Calliard died at Paris in May last, at the age of 70. He was first employed under M. Turgot, when intendant of Limoges, and afterwards was secretary of legation at Parma, Cassel, and Copenhagen, and chargé d'affaires in the last capital. He went in the same quality to Petersburg, and was subsequently minister-plenipotentiary at Ratisbon and Berlin. On his return to France in 1795 he was made keeper of the archives of foreign relations, which post he held till his death. His active employments did not prevent him from cultivating literature, and he possessed a very select library. He wrote Memoirs on the Revolution of Holland in 1787, and was one of the translators of Lavater's Essays on Physiognomy. He also communicated several interesting articles to the Magazine Encyclopedique, and to other journals.

Mr. Alexander Wilson, of Philadelphia, has now in the press, to be published in periodical numbers, the American Ornithology, or the Natural History of the Birds of the United States. Each number is to contain three large plates.

An American bookseller has intimated his intention to publish a New System of Notation, by which the variable sounds of the vowels and consonants in the English alphabet may be accurately distinguished. The manner in which he proposes to effect this is, "by printing Johnson's Rasselas on the following principles: 1. By means of a variety of marks placed over the same vowel or diphthong in different words, to ascertain the sound in every variation. 2. By marks

marks attached to such consonants as are subject to variation, to point out their difference of sound. 3. Each diphthongal or vowel mark to denote one invariable sound. 4. The marks applied to consonants to vary sufficiently for the purpose of discrimination, and still subject to general rules. 5. Very slight additions to be made to the characters, so as to ascertain the general appearance of each letter. 6. Every word is to be correctly spelled.

Our valetudinarian friends will, we doubt not, rejoice to hear that a learned German has lately published a work which will enable them to get quit of their complaints without swallowing the nauseous draughts of our apothecaries; it is entitled "The Musical Doctor, or the Art of curing Diseases by *Music*." This musical Esculapius prescribes *prestos* instead of cathartic medicines; the soothing *Andante* he substitutes for saline draughts, to cool the raging heat of fever; and *Adagios* for anodynes and soporifics, to alleviate the agonies of painful disorders. The name of this benefactor of his kind is Lichtenthal, and his work was offered for sale at the last Leipsic fair.

Mr. Carpenter, the author of Observations addressed to Grand Juries, has nearly ready for publication, Reflections that have suggested themselves from Messrs. Whitbread, Malthus, Rose, Weyland, and Colquhoun's Plans and Opinions on the subject of the Poor Laws, with outlines of a further Plan for bettering the Condition of the Poor, &c.

We extract the following account of Antiquities in the interior of America, from an American paper, and leave to our readers to make their own reflections on the chronological inferences deduced from it.

"Besides those ruins in the Illinois and Wabash countries, which have often been mentioned, there are others no less remarkable, many hundred of miles farther west, particularly in the country about the great falls of the Mississippi. As we approach these falls, commonly called St. Anthony's, we frequently meet with pyramids of earth, from thirty to seventy, and even eighty feet in height. These are, most probably, the tombs of the ancient kings and chieftains of this part of America, though there are others which I am inclined to believe were erected in consequence of some signal victory, and possibly to cover the bones and carcases of the slain. In digging horizontally into several of these pyramids, a little above the base, we generally found a stratum of white substance, somewhat like moist lime, and glutinous withal, extending in all probability several yards within, or perhaps nearly the whole length of the diametrical line. There is every reason to believe this consolidated chalky substance to be the remains of skeletons buried perhaps two hundred centuries ago, and converted by time and the operations of the elements into their present state. Many tokens remain on both sides of the Mississippi of their being in ancient ages as well cultivated and as thickly inhabited as the country on the Danube or the Rhine; which fully proves that the literati have been too hasty in denominating America a new world, or an original present to the European from the hands of rude nature.

"A copper mine was opened some years since further down the Mississippi, and to the great surprize of the labourers, a large collection of the mining tools were found several fathoms below the superficies of the earth. Another person, in digging for a well, discovered a furnace of brick-work five fathoms below the present surface; and in this furnace were found a quantity of coals and firebrands, which for aught we know might have been kindled in the days of Moses or Lycurgus.

"Not long since, at a spot on the Ohio, where the bank had been wasted by the undermining of the water, a stone dropped out of the hardest kind of black marble, about seven pounds in weight, having twelve equal surfaces, each surface being mathematically equilateral and equiangular five sided figures; this does not appear to be a lusus naturæ, but a work of exquisite art, the offspring of human ingenuity. Near the falls of the Mississippi there is a salt spring in the bed of the river, which has been enclosed with stone work of unknown antiquity, to keep out the fresh water. In times of freshes, however, the river overflows the stone work and mixes with the brine, so that it does not afford salt to the savages hereabouts until the river is considerably fallen.

"In

"In several places circular fortifications have been discovered in the same country; these are constantly inclosed with deep ditches and fenced with a breast work. From these, and many other similar remains of antiquity, one would be inclined to think the world much older than has been commonly imagined. Several tribes on the western side of the great river above mentioned, date their existence for more than twenty thousand moons back, and the Indians of the western world go infinitely farther into the depths of time, though both relate many events of these distant periods that are evidently mixed with fable."

MONTHLY LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

The Agricultural Magazine, or the Farmer's Monthly Journal of Husbandry and Rural Affairs. By R. W. Dickson. No. 2, for August, contains an account of agricultural implements, essays, letters, papers, account of useful books on agriculture, Monthly Register, accounts of sheep and wool, tables, &c. &c. Price 1s. 6d.

ARTS AND SCIENCE.

A Treatise on Soap-making; containing an account of the alkaline materials, test for discovering the presence of an alkali, &c. with full directions for manufacturing yellow, pure, white, and perfumed hard Soap; also complete instructions for the making of green or soft Soap; with other requisites necessary to finish the Soap-boiler. To which is added, Abstracts of the Excise Laws relative to Hard and Soft Soap-makers. By a Manufacturer. 12mo. 10s. 6d. boards.

An easy Grammar of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, for the use of Schools, with ten engravings. By the Rev. David Blair, A. M. 18mo. 3s. bound.

The seventh number of the New Series of the Mathematical Repository, by Thomas Leybourn, containing, 1. Solutions to 30 curious Mathematical Questions, proposed in a former number; 2. Solutions to some Mechanical Problems by Mr. John Dawson; 3. Solution of a curious Diophantine Problem by Mr. Cunliffe; 4. An Essay on the Theory of Amicable Numbers, by Mr. John Gough; 5. An Investigation of some Theorisms for finding the Sums of certain Series, by Mr. Cunliffe; 6. Le Gendre on Elliptic Transcendentals; and 7. Thirty New Questions to be answered in a subsequent number. 2s. 6d.

CLASSICS.

PINDARI CARMINA ET FRAGMENTA; cum Lectionis varietate et Annotationibus a CHR. GOTTL. HEYNE: accedunt Indices copiosissimi, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s. fine paper 1l. 10s. royal paper 1l. 16s.

DRAMA.

The Fortress, a Melo-drama, in three acts, performed with unusual applause at the Theatre-royal, Haymarket. By Theodore Edward Hooke, Esq. 8vo. 2s.

EDUCATION.

Grammatical Exercises upon the French Language, compared with the English. By Nicholas Hamel. Fifth edition, 3s. bound.

Hebrew Elements; or, a Practical Introduction to the reading the Hebrew Scriptures. For the use of learners who were not taught Hebrew at school, and of schools where it has not yet been taught. 8vo. 5s.

FINE ARTS.

The Historic Gallery of Portraits and Paintings, with a Biographical Review of the Lives and Characters of eminent Men of every age and country, and critical and explanatory Remarks on the Works of the most celebrated Painters, ancient and modern. Vol. 1, 8vo. 1l. 4s. boards, 4to. 2l. 5s. boards.

Engravings, with a Descriptive Account, in French and English, of Egyptian Monuments in the British Museum, collected by the Institute in Egypt, under the

the direction of Bonaparte, and surrendered to the British Commander in Chief, Lord Hutchinson, by General Menou. No. 4, folio, 21l.

HISTORY.

Modern History for the use of Schools, exhibiting a summary View of the Rise, Progress, Revolution, Decline and Fall of the various modern Nations in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, from the age of Charlemagne to the year 1807. By the Rev. John Robins. 12mo. 6s. boards.

Dodsley's Annual Register, or a View of the History, Politics, and Literature of the year 1805, being the 47th vol. of that celebrated work. 8vo. 12s. boards, or 12s. 6d. half bound.

A Chronological Register of both Houses of the British Parliament, from the Union in 1708, to the Third Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in 1807. By Robert Beatson, LL. D. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Treatise on the Diseases of the Joints, being the Observations for which the Prize for 1806 was adjudged by the Royal College of Surgeons in London. By Samuel Cooper. 8vo. 5s.

Popular View of Vaccine Inoculation, with the practical Mode of conducting it; shewing the analogy between the Small Pox and Cow Pox, and the advantages of the latter. By Joseph Adams, M. D. F. L. S. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

MISCELLANIES.

Speech on the Utility of the learned Languages, in opposition to Mr. Cobbett's Assertion, delivered at the British Forum on the 12th of August; to which is added, a humourous Speech on the Question relating to Mad Dogs. By Samuel Fleming, 8vo. 1s.

A Reply to the Strictures of the Edinburgh Review, on the Foreign Policy of the Marquis of Wellesley's Administration in India; comprising an Examination of the late Transactions in the Carnatic. By L. D. Campbell, Esq. 8vo. 6s. boards.

Britain Independent of Commerce, or Proofs adduced from an Investigation into the true Cause of the Wealth of Nations. By W. Spence, 8vo. 3s.

Gil Blas de Santillane, a Novel. By A. R. Le Sage. Newly translated from the last Paris edition by Martin Smart, accompanied by one hundred Engravings. 4 vols. royal 18mo. 1l. 8s. fine paper 2l. 2s.

The State of France during the years 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, and 1806; containing the particulars of the treatment of the English Captives, and Observations on the government, finances, population, religion, agriculture, and internal commerce of that country, with anecdotes illustrative of the character of the Chief of that government. By T. Williams, Esq. 2 vols. foolscap, 10s. 6d. boards.

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METEOROLOGICAL.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

			Wind	Pressure max.	Pressure min.	Temp. max.	Temp. min.	Evap.	Rain,&c
New M.	Aug.	3	SW	29.86	29.75	72°	50°	——	
		4	W	29.90	29.86	71	53	——	
		5	SW	29.89	29.78	72	57	——	
		6	SW	29.78	29.75	75	58	.98	1
		7	NW	29.82	29.78	71	57	——	
		8	Var.	29.93	29.82	65	55	——	.14
		9	NE	29.96	29.93	71	51	.13	
1st. Q.		10	NE	29.93	29.88	68	49	——	
	a.	11	SE	29.88	29.64	75	56	.38	2
		12	W	29.64	29.62	79	62	——	
	b.	13	SE	29.65	29.50	81	61	——	
	c.	14	NW	29.85	29.50	72	57	——	.93
		15	W	30.00	29.85	71	60	——	
	d.	16	NW	30.15	30.08	75	58	.74	
		17	E	30.12	30.05	79	54	——	
Full M.	*e.*	18	E	30.05	29.89	79	56	——	
	e.	19	SE	29.89	29.85	79	59	——	
	f.	20	NW	29.85	29.81	75	60	.56	1
		21	E	29.80	29.78	78	59	——	
		22	E	29.78	29.76	82	60	——	
		23	SW	29.78	29.75	81	63	.55	3
		24	W	29.81	29.76	71	58	——	
		25	W	29.90	29.81	76	56	——	
L. Q.		26	NW	29.91	29.90	79	51	——	.27
		27		29.90	29.61	——	——	.47	1
		28	SW	29.83	29.64	79	56	.39	
		29	SW	29.86	29.83	74	49	.26	
		30	W	29.97	29.86	70	46	.19	
		31	NW	30.12	29.97	61	51	5	5
	Sept.	1	W	30.15	30.12	69	45	.11	
				29.89	29.80	74.13	55.79	4.81.	In.
				M. 29.85		M. 64.96		In.	1.47

N. B. The Notations comprised in each Line relate to a period of 24 hours reckoned *from* 9 a. m. on the day of the date. A dash denotes that the period so marked is to form a part of that allotted to the next observation.

NOTES.

NOTES.

a. Rainbow; some lightning in the evening.
b. Much lightning in the night.
c. Very heavy rain a. m.
d. A *stratus* on the marshes.
e. Foggy morning.
f. Some thunder p. m.; almost constant lightning in the evening.

RESULTS.

Prevailing Winds Westerly.	
Mean height of Barometer -	29.85 In.
Mean Temperature - -	64.96°
Rain - - - - - - -	1.47 In.
Evaporation - - - - -	4.81 In.

ACCIDENTS BY LIGHTNING.

At Stockport, on the 26th ult. I examined the cotton manufactory of James Brown and Son, in which a fire had occurred by lightning the night before. An explosion, which greatly terrified the neighbourhood, had fallen on the gable end, about seventy feet from the ground, directed apparently to this spot by a packing press for twist, containing much iron-work. In its way it had shivered some slates on the roof, and forced out a quantity of bricks from the wall over a window, which was also shattered. The press was much burned, being apparently set on fire all over by the iron. This effect was most conspicuous in a drawer containing loose iron work, some lead, and probably a little cotton The lead was found melted, but whether by the first effect of the stroke I could not ascertain; nor was it possible to trace the course of the latter further. There was a stove pipe in the story beneath, the end of which came within a few feet of the spot; and as this reached to the ground, it might serve to conduct it afterwards. The fire having been promptly extinguished, there was little other damage, save the loss of some cotton.

The affixing of proper conductors to such manufactories, containing immense quantities of detached iron and brass-work, and crouded with people, cannot be too often recommended, especially such as stand alone and on elevated ground.

I conversed here also with the survivor of two men (George Bradbury and Peter Sidebotham) who were struck, near this spot, about a month before. They had been at work in a garden, and had retired for shelter from a heavy rain to a little summer-house on the edge of the rocky bank of the Mersey, which rises here thirty or forty feet from the water. They sat back to back on a chest, with the door shut. Bradbury says he neither *saw, heard, nor felt* any thing of the stroke, but on reviving found himself extended on the floor, together with his lifeless companion.

There was in the middle of the roof of this small building a lead gutter, having no metallic communication with the ground, and not more than three or four feet above their heads. A piece of fir, which was laid from wall to wall, about a foot below the gutter, was split by the stroke. The panes of the window were nearly all broken, and the glass thrown *outward* There was a strong sulphureous smell in the place for some time. It appeared to me that the stroke had passed from the gutter on the body of Sidebotham, and from thence through the thigh of Bradbury, on which the effects yet remained, viz. an ulcer on the outer part a little above the knee, another on the inner, and a third on the calf of the leg, which by bending the knee might be brought into contact with the second. He says the use of the limb seemed at first to be taken away, but in these parts there presently arose hard swellings which ulcerated.

Bradbury's account of the swiftness of the effect, preventing even sensation, is undoubtedly correct; and it is not possible to imagine an easier death, however terrible from its suddenness, than must have befallen his companion.

Plaistow, 23d of 9th month, 1807. L. H.

INTELLIGENCE

RELATIVE TO ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c.

Patent Apparatus for producing duplicates of writings, by Mr. Ralph Wedgwood, of Hampstead-Road, Middlesex.

In this method of producing duplicates of writings, a sort of paper prepared with colouring matter is the principal instrument; which being placed under a leaf of paper, rendered transparent by oil, or by its thinness, and over a leaf of common writing paper; the words written on the upper part with a blunt point, will appear on the reverse side of the transparent leaf, and on the upper side of the lower paper, as the colouring matter will be transfered from the prepared paper, to the leaves of paper in contact with it at each side, by the pressure of the blunt point in those places over which it is moved.

The coloured paper is prepared by having lamp black, or any other colouring substance, finely levigated with oil, evenly spread over it on both sides, after which it should remain for five or six weeks, or a shorter period, between sheets of blotting paper.

The patentee mentions that some other vehicles for the colour may be used as well as the oil, and that some colouring matters may be used without any vehicle, but does not state what these are.

The blunt points are best made of Agate set in metallic sockets.

Another method of making several copies of an original page, is also mentioned in the specification, which, from its extraordinary nature, should have had a more exact description; as it is, no small study is necessary to make any accurate meaning from the words in which it is conveyed.

It should properly be called a method of printing, instead of one for increasing copies of writings, as it is denominated. The letters are denoted in this method by the relative position of points to square enclosures, with which they are surrounded; and to form them, a tablet of metal is prepared with lines projecting, so as to imprint squares on whatever soft substance it may be pressed; in each of these square compartments of the tablet, a number of holes are drilled corresponding to the number of letters, or figures to be used, in each of which a type is inserted so as to slide up and down with some stiffness; to effect which, it is rubbed over with bees wax.

When the tablet is to be used, all the types are first drawn up within its substance, so as to impress no mark: and then the types corresponding to the letters wanted of every word in succession, are pressed down by a pointed instrument, so as to form an even surface with the projecting squares.

In order to fix the types in their places, melted lead, or some other matter of equal efficacy, is to be run into the tops of the parts of the sockets of the tablet, that have been vacated by the depressed types; which will unite the whole in such a manner as to resemble a stereotype plate; and it may be then used in the same way as any other type for yielding impressions, in the common printing press, and in the usual mode of printing: or leaves of the prepared coloured paper, and of the other paper mentioned, may be alternately laid on each other, and several copies be thus taken by a single impression.

Copies may be taken by hand with this last apparatus without a press, by placing the tablet over the folds of the prepared, and other paper, as before; and pressing down the types proper for forming the characters, by a pointed instrument, with sufficient to force to make the desired impression; this last process the patentee calls, writing with the new characters.

The patent is *dated October*, 1806.

It is imagined, that it would be very difficult to prepare the coloured paper, in such a manner as to yield its colour to the parts of the paper only, over

over which the traces of the blunt point were passed; and that, therefore, the impressions would be liable to be much blotted and confused, from the colour extending beyond the desired limits.

The second method of taking duplicates of writings, in which the type tablet is used, would be liable to much inaccuracy, from the great difficulty of distinguishing the types proper to be depressed to form each character; for if the squares were of any moderate size, so small a space could be allotted to each type, from the number that must be contained in each square, that very uncommon circumspection would be necessary to prevent mistakes in selecting the type required.

It would also be very difficult to read the impressions taken in this new character; so that for these reasons the plan seems more curious than useful; nor is it easy to conceive how it could be so altered as to be of any advantage for the purpose designed.

The type-tablet plan, may, however, be made of some utility in callico printing, by using types impressed with sprigs, leaves, or other devices; as then a variety of patterns might be formed with one set of types, both by transposing them, and by placing them in different positions in their respective sockets, and we recommend the patentee to turn his attention to this application of his invention, as more likely to yield profit than when it is used to produce duplicates of writings.

Method of casting types, and other articles, in metal, of Mr Anthony Francis Berte, communicated to him by a foreigner, for which he obtained a patent in April, 1807.

The principle on which this method of casting is founded, is the use of artificial pressure, to force the fluid metal more compleatly into the minute cavities of the molds; two ways of effecting this purpose are mentioned in Mr. Berte's specification:

The first is by the weight of a column, either of the fused metal, or of some fluid, the latter of which acts on the fused metal by the intervention of a body of confined air: the second method of forcing the fused metal into the mold, is by a piston fitted to a tube, that communicates with the vessel containing the melted metal; which piston, when pressed downwards, impels the metal forward.

In these different methods, the same means are used to admit the melted metal into the mold; a pipe proceeds from the bottom of the fusing vessel, which turns up, so that the fluid metal may spout upwards from it; the aperture of this pipe is covered with a flat plate of metal, that fits it closely, but so as to slide over it horizontally; this plate has a spring annexed to it, that forces it back so as to close the aperture of the pipe, when the force which may draw it forward is removed.

The mold is placed over the aperture of the pipe, and slided sideways against the moveable flat plate, so as to move it backwards, and bring the aperture of the mold in contact with that of the pipe, when the mold receives its charge with a force equal to the pressure before mentioned; and on its being withdrawn, the spring instantly slides the plate over the aperture of the pipe, so as to close it as before.

The pipe terminates in a smooth flat surface, so as to admit the sliding piece to move over it more steadily; and the part of the mold adjoining its aperture is made perfectly level and true, that it may fit closely to this flat horizontal surface of the pipe, when slided over it.

The metal is kept perfectly fluid while used, by a fire beneath the fusing vessel applied in any manner usual.

The apparatus, for causing the weight of a column of water to press on the surface of the fused metal, by the intervention of a body of air, is not described in the specification, but may be easily conceived.

When

When a column of the fluid metal is made to act by its own weight to force itself into the mold, its pressure of course depends on the height of the metal in the fusing vessel; but this may be encreased by making the pipe that conveys the metal to the mold, descend to a distance proportional to the pressure required; which pressure will be equal to the weight of a column of the metal of the height of the surface of the fused metal above the aperture of the pipe: when the pipe descends low, some means should be used to keep it hot, to prevent the fused metal from congealing in it.

Opinions of the Committee of the House of Commons relative to the shape of Wheels, and to Carriages and Roads, taken from their Reports.

The Committee are of opinion that the loads which four-wheeled waggons are now legally allowed to carry are so much beyond what they ought to be, that *scarcely any materials of which roads are formed, can bear their enormous pressure.* They acknowledge the advantage that arises from the saving of man's labour in their use, as they require so few attendants in proportion to the number of horses requisite for them, and to the burdens they carry; they greatly condemn the broad conical wheels used for them as particularly injurious to roads.

They approve much of single horse carts, especially in situations where one person can take charge of three or more of them, and think that *by no other means so great a quantity of goods can be carried at so small an expence.*

They think favourably of the suggested use of carts with three horses abreast for hilly countries, as the horses can thus be made to draw all together going up hill, and to bear equally the weight of the carriage in its descent; but when they are used, the wheels should be of a breadth proportionate to the weight they are to carry, and also of a cylindrical form with straight axles. They think these carriages would be particularly serviceable in the ordnance and military departments.

Their opinions relative to carriages chiefly regard the formation of the wheels and axles; on this subject they requested the assistance of Mr. Cummings, of Pentonville, whose ingenious and accurate experiments relative to these matters published a few years ago, which may be seen in the thirteenth volume of the Repertory of Arts, do him so much credit in the opinion of all competent judges.

Mr. Cummings repeated his experiments before them, and proved to their satisfaction the great superiority of cylindrical wheels, with straight axles, on well formed clean roads, and their beneficial effect in consolidating them; and also demonstrated the very injurious effect which conical wheels have on roads, in grinding their hardest materials to powder, in deranging them, and leaving their surfaces in a state most liable to imbibe water.

The committee express their strong approbation of Mr. Cummings's conclusions; and think that much benefit might arise from his investigating the other circumstances relative to wheel carriages, and illustrating them by experiments in the same manner as he has done those recited.

On the position of the spokes of wheels, they are of opinion, that spokes which are placed in two rows, and are dished in opposite directions, form the strongest wheels; and that this arrangement of them is particularly well calculated for wheels whose rims are of considerable breadth.

The breadth of wheels, they think requires more experiments to determine its precise limits for roads in general; for though on hard well made roads great breadth, if the wheel is made cylindrical and the axles straight, is advantageous; yet, in deep snows, deep sludge, or deep roads in general, a narrow wheel will not make so much resistance as a broad one; they for these reasons do not think proper for the present to recommend a greater breadth than from nine to twelve inches; though it should ever be held in remembrance, that the narrower the wheel the more damage it does the road; and that the broader it is, if cylindrical, the more it improves them.

Of

Of the height of wheels they do not express a precise opinion, but seem, however, inclined to approve of low wheels on account of their lightness, and peculiar advantages in going over hills, especially as the general good state of the roads make the advantages, which high wheels possess in going over obstacles, of no importance any longer.

They recommend straight axles, in preference to those bending downwards at each end; and they particularly disapprove of those which bend forwards as well as downwards at their extremities.

The weights settled by act of parliament to be carried in proportion to the breadth of the wheels, they think require to be new regulated; a series of resolutions on this subject are annexed in the appendix to their report. They are decidedly of opinion, that the laws regarding high ways, and turnpikes require to be reconsidered; and are inclined to think it would be adviseable to repeal all the former laws relative to them, and form the whole into one digest.

They think a complete set of experiments well conducted, and continued for a considerable time in situations calculated to produce results which might be relied on for their accuracy and universality, should be tried relative to the form, and draft of wheel carriages.

They speak of the commercial road to the West India docks with much approbation as a model for other roads; the center of which road is paved of a fit breadth for heavy carriages, and its sides are constructed in the usual manner for the use of lighter carriages and horses.

They express their decided approbation of iron rail-roads, and think them in many instances preferable to canals, and that they are likely to come into more general use; and some notice is taken by them of a project for forming what may be called *Stone rail-roads*.

The direction and levels of roads, they also conceive to merit the attention of parliament, and are of opinion, that most roads might be much improved by alterations in these particulars, and recommend the first experiment of this kind to be made on the great line of road between London and Edinburgh.

The committee, at an early period, took into consideration the great danger arising to travellers from the overloading of stage coaches, and the excessive number of outside passengers, (which has often been known to amount to twenty-four,) and the extreme injury done to roads from such great weights being carried by them on such narrow wheels. From their report on this subject, an act was passed in June, 1806, which took place in September, 1806, limiting the number of outside passengers to ten in winter, and twelve in summer, and restraining the packing of luggage on the roofs of coaches to the height of two feet, and containing many other salutary regulations for the conduct of coachmen and guards to the passengers and their employers; but which act is, however, so greatly evaded, at least with regard to outside passengers, as to require revision in the mode of enforcing the penalties, to make it of any considerable benefit.

The committee endeavour to recommend all these different objects to the serious attention of the House in the strongest manner, by stating them to be of infinite consequence to the convenience, comfort, commercial prosperity, and personal security of their fellow subjects.

They notice, in the course of their report, the Rev. Mr. Milton's patent coach, contrived for the greater safety of passengers, but do not give any opinion on the merits of the invention; an account of which may be seen in the ninth volume of the Repertory of Arts, page 172.

In our next number shall be inserted, the resolutions proposed to the committee by one of their members, and approved of by them, for the regulation of weights to be carried on different carriages, for the better preservation of roads.

Description of a mode of making Threshing Floors in the Commune of Valbonnais, by M. J. J. Champellion Figeac.—Sonnini' Journal, Feb. 1807.

In the Commune of Valbonnais, a species of red gypsum is found in great abundance,

abundance, which is used almost exclusively for the purpose of making threshing floors.

For this purpose it is burned for 24 or 30 hours, pounded as fine as possible, and left in this state for ten days before it is used; after which time it is diluted with cold water in a bucket as wanted, and carefully mixed so as to avoid having any lumps.

A straight-edged slip of wood is placed two feet from the wall of the barn on the floor, (which is previously well levelled,) and of the height, which the plaster is intended to be, which is commonly two inches and an half or three inches; when the plaster is just beginning to harden, it is poured out into the space between the wall and the straight slip, and is levelled by passing over it another straight-edged piece of wood; one end of which touches the wall, and the other end rests on the former slip; it is then made perfectly smooth with a trowel, and all lumps are removed.

This operation is repeated at similar distances, till the plaster is extended to within a short distance of the opposite wall, (equal to about three inches for a length of twenty feet,) to guard against the injury that would arise from the plaster swelling when in contact with both walls.

Care must be taken that the successive portions of the plaster may unite well together, and that no vacuity be left between them; for which purpose it is necessary, that the whole be finished in one day, by employing a sufficient number of men in the different operations mentioned.

Ten days afterwards the vacuity between the wall and the last layer of plaster is filled up, and then the floor is fit for use: in which state it will continue for 150 years, or longer, if not exposed to damp.

When the smoothness of the surface becomes injured by time, the plaster may be removed, and after being exposed to the weather for a fortnight may be burned again, and treated, and relaid as before; when it will again last as long as at first.

The high price of timber causes plaster floors to be very valuable; their cost may easily be estimated, from a square fathom of one three inches thick taking eleven hundred weight of gypsum, and two men being able to work up seven times this quantity in a day.

Description of a Machine for Triturating and Combining Quicksilver with other Substances.—Phil. Journal, No. 17. Page 313.

To form this apparatus, a trough is prepared with a cast iron bottom, about two feet long and four inches wide, curved so as to form a segment of a circle of four feet radius; the sides and ends of the trough may be formed of plates of cast or wrought iron, about four inches high, and may be secured to the bottom by skrews. This trough may stand on legs of a height most convenient for the person who is to work the machine.

An iron pallet, or triturating instrument, is formed to fit the trough accurately, about three inches thick, and rounded at the bottom; from this pallet a vertical bar rises four feet in length, where it is jointed by a pivot to an horizontal bar running in the direction of the trough, one end of which is secured by a hinge to an upright fixed frame, and the other end sustains a weight, whose pressure forces down the pallet against the bottom of the trough.

From about the middle of the vertical handle of the pallet, a moveable horizontal rod proceeds to a horizontal crank, which is supported at a convenient distance from one end of the trough by the fixed frame before mentioned. This crank is turned round by a winch, and has a vertical fly wheel annexed to it, to regulate its motion; the place where the horizontal rod is attached to the handle of the pallet, should be so proportioned to the throw of the crank, that at every revolution of the wheel, the pallet must move forwards and backwards the whole length of the trough; to which a cover may be fitted, with a longitudinal

a longitudinal aperture sufficient to let the handle of the pallet pass along it.

The mercury, and the composition intended to be mixed with it, are to be put into the trough in equal portions at each side of the pallet; and then by turning round the crank and fly wheel, the whole will be soon compleatly blended together.

This apparatus is well calculated for mixing mercury with compositions of sufficient tenacity to form plasters; which cannot be done in the common way, but by mingling the mercury with sulphur, or other matters, which have a chemical action on it, that in most cases diminishes its efficacy.

The anonymous inventor of this apparatus observes, that its size may be encreased as required; and that it may be applied to various other useful purposes.

This machine would probably be found very convenient for preparing oil colours for painters; but for this purpose the bottom of the trough, and of the pallet, should be formed of some hard stone; Porphyry would be the best material for them when it could be procured.

On the Revival of an old Method of Managing Strawberries, by the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K. B. P.R.S.—Trans. Hortic. Soc. v. 1.

The custom of laying straw under strawberry plants when the berries begin to swell, is probably very old in this country: the name of the fruit bears testimony to this supposition, for the plant has no relation to straw in any other way.

Its use in preserving the crop is very extensive; it shades the roots from the sun, prevents the waste of moisture by evaporation, and consequently, in dry times makes less watering suffice than would otherwise be necessary: it besides keeps the fruit from the earth, and preserves it from dirt, particularly in heavy showers, which never fail to dash up much mold over it as commonly ordered. Cream used with fruit thus managed will, from its great cleanness, retain to the last drop unsullied that pleasing union of colours, which gives almost as much satisfaction to the eye, as the taste of the mixture does to the palate.

The strawberry beds at Spring-grove, managed in this way, are 75 feet long, and five feet broad, and contain each three rows of plants; in the whole 600 feet of beds, or 1800 feet of strawberry plants. The strawing of these beds in 1806, consumed twenty trusses of long straw, which is the best for this use; this at 10d. a truss, amounts to 16s. 8d. or one-penny for every nine feet of strawberries in rows.—From this the value of the manure made by the straw should be deducted, as the whole goes undiminished to the dunghill when the crop is over. In the year 1806, when not a single shower fell at Spring-grove during the strawberry season, the expence of strawing was many times repaid by the saving made in the labour of watering, and in the benefit of the water, thus saved, to the other crops: the berries were also as fair, and nearly as large as in ordinary years, though remarkably small every where else.

When Sir Joseph came to Spring-grove in 1779, he found this practice in use in the garden; the gardener, John Smith, had used it many years, and learned it soon after he came to London from Scotland, probably at the Neat Houses, where he first worked among the market gardeners: it is, therefore, clearly an old practice, though now almost obsolete.

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

It is said that the inhabitants of the parish of Harrow-on-the-Hill have been roused from a state of lethargy of very many years, and are determined to assert their rights, by calling for an account of the rents and profits of the estates of John Lyon, the founder of the Free-Grammar School of Harrow.

It appears, that in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, John Lyon, whose history is not farther known than his being an inhabitant of Preston, a hamlet in the parish of Harrow, obtained a grant, by the Queen's Letters Patent, to found a Free Grammar School for the education of the children of the parish; and made an assurance of lands to a Corporation, who were to have the care and management of the lands and school; and, after paying salaries to masters, and other incidental expences, they were directed to apply the surplus of the rents and profits of the lands, for the maintenance of the highways of the parish, for the promoting of poor marriages, and for the binding out poor apprentices.

The Corporation, which consists of six Governors, are expressly directed to be chosen out of the inhabitants of the parish; but that rule has been for a very long period totally disregarded; and although the School of Harrow has ever been considered as one of the very first Seminaries of Learning in the Kingdom, the only persons for whose sole use and benefit it was founded, have derived neither benefit or advantage from it, as the School has constantly been filled with the sons of Noblemen and Men of Fortune, to the entire exclusion of the Children of the Parish.

So great an abuse surely calls for redress; and the inhabitants have already filed an information in the Court of Chancery, against all the present Governors, to establish the Charity, and to account for the rents and profits.

The cause is expected to come to a hearing in Westminster Hall, in the course of the next term.

A vessel upon a new and curious construction has been projected by Lord Stanhope, and will in a few days undergo the inspection of several Gentlemen skilled in naval architecture. It some time since suggested itself to his Lordship's intelligent mind, that the damage resulting from a ship's *missing stays*, as it is termed, might be obviated, and, in fact, that vessels might be navigated altogether without rudders affixed to the sterns, and in a better way than they are at present. His Lordship set about the investigation, and has produced a vessel that will at all times answer the helm, and while there is a plank standing will be manageable at sea. It is by a sort of lee-board affixed on each side the ship's waist, which his Lordship terms gills, and which are so managed, as to give the required direction. The vessel is also built without a keel, his Lordship being of opinion that that part of a ship prevents its velocity through the water, from the increased resistance it produces. There are many other alterations, but the principal are those of taking away the rudder and keel, hitherto considered the most essential requisites in the construction of vessels. An experiment upon this new vessel will be made in the Serpentine River in a few days.

Marriages.—At *St. George's*, Hanover-square, George Mathias, Esq. of St. James's-place, to Miss Dennison, of Curzon-street.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Abingdon, to Miss Emily Gage, younger sister of Lord Viscount Gage.—At *St. George's, Bloomsbury*, B. Holme, Esq. to Miss Ann Simpson, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Simpson, Esquire, of Lancaster.—At *Mary-le-Bone Church*, Major-General Murray, brother to Sir James Pulteney, to the Hon. Miss Phipps, daughter of the late Lord Mulgrave.—James Fleming, Esq. Captain in the 16th regiment of foot, to Lady Leigh, of Baker-street, widow of Sir E. Leigh, bart.—At *St. James's Church*, Lord Pollington, to Lady Ann York, daughter of the Earl of Hardwick.—At *St. Clement's Danes*, Samuel Kingsford, Esq. of Norfolk-street, to Miss Stooke, eldest daughter of George Stooke, Esq. Trusham, Devonshire.—At *Bishopsgate-Church*, James Webb Tobine, Esq. to Miss Jane Mullett, daughter of Thomas Mullett, Esq.

of

of Broadstreet Buildings.—At *St. Brides*, Captain Monkton, of the Royal Navy, to Mrs. Mackie, widow of the late Thomas Mackie, Esq. and only daughter of the late George Hutton, Esq. of Greenwich.—At *Stoke Newington*, Robert Mowbray, Esq. of Cockairny, Fifeshire, Major of the 98th Foot, to Miss Laura Hobson, daughter of George Hobson, Esq. of Mark-Field, Tottenham.—At *St John's, Hackney*, Charles Curtis, Esq. son of the Rev. Charles Curtis, of Solihull, Warwickshire, to Miss Charlotte Hensley, daughter of Isaac Hensley, Esq. of Clapton.

Deaths.—At *Brompton*, after a very short illness, in the 72d year of her age, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. She was the second daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, K.B. and was first married to the Earl of Waldegrave, K.G. She afterwards married, in 1766, his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, by whom she had issue the present Duke, and the Princess Sophia. The latter years of her life were passed in what may be called a state of seclusion from the world, which she had once adorned by her superior beauty.

Her remains are interred in the vault at Windsor, where the late Duke and two children were buried.

The Duchess's coffin is of black velvet, with gold ornaments, and handsomely wrought on the sides and lid. The following is the inscription on the plate:

Depositum
Illustrissimæ Principis Mariæ,
Ducis Gloucestriæ et Edinburgi, Comitis Connachiæ;
Vidua Illustrissimi Principis defuncti
Gulielmi Henrici de Brunswick Lunenburg,
Ducis Gloucestriæ et Edinburgi, Comitis Connachiæ,
Nobilissimi Ordinis Perisceldis Equitis,
Filii tertii genitu
Illustrissimi Frederici Ludovici
Principis Wallæ defuncti, et Fratris
Augustissimi et Potentissimi
Monarchi Georgii Tertii
Dei Gratia Britannicarum Regis, Fidei Defensoris;
Et Martis Illustrissimi Principis
Gulielmi Frederici de Brunswick Lunenburg,
Ducis Gloucestriæ et Edinburgi, Comitis Connachiæ,
Nobilissimi Ordinis Perisceldis Equitis,
Obit 22 Die Augusti, Anno Domini 1807,
Ætatis suæ 71.

In *Charlotte-street*, Portland-place, the Right Hon. Henry Scot, Earl of Deloraine, Viscount Hermitage and Baron Scot. He was a lineal descendant of Charles II. being great grandson to the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, and Anne Duchess of Buccleugh. His Lordship was extremely conspicuous in the *beau monde* in the early part of his life, and having nearly dissipated a fine estate, he, in middle life, secured from the wreck of his fortune, an annuity of 1000l. on which he afterwards lived very prudently. He was unmarried, and the title conferred on his grandfather by Queen Anne, is now extinct.—In *St. Martins-le-Grand*, aged 84, Mr. John Duffin, fan-maker.—He had been 70 years an inhabitant of the house in which he died.—In *Green-street*, Grosvenor-square, Mrs. Penelope Madan, daughter of the late Major James Madan, of the Horse Guards.—Mr. Revnal, of *Newcastle-place*, Clerkenwell, many years Principal Supervisor at the Stamp Office.—At *Kensington-Gravel Pits*, Lieutenant-Colonel Parkhill, of the Thirty-fourth Regiment.—At *Bedfont*, Mrs. Reed, wife of William Reed, Esq.—At *Teddington*, aged 68, Thomas Whitehurst, Esq.——At *Brompton*, J. D. Albert de Milne, Esq.—At *Hampton-Court Green*, aged 63, Thomas Tildesley, Esq. many years surveyor of his Majesty's works.—At *Hackney*, Mrs. M. Travey—walking out with her child, she heard a number of people, armed with staves, &c. exclaiming, "A mad dog!" and saw a dog advancing towards her, which alarmed her so that she swooned, in which state she continued at intervals, till the next day, when she appeared more composed, but so powerfully

powerfully was the impression fixed on her mind, that in a short time she sunk into her former state, and expired.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.—At *Newbury*, Mr. Manby, of Cowes, Isle of Wight, spirit merchant, to Miss Sarah Haskins, daughter of John Haskins, Esq. Mr. Manby is a lineal descendant of the person who afforded protection to King Charles, and receives a yearly stipend of one hundred marks.—At *Wokingham*, John Field, Esq. to Miss Jones, only daughter of the late Capt. R. Jones, formerly in the East India service.

Died.—At *Binfield*, General William Rowley, Colonel of a battalion of the 60th foot, and youngest son of the late Sir William Rowley.—At *Abingdon*, Mr. Thomas Nash, attorney, one of the Coroners for the county.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.—At *Pole*, Nathaniel Castleton Maw, Esq. of the India company's service, to Mrs. Bland, widow of the late Colonel Bland, chief engineer at Bombay.

Died.—At *High-Wycombe*, aged 78, Samuel Weller, Esq. senior alderman of that corporation.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Rev. John Preston, M. A. Fellow of Christ's-college, is presented to the rectory of Toft, with the vicarage of Caldecot annexed, vacant by the death of the Rev. Edmund Trant.

The Rev. Samuel Halsted, M A. of Christ's-college, is appointed by the Provost of King's college, Conductor to that society, in the room of the Rev. C. H. Woolaston, resigned.

Died.—At *Grantchester*, aged 85, Mr. Howard, many years an eminent meal-man.—Mr. Joseph Gifford, shoemaker, of Cambridge. He was on his return from London, and had got off the coach to walk up the hill near Wades-mill, apparently in good health, but as soon as he had again got on the coach, he fell back into the arms of a person who was near him, and instantly expired.

CHESHIRE.

Married.—At *Hoole*, Mr. James Palmer, attorney-at-law, of Ormskirk, to Miss Greaves, of Bond-street, London.

CORNWALL.

At the last sale of copper ore at Redruth, 883 tons of Wheal Alfred mine sold from 3l. 5s. to 14l. 15s. 6d —419 Tons of Penberthy Crofts, from 9l. 7s. 6d. to 11l. 4s. 6d—448 Tons of Godolphin, from 7l. 16s. 6d. to 36l. 16s. 6d.—288 Tons of Wheal Dolphin, from 3l. 6s. 6d. to 14l. 11s.—And 455 Tons of other mines, from 5l. 12s. 6d. to 14l. 9s. 6d. per ton.—The standard price of ore fell to 120-2 at the above sale, in consequence of the India Company having taken a much smaller quantity at their late contract than was expected. Wheal Lushington in Illogan, has lately cut a rich lode of tin, which promises soon to remunerate the adventurers for the whole of their costs. It has turned up 2,000l. worth in the course of the last fortnight. Considerable quantities of copper ore are also raising from Wheal Lushington, on the Wheal Towan lode, which runs through this mine. Wheal Damsel still continues very rich in copper. Treskerby also continues rich. It was lately in contemplation to give up working Camborne Veau, but the late sales have encouraged the adventurers to proceed. A good discovery has lately been made in Wheal Chance.

Married.—At *St. Hilary*, William Cornish, Esq. of Marazion, to Miss Cole, daughter of the late Captain Cole, of his Majesty's ship La Revolutionnaire.

Died.

Died.—At *Bougehere*, Mrs. P. James, wife of Dr. James, of George-street, Hanover-square—At *St. Ives*, Mr. Thomas Stade, attorney, many years town clerk of that borough.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.—At *Drig*, Joseph Burrow, Esq. to Miss Atkinson, daughter of Cuthbert Atkinson, Esq. of Carleton-Hall.

Died.—At *Carlisle*, Mr. M. Wilkinson, drawing and writing master. He had attended divine worship in the forenoon in apparently good health, but almost immediately on his return home, fell on the floor, and instantly expired.—Aged 89, Mrs. E. Bowstead.—At *High-Cross*, in Loweswater, aged 48, John Head, M. D.—At *Hunter Oak*, near Alston, Mr. Robert French, wood agent to the Quaker company.—At Penrith, aged 24, Douglas Grieve, Esq. a Captain in the Loyal Leith-Ward Volunteers.—At *Paxton*, aged 72, Mr. Joseph Hodgson, tanner.—At *Sandswith*, aged 76, Mr. Hugh Corkhill.—At *Wigton*, Mrs. Hodgson, relict of the late John Hodgson, Esq.—At *Workington*, aged 87, Mrs. Francis Sewell.—At *Whitehaven*, after a long and tedious sickness, aged 63, Mrs. Lewthwaite, wife of William Lewthwaite, Esq. of the Cupola.—Aged 73, Mrs. Findlater.—Aged 38, George Richardson, Esq. collector of the customs at that port. Being a Captain of the Whitehaven Volunteer Artillery, his remains were interred with military honours.—At *Maryport*, aged 63, Mr. John Wilson, shoe-maker. Every part of the mathematics was well known to him, and his knowledge in astronomy, optics, &c. was very extensive. Mechanics also he excelled in, and in the making of certain astronomical and optical instruments, he added a surprising exactness of execution. All this knowledge was self-acquired, and with little or no interruption to his business, for he has been often heard to say, that during the time he obtained the greatest part of his information, he generally worked at his trade fourteen or fifteen hours a day; but a certain diffidence in his disposition (frequently the attendant upon real merit) hindered his being known to the world as a man of genius.—At *Castle-Town*, Isle of Man, Mrs. Lace, wife of John Lace, Esq. one of his Majesty's deemsters of that Isle.

DEVONSHIRE.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Subscribers to the Devon and Exeter Hospital; a very numerous and respectable general court of the Governors was held in the board room, in order to consider the propriety of introducing the practice of vaccination into that institution. The subject was introduced by the Chairman, S. F. Milford, Esq. vice-president of the Hospital. He lamented that four years ago he had been defeated in an attempt similar to the present, but he hoped, and did not in the least doubt it would succeed to day, as it came forward under the auspices of the Royal-College of Physicians, fortified by a fresh collection of facts, and a mass of evidence which appeared to him unsurmountable. The motion for adopting the practice in the hospital, was then made by the Rev. Mr. Dennis, seconded by Dr. Parr, and agreed to by the court with the unanimous and cordial approbation of the medical gentlemen of the institution.

A new House of Correction for the county is erecting at Exeter. The foundation stone was laid by Samuel Frederic Milford, Esq. attended by a number of magistrates and other gentlemen of the county, in the presence of a great concourse of spectators. The building is on an extensive scale, being calculated to contain 150 prisoners, with their different cells, work-rooms, &c. The plan is a master piece of the kind; Mr. Monypenny, the architect of the new goal at Winchester, is also the architect of this building.

Married.—At *Tiverton*, Charles Osmond Osmond, Esq. to Miss Foulkes, eldest daughter of J. D. Foulkes, Esq. of Medland.—At *Barnstaple*, Mr. Humphrey Gilbird, to Miss Mary Perryman.—At *Tavistock*, William Salisbury,

bury, Esq. of the Royal Miners Militia, second son of the Rev. Sir Henry Trelawny, bart. to Miss Patience Carpenter, only daughter of J. P. Carpenter, Esq. of Mount-Tavy.—At *Brampford-Spike*, Samuel Malloch, Esq adjutant of the Royal Marines, to Miss Hulberton, of Dunstone, daughter of Captain Hulberton, late of the South Devon Militia.

Died.—At *Dartmouth*, Arthur Holdsworth, Esq. many years governor of the castle at that place.—At *Crediton*, much regretted, Mrs. Holman, wife of Mr. Henry Holman, surgeon.—At *Exeter*, aged 87, Mrs. Ann Luggar.—At *Chumleigh*, aged upwards of 90, John Fewings. This man who followed the humble occupation of a tinker, presented a singular contrast to the corrupt manners and dissolute life of this description of itinerants. He was never known to take what is technically called a *dram*, nor was he ever seen in a state of intoxication, and until within a year or two of his decease, he followed his employment without the assistance of glasses. At this period too, he would, to accommodate an old customer, walk five or six miles with his tools on his back, and return the same day. The following anecdote which he often related, seems not unworthy of preservation, as it tends to shew the prodigious encrease of consumption in an article then scarcely known to the lower classes of society: About fifty years ago, calling accidentally at a farm-house, he was invited to partake of some tea which the good woman had just brought from market, and which she actually prepared by boiling it in the common kitchen copper, and every now and then dipping a portion of it out with a ladle. This rough preparation, however, pleased honest John so well, that, from that time till his dissolution, he was a perfect Johnsonian tea-drinker.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.—At *Symondsbury*, John Radcliffe Bond, eldest son of John Bond, Esq. of Vearst-House, near Bradford, to Mis Turner, daughter of Mr. Turner, attorney-at-law, of Hopton, near Leeds.

Died.—Aged 65, Mrs. Place, wife of the Rev. H. Place, rector of Mamhull.—At *Lewell*, aged 84, Mr. Wellstead.

DURHAM.

Married.—At *Sunderland*, the Rev. Isaac Dawson, of Ryton, to Miss Elizabeth Smurthwaite.—At *Monkwearmouth*, William Waite, Esq. of Burley-Lodge, near Leeds, to Miss Smith, niece of Simon Temple, Esq. of Hylton-Castle.

Died.—At *Durham*, aged 75, Mrs. Wilkinson, relict of the late Thomas Wilkinson, Esq. of Brancepeth.—At *Gateshead*, aged 81, Mr. Thomas Turnbull.

ESSEX.

Married.—At *Hatfield-Peverel*, William Tooke, Esq. of Gray's-Inn, to Amelia, third daughter of the late Samuel Skeen, Esq. of Crix's, in the same parish.

Died.—At *Great Baddow*, Mrs. Leonora Thomas, wife of John Thomas, Esq.—At *Brick-House*, near Malden, aged 55, Aaron Harrell, Esq.—At *The Retreat*, near Danbury, aged 47, Thomas Michael Nowell, Esq. the eldest branch of the ancient family of the Nowells, of Read-Hall, near Preston, Lancashire. He was eminent as a Physician, and was a promoter of the Vaccine Inoculation in the North of France; in which country he was so much respected, even in the time of the bloody Robespierre, that every attention was paid to him, his family, and every person whom it fell in his way to protect. His abilities had such weight with Bonaparte, as to procure him permission to return to England, or traverse France.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

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At the fourteenth annual meeting of the *Clergy and Sons of the Clergy* of Bristol and neighbourhood, William Dickenson, Esq. M. P. and the Rev. Henry Shute, stewards, 375l. 8s. was collected for the benevolent purposes of this institution. The Mayor, and the Rev. Robert J. Charlton, vicar of Olveston, are chosen stewards for the ensuing year.

Married. At *Berkeley*, Mr. Matthew Halling, of London, to Miss Betty Cornock, daughter of Wm. Cornock, Esq. of Blanchworth.—At *Bristol*, Mr. Thomas Wilson, sugar-refiner, to Miss Sarah Lewis, daughter of Mr. Lewis, of St. Michael's.—At *Woodchester*, Charles Hawker, Esq. to Miss Baker, only daughter of the late Edward Baker, Esq. of Hill Court, Worcester.

Died. At *Bristol*, aged 80, Mr. Joseph Hinton, formerly an eminent merchant.—Aged 88, Mr. Wm. Hooper.—Mr. Wm. Lansdown, of Redcliffe Hill.—Mrs. Master, relict of Legh Master, Esq. of Codnor, Derbyshire.—The Rev. Wm. Higginson, rector of Alvescot, Oxfordshire.—Mrs. Tanner, wife of Mr. Tanner, jeweller.—At *Tewkesbury*, Mrs. Vernon, wife of Thomas Vernon, Esq.—Mrs. Foxtone, wife of the Rev. George Foxtone, of Twyning.—At *Clifton*, aged 15, Miss Ann Albina Fowler, daughter of Wm. Fowler, Esq. of Newnham. No young person was ever more sincerely or more deservedly regretted by an extensive circle of friends and relations. She possessed all those amiable and endearing qualities that fit the mind to discharge its relative duties. During a long and painful illness she never uttered a complaint, and even in her last moments evinced the most exemplary fortitude and pious resignation.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married. At *Alverstoke*, Lieut. Wood, of the 2d foot, to Miss H. E. Stewart, youngest daughter of the late Major General Stewart, of the Royal Artillery.

Died. At *Winchester*, aged 62, the Rev. John Woodbourn, sen. rector of Rumney and Littleton.—Aged 66, James Rivers, Esq.—At *East Close*, aged 82, John Levett, Esq.—At *Andover*, aged 82, Mrs. Lucas.—At *Shidfield Lodge*, near Wickham, after a tedious illness, Mrs. Sarah Bligh, wife of Captain John Bligh, commander of his Majesty's ship Alfred.—At *Southampton*, Mrs. Croucher, an old and respectable inhabitant of that town.—At *Portsmouth*, Richard Veale, Esq. formerly storekeeper of the ordnance department at that dock-yard.—At *Gosport*, Matthew Wood, Esq.—At *Portsea*, Sir Robert Chalmers, Bart. commander of the Alexander lazaretto at the Motherbank. He is succeeded in title and estate by his son, Lieut. Chalmers, of the Navy.—Aged 36, Mrs. Steward, wife of A. H. Steward, Esq. of Ipswich. The universal esteem manifested by her numerous acquaintance, and the general concern which her long affliction excited, bear ample testimony to the amiable qualities she possessed.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died. At *Hereford*, Mrs. Margaret Woodhouse.—At the *Vineyard*, near Hereford, Mr. David Powell.—At *Leominster*, Mr. Barra, surgeon.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married. At *Hertford*, Mr. James Jenkins, jun. stock-broker, to Miss Bott, daughter of Joseph Bott, Esq. of Anwell-place.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died. At *Huntingdon*, Edward Lloyd Edwards, Esq. only son of Edward Edwards, Esq. of Cerrigllwydion, near Ruthen, Denbighshire.—At *Alconbury-Weston*, after a short illness, aged 84, Mrs. S. Bowker.

KENT.

Married. At *Canterbury*, Capt. Barnett, Assistant Quarter-master General on the staff of the Southern district, to Miss Monins, eldest daughter of the late John Monins, Esq. of that city.—At the Friends' meeting-house, in *Canterbury*, Mr. James Rickman, of Staines, merchant, to Miss Mary Gorham, daughter of the late Mr. John Gorham, of Willesborough.—At *Greenwich*, Robert

Robert Martin Smith, Esq. of Bromley, to Miss Thomas, elder daughter of James Thomas, Esq. of Greenwich.

Some workmen having been employed in opening the reservoir of a pump in the barrack-yard, Canterbury, occupied by the 3d dragoons, a young man imprudently descended into it without previously letting down a candle, to try whether it was safe, the well not having been opened for several years. He had scarcely got half way down, when the men at the top observed him to stagger, look up at them as if for assistance, quit his hold, and fall backwards into the water. His fellow-workman, an elderly man, instantly went down, and catching hold of his companion, was lifting him out of the water, when he also fell. On this a private of the 3d dragoons made an attempt to save them, but before he got down he was precipitated in the same manner. Another soldier went, but refused to have a rope put round him, although offered it, and immediately shared the same fate as those who preceded him. At that instant the old man who had been so long precipitated, succeeded in getting half way up, when the ladder was drawn up with him upon it, exhibiting scarcely any signs of life, but on coming to the air he soon recovered. More than half an hour elapsed before any of the bodies were taken out, when all means to restore animation were vain. It remains to be explained what enabled the old man to struggle with the effects of the deadly gas, while the young men were destroyed by it.

Died. At *Canterbury*, Mr. Peter Tevelein, one of the brothers of St. John's Hospital, in Northgate, and a senior ringer of the cathedral bells, which his brethren of the clapper, according to ancient custom, made to proclaim by a muffled peal.

Died. At *Chatham*, aged 71, Mr. Brittain.—Aged 57, Mrs. Shirley.—At *Chilham*, aged 78, Mr. John Rayner, formerly a shopkeeper of that place.—At *Deal*, aged 53, Mr. Thomas Dixon: after eating a hearty dinner, he fell off his chair and instantly expired.—At *Maidstone*, aged 85, Mr. Benjamin Martin, sen.—At *Marden*, much respected, Mr. Jonathan Monkton, upwards of forty years a surgeon and apothecary in that place.—At *Sandwich*, aged 82, Mr. Wm. Slaughter.—At *Southfleet*, aged 21, Peter Rashleigh, Esq. of Oriel-college, Oxford, son of the Rev. Peter Rashleigh, rector of Southfleet.—At *Sydenham*, John Jones, Esq. of Frankly, near Bradford, Wilts.—At *Kemshill House*, Tenterden, aged 28, Mrs. Russell, wife of H. Russell, Esq. of Aylesford.—At *St. Thomas's-hill*, aged 84, Mr. Thomas Court.—At *Tunbridge Wells*, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Beresford, wife of the Hon. and Rev. the Archbishop of Tuam, in Ireland, and mother to Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Thomas Hope, and Miss Frances, unmarried; she has also left two sons, clergymen, the youngest married to a daughter of the Earl of Taukerville. This lady was second daughter of the late John Fitzgibbon, Esq. and sister to the late Earl of Clare, Mrs. Grove, late Mrs. Jeffyres, and Mrs. Trant, mother to Lady Donally.

LANCASHIRE.

Married. At *Liverpool*, James Hunter, Esq. merchant, to Miss Claxton.—At *Manchester*, Mr. Jeremiah Royle, to Miss Jackson, daughter of Mr. George Jackson, of Hulme.—Mr. Peter Thompson, merchant, to Miss E. Harding, Gaitshill.—Otho Dudson, Esq. of Land's-end, near Middleton, to Miss Sarah Lowe, of the same place.—John Stephenson, Esq. of London, to Miss Jesse.—At *Audley*, Samuel Barker, Esq. of Choriton-hall, near Manchester, to Miss Ann Smith, of Crownbank Talk o' th' Hill, Staffordshire.—At *Preston*, Robert Robbins, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Horrocks, daughter of Samuel Horrocks, Esq. M. P. for Preston.—At *Ulverston*, Mr. W. A. Fell, attorney-at-law, to Miss F. Harrison, second daughter of Matthew Harrison, Esq. of Newland.

Died. At *Liverpool*, aged 76, Mrs. Jane Scott, relict of the late Mr. John Scott, merchant.—Aged 52, Mrs. Owens, of Cooper-street.—Aged 84, Mrs. Tyrer, of Edmund-street.—Aged 83, Mr. James Smith; and on the second day following, Mrs. Smith, his wife, aged 84. They had been married upwards of 60 years.—At *Aughton*, aged nearly 100, Mr. Richard Brighouse. He has left a widow to whom he had been married seventy years.—At *Bourton-on-the-water*,

on-the-water, aged 81, Mr. Wm. Palmer.—At *Preston*, Mrs. Butler, wife of R. Butler, Esq.—At *Manchester*, Mr. John Irlam.—Aged 52, Mrs. Owens, Cropper-street.—At *Manchester*, Mrs. Peele, wife of Lawrence Peele, Esq. of Ardwick; a lady of the most amiable character, whose conduct through life endeared her to all who had the happiness of her acquaintance; her bosom was a source of the purest benevolence, charity, and virtue, furnishing a bright example to her sex and to mankind. By her death the neighbouring poor will experience the irreparable loss of a kind benefactress, and society one of its most shining ornaments.—At *Agecroft Bridge*, near Manchester, Masters Bradshaw, Lodge, and Newton, pupils of the Rev. Mr. Gardner, of the Bath school, Salford. About twenty of the scholars having gone to take their customary walk in the evening, accompanied by the French teacher, the latter, contrary to the express orders of his superior, permitted the youths to bathe in the river Irwell, when unfortunately the three above named got beyond their depth and were drowned, notwithstanding the exertions of their attendant, who plunged into the water with his clothes on, but failed in his endeavours, and had nearly met a similar fate. Every possible means were used to restore animation, but without effect, the bodies having lain nearly two hours in the water before they could be found.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

At *Leicester*, aged 59, Mr. Alderman Bubridge. He served the office of mayor of this borough in 1792, and discharged his public duties with independence and integrity: in private life he was deservedly esteemed as an affectionate father, a good neighbour, and a sincere friend.—Aged 70, Mrs. Lee, relict of the late Rev. John Lee, rector of Burton Overy.—At *Melton Mowbray*, aged 65, Mr. John Dixon, a respectable and well-known horse-dealer. He was shewing a horse to a gentleman in the street, when he complained of being unwell, and immediately expired.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

John Hayward, Esq. is elected Mayor of Lincoln for the year ensuing; and Wm. Hull, and John Wenn, Esqrs. are chosen Sheriffs.

Married. At *Grantham*, Lieut. Wm. Gordon, of the 1st regiment of foot, to Miss Agnes M'Farlane, eldest daughter of James M'Farlane, Esq. of Nairn Grove.

Died. At *Lincoln*, aged 64, Mr. Thomas Taylor.—Mrs. Hannah, wife of Mr. Matthew Hannah, coal-merchant.—At *Aby*, near Louth, aged 100, Mrs. Mary Allcock. The shirt which she made for her first child served for thirty-nine other children in their infancy.—At *Stamford*, Mr. Richard Banks, of the Adelphi Wharf, London. On alighting from the coach he was seized with a violent fit of coughing, during which he burst a blood-vessel, which occasioned his death.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died. At *Wyesham*, near Monmouth, Mr. Owen Tudor, many years a respectable bookseller of that town.—At *Troyhouse*, after a lingering illness, Mr. Lewis Richards, many years steward to his Grace the Duke of Beaufort.

NORFOLK.

Married. At *Norwich*, George Valentine Cox, Esq. Bedel of Law of the University of Oxford, to Miss Beckwith, eldest daughter of Dr. Beckwith, of Dean's-square.—At *East Dereham*, Edmund Preston, Esq. of Yarmouth, one of the Deputy Lieutenants for Norfolk, to Miss Frances Maria Smyth, second daughter of Thomas Smyth, Esq.—At *Lynn*, Mr. Matthew Dauber, merchant, to Miss Stockdale, daughter of John Stockdale, Esq.—At *Rainham*, John Heath, Esq. of Fakenham, M. D. to Miss Money, daughter of Charles Money, Esq.—At *Stanton*, Wm. Archer Judd, Esq. of Stamford, to Miss Oldershaw, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Oldershaw, of Stamford.

Died. At *Rainham*, aged 83, George Townshend, Marquis Townshend, Lord Lieutenant, Vice Admiral, and Custos-Rotulorum of this county, a Field Marshal, Colonel of the 3d regiment of Dragoon Guards, Governor of the Island of Jersey,

Jersey, and High Steward of Tamworth and Yarmouth. His Lordship was the eldest son of Charles, late Lord Viscount Townshend, by Miss Harriet Audley, and was born on the 28th of February, 1724, O. S. At an early period of life he betook himself to the profession of arms, and there are few men of the present day who have seen a greater variety of service. In June, 1743, he fought as a subaltern at the battle of Dettingen; soon after which he obtained a company in the first regiment of Foot Guards, which gave him the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the army; but at the close of the campaign he retired, and having in some measure resigned the idea of a military life, he became a candidate for the representation of the county of Norfolk, for which he was returned to Parliament at the general election in 1747. In December, 1751, Mr. Townshend married Charlotte, Baroness de Ferrars, of Chartley, only daughter of James Compton, Earl of Northampton; and at the general election in 1754 was again returned by the county of Norfolk. In 1755, when the system of a national militia was first brought forward, he was one of the most strenuous supporters of the measure. When a war with France appeared inevitable, he not only obtained the restoration of his former rank, but on the 6th of June in the same year was appointed to the command of the 64th foot. General Townsend was third in command at the battle of Quebec; and when General Wolfe was killed and General Monkton wounded, the command of the troops on that service devolved upon him. At the conclusion of the war, the Marquis of Granby having been appointed Master-General of the Ordnance, Gen. Townshend was nominated Lieut.-General under him. On the death of his father, March 12th, 1764, he became Lord Townshend, and succeeded to considerable estates in Norfolk; and in the course of the same year was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Few noblemen of that day were better qualified for that eminent situation. His lordship was gay, gallant, shewy in his person and address; he possessed a popular eloquence, and was calculated to win the confidence of the nation he was delegated to rule. The frankness of his conversation, added to the hospitable style in which he lived, and the congeniality of his convivial talents, rendered him peculiarly agreeable; and at the expiration of his vice-royalty his Lordship departed with the blessings of the Irish nation, which still commemorates his merits by annual festivities. Lady Townshend having died Sept. 14, 1770, his Lordship in May, 1773, married Miss Anne Montgomery, daughter of Sir Wm. Montgomery, Bart. In 1772 Lord T. was appointed Master-General of the Ordnance. On the death of General Honeywood he succeeded to the military government of Hull, which, on the decease of Sir George Howard, he resigned for Chelsea Hospital. On October 5th, 1807, he was created Marquis Townshend, of Rainham. During a very long and a very active life his Lordship was borne in equal estimation by court and country: in the field he was a great captain—in the senate an able counsellor—in the circles of the metropolis he exhibited a splendid example of high and polished manners, emanating from a mind that was all honour—in the country he maintained the hospitality of his station with a dignified freedom, a manly ease, and a generous liberality, that cheered and ennobled the mansion of his fathers, enriched the farm-house, and made comfort the inmate of the cottage. The loss of such a man is not easily repaired, and it will continue to be felt while the generation exists who remember the virtues that gave a lustre to his own character while they adorned the exalted rank he held amongst the Peers of England.

At *Norwich*, aged 80, Mrs. Sarah Styleman, sister of the late Rev. Robert Styleman.—Aged 84, Mrs. Sabberton.—Aged 90, Mrs. Hacon, wife of Mr. Hacon, of Magdalen-street.—Aged 78, Mrs. Mary Gardiner.—Aged 51, Mr. Samuel Fiddy. He had obtained the esteem and affection of numerous friends, who, appreciating his virtues, sincerely regret their privation of superior talent, probity, and worth.—Aged 86, Mr. Wm. Vincent. He had been in his Majesty's service upwards of fifty years.—At *Denton*, Samuel Blackwell Henley, Esq. formerly of St. Petersburgh: a man of great urbanity of manners, religious without ostentation, liberal in his ideas of men and things, a most affectionate husband, and a sincere friend.—At *Dicklebargh*, aged 83, Joseph Dover, Esq.

—At

—At *Downham Market*, aged 82, Mr. Francis Rising.—At *Lynn*, aged 53, Mr. Bartholomew Nelson.—At *Needham*, aged 84, Mr. John Wright.—At *Yarmouth*, Miss Sophia Fisher, daughter of the late John Fisher, Esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died. Aged 68, the Rev. Richard Wainman, rector of Boddington. He was formerly of St. John's-college, Cambridge LL. B. 1765.—At *Peterborough*, after a lingering illness, aged 54, Mr. Thomas Moore, brother to the Bishop of Exeter.—At *Wollaston*, aged 24, William Hull Garlicke, Esq.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Married. At *Tynemouth*, Capt. Goble, of the Sussex militia, to Miss Dorothy Metcalf, daughter of Wm. Metcalf, Esq. of North Shields.

Died. At *Newcastle*, aged 80, Mr. Thomas Fenhill, a tide-waiter of that port. He had gone on board the Two Sisters, Miller, from Drontheim, and was in the act of assisting that ship up the river, when he suddenly expired without any previous complaint. He was many years master of the Rose in June, of Newcastle.—Aged 87, Jacob Pearson, Esq. of Titlington.—Aged 74, Mr. Hugh Johnson, many years teacher of the Blue Coat charity-school in the parish of All Saints.—Aged 51, Mr. John Milburn, plumber.—Aged 103, Mrs. Elizabeth Beckett. She enjoyed good health till within six months of her death.—At *Hexham*, aged 60, Mr. Robinson, brewer.—At *Tynemouth*, aged 77, Mrs. Eliz. Henzell, relict of Paul Henzell, Esq. formerly of Newcastle.—At *Morpeth*, Mr. Edward Atkinson.—At *Berwick*, aged 92, Mr. Alex. Fleming (formerly serjeant in the 25th foot) serjeant-major of invalids in that garrison. He had been a serjeant in the army ever since the battle of Fontenoy.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. At the Friends' meeting-house, *Nottingham*, Mr. Wm. Harrison, of Codnor, to Mrs. Hannah Hibbert, of the same place.

Died. At *Nottingham*, Mrs. Mosely, of Park-street.—Mrs. Barnsdale, relict of the late Mr. Barnsdale, at the Trent Bridge. Her remains were followed to the grave by eight of her own children, and a great number of friends who regretted her loss. A more public character as a woman of business perhaps seldom appears; her trading abilities and industry were known to many, and, it may be added, were exceeded by few. She retained the perfect use of her faculties to the last, and was capable of transacting business till within a few days of her death. She was a principal in the concern of the Nottingham Boat Company, and took an active part in the management for upwards of half a century. She lived to see all her children (who were ten) arrive to years of maturity, the youngest that followed her to the grave being thirty-seven. As she professed her attachment while living to the gospel of Jesus Christ, so in death she found that gospel a sure consolation.—At *Arnold*, aged 75, Mrs. Hawksley, formerly of Nottingham.—At Bengham, aged 72, Mr. Jepson, surgeon.—At *Arnold*, John Staff rd, a workman in the employ of Mr. Diggle, bleacher. During the half hour allowed for refreshment, while he and another labourer named John Parrot were amusing themselves, Parrot lifted up his companion and inadvertently threw him on a heap of cotton-wool which was laid a considerable height above a boiler in the bleach-yard, when he unfortunately sunk through it into the liquid, which was then nearly in a boiling state, and was so dreadfully scalded as to occasion his death in twenty six hours afterwards.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married. At *Ambrosden*, the Rev. Robert Edward Hughes, rector of Shennington, Gloucestershire, to Miss Pyner, daughter of the late Francis Pyner, Esq. of Brook-house, Cheshunt.

Died. At *Oxford*, aged 21, Mr. John Townsend, eldest son of the late Stephen Townsend, Esq.—Aged 66, Mr. Thomas Booth.—Aged 77, Mr. Richard Blenkinsop. He had been nearly forty years clerk of the schools in this University; and his punctual attention to the duties of his situation and obliging manners

manners will long be remembered. He was an affectionate husband and parent, a man of strict integrity of character, and of general benevolence.—Aged 87, Mr. Quartermain, who had been head butler of St. John's college upwards of forty years.—At *Hook Norton*, aged 64, the Rev. W. Harris, who had been for twenty years of his life a faithful and not unprofitable preacher of the gospel among dissenters of the Baptist persuasion. He was much esteemed by all who knew him for the simplicity of his manners, the tenderness of his feelings, and the piety of his heart.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Died. At *Uppingham*, aged 42, John Abearn Palmer, Esq.—At *Ketton*, Mrs. Jane Stanger.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married. At *Shrewsbury*, Henry Ware Whitfield, Esq. of Canterbury, to Miss Jane Hale, daughter of Robert Hale, Esq. of Nelly.—Mr. Buckle, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Hassall, of Claremont-buildings.—Thomas Charles Bunbury, Esq. of the Pembrokeshire militia, to Miss Rodwell, daughter of the late Josiah Rodwell, Esq. of Livermere.—At *Barrow*, Waldon Hill, Esq. of Broom-house, Worcestershire, to Miss Harriet Stevens, daughter of the Rev. M. Stevens, rector of Shenton and Little Wenlock.—At *Hoofod Wafers*, Mr. Golightly, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss M. Skelhorne, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Skelhorne, of Liverpool.

Died. At *Bridgenorth*, Thomas Barnfield, Esq. one of the aldermen of that borough.—At *Shrewsbury*, aged 85, Mrs. Adams.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married. At *Bingar*, John Greenhill, Esq. of Downside-house, Somerset, to Miss Bovet, grand-daughter of the late Lord Francis Seymour, Dean of Wells.—At *Marshfield*, Lieut. Colonel Luttrell, to Miss Cave Browne, daughter of the late John Cave Browne, Esq. of Stutton-en-le-fields, Derbyshire.

Died. At *Bath*, aged 76, Mrs. Harper, of Trim-street.—Aged 75, Mrs. Hullett, relict of Mr. Thomas Hullett, of Underton, Herefordshire.—Aged 54, George Augustus Lumley Sanderson, Earl of Scarborough, &c. His Lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by his next brother, Richard Lumley, who took the name of Saville, a Lieutenant Colonel in the army, who is married to a sister of Viscount Middleton. Richard, the fourth Earl, and father of the late, was Deputy Earl Marshal of England, and married Barbara, sister to the late Lord Saville, who left his fortune to his sister's second son, and should he become Earl of Saville, then the same to the third son, and so on, in order that the two estates should not unite with the title in one and the same person. The Saville estate, which is considerably larger than the Scarborough, has of course under the will been hitherto enjoyed by the second son, now Earl of Saville, who, on coming to his title, must resign the larger estate which he has hitherto possessed, and take the inferior one with the title. The Hon. and Rev. John, rector of Wentringham, who has several children, will now enjoy the Saville fortune.—At *Stowey-house*, aged 26, Lady William Stuart, wife of Lord William Stuart, of the Royal Navy, son of the Marquis of Bute. Her Ladyship was daughter of the first Lord Harwarden, of Prior Park, and has left issue one daughter.—At *Shepton Mallett*, at an advanced age, Mrs. Hole, a maiden lady of good fortune, whose hospitable disposition and cheerful temper will be long affectionately remembered.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died. The Rev. Winfred Wilson, of Colwich.—At *Ipstones*, Mr. Joseph Cope, late of Manchester.

SUFFOLK.

Married. At *Bury*, Martin Thomas Cocksedge, Esq. to Miss Mary Susannah Lehenp, daughter of Michael Lehenp, Esq.—At *Sudbury*, John Hamilton Roche, Esq. of Diss, late Captain in the Northumberland Fencible Infantry, to Miss S. A. Strutt, daughter of Wm. Strutt, Esq.

Died.

Died. At *Bury*, aged 75, Mrs. Eliz. Gallant.—At *Beccles*, aged 53, Mrs. Aldis, wife of Mr. Wm. Aldis.—At *Carnoise-hall*, aged 66, Mr. Wm. Frost, an opulent farmer.—At *Ipswich*, aged 57, Mr. Samuel Goddard. His death is not only deeply lamented by his particular friends and acquaintance, but will long be deplored by the poor and afflicted, to whom his charity and benevolence were unbounded.—Mrs. Lugar, wife of the Rev. Marshall Lugar, vicar of Elmstead, Essex.—At *Lakenheath*, aged 72, Mr. Anthony Willett.—At *Mendlesham*, aged 76, Mr. Gissing, ironmonger.

SURREY.

A few days ago some labourers digging the foundation of a new building near the Thames side, at Kingston, came to two human skeletons, lying face to face, one upon the other; the surface of earth covering them was five feet in depth, and consisted of a hard bound street dirt, which becoming firm as the soft parts of the bodies decayed, had left a cavity or mould for the skeletons to rest in, as compact as stone itself. No buttons nor any other ornament could be found in the cavity, which must have been the case had they been buried with their clothes on. The workmen and many others thought they were the bodies of two men who were hung in Kingston market-place about eighty years since for robbing the church; but Mr. Wm. Roots, a gentleman conversant in antiquarian pursuits, has taken pains to prove that they must have lain much longer than this, the ground having been in the possession of one family upwards of a hundred years, and that part to a certainty never disturbed since it has so belonged, and there are people now living who witnessed the execution of these men, and who assert that one was both *short and elderly*, and the other middle-aged and sized; and on examining the skeletons, they must both have been at least six feet in height, and considerably under thirty, as neither had cut their *Dentes sapientiæ*, and what is very remarkable, besides these every tooth was perfect in all the jaws. Mr. Roots, who has preserved the jaws, is led to think they must have been deposited here after some engagement, as fifteen years ago an old-fashioned sword was taken up, eight feet under the surface, within twenty yards of the same spot, and their being *strong built young men*, strengthens this opinion.

The last engagement near this place was in 1648, when Charles the first was a prisoner in the Isle of Wight, and in which Lord Francis Villiers was pursued to the banks of the river and killed; and it is very probable that many of his adherents died in this engagement, which ended in the entire defeat of the royalists; and that part of the river where the bodies were found is in a direct line with the place where the battle was fought, called Surbiton Common. The bridge being lower down the river, and in the possession of the Parliament's forces, under Colonel Pritty, it is most probable that many of the vanquished, endeavouring to ford the river, were slain, and buried on its bank; and as Kingston, indeed, has been, from its proximity to the metropolis, the seat of many engagements even prior to this, no doubt seems to remain but that they were the bodies of men slain in battle; and from the circumstance of the sword having been found so near, many other bodies in all probability rest in quiet hard by, until accident shall once more throw up their remains to set conjecture afloat.

Married. At *Lambeth*, Charles Boyd, Esq. of the Custom-house, to Miss Hyde, daughter of Charles Hyde, Esq. surgeon, of Moor-place.

Died. At *Effingham*, aged 30, George Moir, Esq. of Kingston, Jamaica.—At *Clapham*, Sir William Staines, Knt. a venerable Alderman of the city of London, who had long since passed the civic chair with equal reputation to himself and his fellow citizens. In him the poor have lost a fatherly protector, his tenants a kind landlord, and his workmen an indulgent and beneficent master. His illness, which was not long but severe, was borne with true christian fortitude.

SUSSEX.

Married. At *Brighton*, Edward Darby, Esq. of Aston-house, Herefordshire *to* Miss Wells, daughter of the late James Wells, Esq. of Blackheath.

Died

Died. At *Brighton*, Richard Johnson, Esq. of the East India Company's civil service. In a long period of public service in India he had filled several situations of high political trust, for which he was eminently qualified as well by an accurate knowledge of the languages, institutions, customs, character, and policy of the people of that country, as by the unwearied activity and inflexible strictness of his mind, by the great quickness of his judgment, the invariable gentleness of his manners, and by the incorruptible integrity of his heart. These qualities, united with the constancy of his kindness and the evenness of his mild temper, characterized him in all the habitudes of private life, while his almost unexampled patience under bodily suffering, long protracted and unusually severe, served, if possible, to increase and bind faster the affections of those who loved him, and at once excited the surprize, the admiration, and the sympathy of all who had opportunities of observing his extraordinary exercise of that virtue.—At *Chichester*, Mrs. Lane, wife of Wm. Lane, Esq. of the Minerva-office, Leadenhall-street. This lady, who to an excellent education added a well-informed and polished mind, has been for several years a promoter of literature. In manners she ingratiated herself with a circle of numerous acquaintance; among her friends her society, disposition, and hospitality were proverbial; her family and servants loved her with a sincere affection; and she has left a disconsolate husband to mourn his irreparable loss.—At *Brighton*, Robert Robson, Esq. of Clapham.—Peter M'Kenzie, Esq. of Twickenham, formerly of Vere, in the island of Jamaica.—Mrs. Everett, wife of John Everett, Esq. of St. George's-place.—Aged 74, Old Harry Batchelor. He was the driver of the first post-chaise ever used for hire in that town, which had but two wheels, and gave admission to passengers by a door in front.—At his parsonage-house, at *Havant*, aged 87, the Rev. David Remnant, who had been rector of that parish 31 years. He was much beloved and respected by his parishioners, many of the more respectable of whom attended his funeral.—At *Appledram*, aged 84, Mr. Upton. He had left his house nearly four hours, and was supposed to be taking his usual walk, but a neighbour going by chance into the garden, discovered him quite dead.

A man in the service of Mr. Sowter, in the island of Selsey, in the act of pitching a wheat sheaf, disturbed a viper which was coiled up within it, which, dropping into his bosom, instantly bit him, and notwithstanding assistance was promptly afforded him, he died in extreme agony in a few hours.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married. At *Birmingham*, Mr. Edw. Pen, to Miss Eliz. Warden.—Mr. John Clarke, jun. to Miss Eliz. Cheshire, of Fillingley.

Died. At *Birmingham*, Mr. Thomas Carey, of New John-street.—Aged 84, Mr. Benjamin Smith.—At *Coventry*, Mrs. Marriott, wife of Mr. Marriott, of Spon-street.—At *Long Itchington*, aged 80, Mr. Robert Pain.

WESTMORELAND.

Died. At *St. Alban's*, aged 66 (while on his journey to visit a daughter in Kent) James Wilson, Esq. of Kendal, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for Westmoreland. As an active magistrate, zealous in the preservation of peace and good order, his death will be a public loss. His knowledge of the law, particularly in that department in which he was most engaged, was extensive; his impartiality in all his decisions was unquestionable. he was always ready to render every service in his power, and was equally accessible to the poor and the rich. In domestic and private life his friendly and social disposition made him much beloved, and his death will be sincerely lamented.—At *Kendal*, aged 84, Mr. Anth. Jackson, formerly an eminent hair-dresser: by adverse fortune he became reduced in his circumstances, but from strict integrity and unassuming deportment he obtained the friendship of some respectable individuals, who have for many years contributed to alleviate the infirmities of old age.

WILTSHIRE.

Married. At *Trowbridge*, Joseph Williams, Esq. of the Portsmouth division of

of Royal Marines, to Miss Mortimer, eldest daughter of the late E. H. Mortimer, Esq.

Died. At *Bradford*, Mrs. Palmer, wife of Mr. Palmer, surgeon. She had been married only a month.—At *Wanborough*, Mr. Anthony Hatt, a singularly parsimonious character. He is known to have secreted from thirteen to fourteen hundred guineas in or about his dwelling, but the most careful search has not hitherto been able to discover any part of his hoard.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Died. At *Alverly*, aged 50, Mrs. Hale; and on the second day following, at *Stourbridge*, her brother, Hungerford Oliver, Esq.

YORKSHIRE.

The Armoury at the Citadel at Hull, which has lately undergone several alterations and repairs, is now completely fitted up, and is capable of containing arms and accoutrements for 15,000 cavalry and 20,000 infantry. The roof of the old block-house, at the west entrance of the citadel, has been taken off and the interior walls pulled down, and it is about to be fitted up for a naval store-house, in which it is proposed to keep a constant supply of stores, capable of furnishing six sail of the line and twelve frigates, in case of any emergency.

Married. At *Kighley*, Mr. Wm. Tweley, aged 55, to Miss Emmett, aged 50, his sixth wife.

Died. At *York*, Mr. James Nicholson, supposed to be the best performer on the pipe and tabor in the kingdom.—At *Hull*, after a long illness, Mrs. Temple, wife of Mr. Thomas Temple, brewer.—Aged 59, Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. T. Brown, corn-merchant.—Aged 38, Mr. Andrew John Simpson.—Aged 55, Mr. Josiah Richardson.—Aged 90, Mrs. Walker.—Aged 85, Mr. Francis Stubbs, many years a master-mariner of that port.—Aged 68, Mr. John Marshall, late of Cottingham. He has left the greatest part of his property to the minister and churchwardens of St. Mary's, in Hull, and the parishes of Sutton, Cottingham, and the adjoining villages, for the use of the poor, to be laid out in bread.—At *Pontefract*, Mr. Alderman Willett.—At *Rotherham*, Mr. Hoyle, attorney-at-law, clerk to the proprietors of the Dun and Dearne and Dove Navigation.—At *Little Weston*, aged 70, John Hudson, Esq. universally regretted.—At *Smeaton*, Mr. Robinson Jackson.

WALES.

Married. Lieut. E. Mundell, of the 69th regt. to Miss Jane Gwynne, sister of Marmaduke Howell Thomas Gwynne, Esq. of Llaneltwith-hall, Radnorshire.—At *Tenby*, Henry Barnes, jun. Esq. of the Fort, Herefordshire, to Miss Martha Richards, third daughter of Solomon Richards, Esq. of Salsborough-house, Wexford.—At *Forden*, near Montgomery, T. T. Laugher, Esq. of Sollyhill, Northfield, to Miss Harrison, only daughter of the late R. J. Harrison, Esq. of Gaer-house. A sheep was roasted whole on the occasion, and distributed with plenty of bread and beer to the populace of Montgomery, and a quantity of bread was given to the poor.

Died. M. Stephen Meire, Esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Montgomery.—At *St. Athan's*, Glamorganshire, Mrs. Amey Dun, relict of Joseph, Dun, Esq. of Westmoreland, Jamaica, and late of Newton-house, Glamorganshire. At *Abergavenny*, Mrs. Gabb, relict of the late James Gabb, Esq.—At *Llwynbarried*, aged 51, Mrs. Eliz. Evans, relict of the late Morgan Evans, Esq.—At *Pengwaes*, Carmarthenshire, aged 73, Henry Lucas, Esq.—At *Ty. Mawr*, near Denbigh, aged 55, Mr. Foulk Roberts, attorney-at-law.

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow, Sept. 7.—In consequence of the incessant heavy rain from nine o'clock on Saturday night till eight o'clock on Sunday night the river Clyde rose to a greater height than it has attained since the new bridge was carried off, nearly twelve years ago. The whole of the Bridgegate was flooded, and the water advanced a considerable way up Jamaica-street, the Stockwell, and the

the Salt market. The bridges being inaccessible by foot passengers, carts regularly plyed at the foot of Jamaica-street and Stockwell. Two arches of the bridge over the Clyde near Hamilton, on the road betwixt that town and Edinburgh, fell on Sunday; and the damage done to the harvest on the low grounds along the river must have been very great, as large quantities of corn and hay, and some cattle, have floated past this city. A young man in a boat near the Clyde iron-works, and a young man at Peat-bog, attempting to secure some of the floating grain, unfortunately lost their lives.

On the night of Wednesday the 19th ult. the old steeple of Dumfermline fell down, and buried in its ruins a stable and part of a barn. Had it taken place in the day-time the consequences might have been very fatal, the area below being a general resort of children. The steeple was about eighty feet in height, and was part of the abbey founded by Malcolm Canmore. It had long been considered in a dangerous state.

Married. At *Edinburgh*, George Dunlop, Esq. W. S. to Miss J. Simpson, daughter of Mr. Simpson, of Ogle. Mr. John Haldane, solicitor, to Miss Nicholson M'Kennon.—The Rev. John Henderson, of Tranent, to Miss Grace Bell, daughter of the la e Thomas Bell, Esq. of Fenwick.—George Pott, Esq. of Todrigg, to Miss K. Read, daughter of David Read, Esq. late one of the Commissioners of the Customs.—Mr. Colin M'Nab, merchant, of Grangemouth, to Miss Sarah Frame, second daughter of the late Robert Frame, Esq. Commissary of Hamilton and Campsie.—At *Glasgow*, Mr. Francis Cameron, of Edinburgh, to Miss Helen Patullo More, daughter of John More, cashier of the Royal Bank.—At *Gairbraid-house*, James J. M'Lachlan, of Kilchoan, Esq. to Miss Allan, eldest daughter of the late Richard Allan, Esq. of Bardowie.—At *Woodhead*, Capt. James Hamilton, of the 7th Royal Veteran Battalion, to Miss E. Clark, daughter of the late James Clark, Esq. of Sweethope.—At *Stewartfield*, Mr. Adam Scott, of London, to Miss Elliott, only daughter of the late Dr. Elliott, of Jedburgh.—At *Paisley*, Mr. John Wilson, manufacturer, to Miss Stow, eldest daughter of John Stow, Esq. chief magistrate of that borough.

Died. At *Edinburgh*, Mr. Patrick Murray, writer.—Samuel M'Knight, Esq. W. S.—Aged 68, Mr. Thomas Mair, merchant.—Mr. Lewis Balfour, youngest son of the late Mr. Balfour, of Pilrig.—Aged 92, Mrs. Elizabeth Tytler, relict of Harry Guthrie, Esq. of Broom Park.—Mrs. Flora M'Lean, relict of Donald M'Lean, Esq. of the Isle of Monk.—Mr. Wm. Sinclair, Accountant to the British Linen Company.—Mrs. Charlotte Knox, relict of Mr. Thomas Trotter, merchant.—At *Montrose*, John Onchterlony, Esq.—Mrs. Scott, sen. of Craigie.—At *Balloch-house*, Dunbartonshire, Mrs. Elizabeth Parkes, wife of John Buchanan, Esq. of Ardoch.—At *Gilmore Park*, Lieut. Col. John Pringle.—At *Kircudbright*, Thomas Bushby, Esq. Collector of the Customs at that port.—At *Calder*, Robert Hay, Esq. of Drumalzier.—At *Abernyte*, the Rev. James Adamson, minister of that parish.—At *Balbethan*, aged 94, Mrs. Henrietta Gordon.—At *Inverness*, aged 84, Lady M'Kenzie, of Granville.—At *Aberdeen*, aged 75, Mrs. Janet Fraser, spouse of Mr. Samuel Gowan.—At *Dundee*, Mr. Patrick Duff, writer.—At *Stonehaven*, James Thomson, Esq.—John Burnet, Esq. Collector of the Land-tax for the county of Kincardine.—At *Lethimly*, in Strathspey, Lewis Grant, Esq.—At *Haddington*, in the 35th year of his ministry, the Rev. Robert Scott, aged 77.—At *Kilmarnock*, aged 93, Mrs. Ann Baird.—Aged 82, Mr. John Ferguson.—At *Glasgow*, Mr. James Bell, of Rammerscales, merchant.—Aged 81, the Rev. John Falconer, who had been forty-nine years minister of the Episcopal chapel in that city, and in his uniform peaceable and inoffensive life exemplified the blessed effects of the Christian doctrine which he taught.—At *Armdale*, in Skye, Capt. Duncan M'Dougall, son of the late Alex. M'Dougall, Esq. of M'Dougall.

IRELAND.

Married.—At *Dublin*, Alexander Black, of Slyhane, Longford, Esq. to Miss Ann Coates, daughter of Thomas Coates, of Newbridge, Esq.—By special licence, Evory Carmichael, Esq. to Miss Margaret Anderson, daughter of Matthew Anderson, Esq.—At *Cork*, Nicholas Marshall Cummins, Esq. to Miss Swele, daughter of John Swele, Esq. of Floraville.—Joshua Bell, Esq.

Collector of Fermoy, to Miss Schuyler, daughter of the late Colonel Schuyler. —Lieutenant Donald Campbell, of the 91st regiment, to Miss Jane Kells, of Mallow.—By special licence at *Westport-House*, the seat of the Marquis of Sligo, George Moore, Esq. of Moore-Hall, Mayo, to Miss Louisa Brown, youngest daughter of the late Hon. John Brown, of Elm-Hall, in the same county.

Died.—At *Killester-House*, after a long and painful illness, Sir William Gleadowe Newcomen, bart. principal of the oldest Banking-House in Ireland. He married Charlotte, daughter and sole heiress of the late Charles Newcomen, Esq. of Carryglass, in the county of Longford, (since escorted in her own right Viscountess Newcomen.) He represented the county of Longford in parliament for many years, and was a distinguished promoter of the agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and inland navigation of his country; he was a man of high honour and great integrity, and was universally esteemed and respected. He is succeeded as principal in the bank, and in honour and estates by his only son, the Hon. Sir Thomas Newcomen, bart.—At *Dublin*, Richard Dawson, Esq. member of parliament for the county of Monaghan. He was the oldest son of the late Richard Dawson, Esq. of Ardee, better known as the celebrated Dick Dawson, who was murdered about twenty years ago, while walking in his demesne. He was the nephew and heir to the present Lord Viscount Cremorne, Baron of Dartrey, and would, had he survived his lordship, have inherited a fortune of 20,000l. per annum, with the Barony of Dartrey, which was conferred on him by his Majesty, shortly after the death of his Lordship's only son. He was, when in parliament, an independent asserter of every measure which he conceived would promote the interests of his country, to which he was formerly attached, and was an uniform advocate for the entire Emancipation of the Catholics of Ireland, which he conceived was the great medicine that would heal all the disorders that afflict his native land. He has left a disconsolate widow, one son, and two daughters to bewail, in common with all who knew him, his irreparable loss—Mr. Egan, proprietor of the York-Hotel, in *Capel-street*. The benevolence of his mind justly acquired him the estimation of the public, and his philanthropy first suggested the establishment of the Orphan School at Summerhill.—Thomas Bolger, of *St. Austin's* in the county of Wexford, Esq.—At *Kilmurry*, Mrs. Grant, wife of Thomas Grant, Esq.—At *Cork*, Mrs. Gibbs, wife of Daniel Gibbs, of Derry, Esq. and daughter of Sir Robert Warren, bart.—Mr. Florence Sullivan, of *Cove*.—At *Fermoy*, Mrs. Chambers, wife of Bannister Chambers, Esq. Pro-collector of that district.—At *Derry Hill Farm*, the Right Hon. Lady Rossmore.—At *Moy*, the celebrated and facetious farmer, Mr. Thomas Hagerty. He completed his 107th year on the 20th ult. never knew sickness, until a week previous to his dissolution, and possessed all his faculties in great vigour to the latest period.—At *Carmony Meeting-House*, the wife of Alexander Montgomery, tailor. This man having a cow, from the milk of which no butter could of late be produced, an opinion was instilled into the mind of his wife, that it was occasioned by the cow having been bewitched. In this opinion she was fortified by the concurring testimony of every old woman in the parish, and various spells, were pointed out, which would prove effectual in discovering the Witch, or at least in destroying her power over the cow. Among many others the following was tried—twelve women were brought to the house, who, after certain essential ceremonies, proceeded in a solemn manner to bless the cow. This however, also failed of success. At length the family were informed of a woman, named Mary Butters, who resided at Carrickfergus—they accordingly went to her, and after due consultation, brought her to their house. On Tuesday forenoon, the sorceress got a quantity of the cow's milk, which she proceeded to churn. Her familiar, however, it appears, deceived her, the charm failed of success, and no butter was produced.—Three men who drank of the milk were soon afterwards seized with excessive sickness and violent vomiting; and it is supposed this was occasioned by some obnoxious ingredients which she had infused in the milk. The enchantress then informed the family, that after nightfall she would try another spell, which could not fail. Accordingly, about

ten o'clock, she gave orders for Montgomery and a young man, who was accidentally there, to go to the cow-house, and turn their waistcoats inside out, and in that dress to stand close by the head of the cow until they heard from her. They immediately went out and did as she desired, whilst Montgomery's wife, his son, a lad, about twenty years of age, and an old woman, who was a lodger, remained in the house to witness the astrologer's operation. She then caused the door to be shut, the chimney to be stopped, and every crevice that could admit air to be closed up.—What other measures she pursued are not known, but we proceed to state the dreadful result. Montgomery, the father, and the young man who went into the cow-house, remained there for several hours until it was day light. The young man went and knocked at the door, but not receiving any answer, he looked through a window, and beheld the four persons within side lying stretched on the floor. Alarmed by what he saw, he called to Montgomery, and they immediately broke open the door, when they found the mother and the son both dead, and the other two nearly so. They carried out the two former, but in doing so, the young man had nearly lost his life by the sulphurous vapour which filled the house.—Having obtained assistance, the other two women were got out of the house. One of them expired in a few hours, but the sorceress, recovered, and has been committed to jail. It is not known what stratagems she employed to work her pretended enchantment, but the people who went into the house found a pot on the fire, in which were needles, large pins, and crooked nails, with a quantity of milk. Little doubt can be entertained that she had also been burning sulphur, and that the vapour from it had proved fatal to the sufferers.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

Married. At *Madras*, Charles Marsh, Barrister at Law, Advocate of the Supreme Court of Judicature at that Presidency, and Judge Advocate General to the army, to Miss Lewin, daughter of Thomas Lewin, Esq. of Ridgeway, Hants.—At *Paris*, Arthur O'Connor, Esq. to Mademoiselle Condercet, daughter of the late Marquis Condercet.

Died. At *Montreal*, on the 8th of May, much and justly regretted, Arthur Davidson, Esq. one of his Majesty's Judges of the Court of King's Bench, Upper Canada.—At *Monserat*, on the 19th of June last, of a decline, Mrs. Lockhart, wife of the Hon. James Porter Lockhart, of Dominica.—In *Paris*, in the 63d year of his age, the Minister of Public Worship, John Stephen Maria Portalis. This is the person whom Buonaparté made the instrument of the restoration of religion in France, as it now is.—At *Martinique*, on the 1st of July, Madame de la Pagiere, mother of the Empress Josephine. She was interred with great pomp at Les Trois Islets, her heart having been previously taken out and deposited in a silver urn, to be sent to France.—Killed in the attack on Buenos Ayres, Major Trotter, of the 83d Regiment. This gallant Officer was a brother of Mr. Trotter Ruthven, representative in parliament for the borough of Downpatrick, and of Mr. Trotter, late confidential Secretary of Mr. Fox, and a nephew of the late bishop of Down. Major Trotter began his military career in the 88th regiment, in which he was present at the taking of Dunkirk. With that regiment he went to India, and accompanied the Indian expedition to Egypt; and he was in consequence, promoted to a situation on the Staff. After the beginning of the present war, General Beresford, then on the staff in Ireland, appointed him his aid-de-camp; soon after which he was promoted to the majority of the 83d, where his exertions were most conspicuous and successful in perfecting the discipline of the regiment, with which he went on the expedition to the Cape of Good Hope, where he distinguished himself in the attack and defeat of the Dutch army in such a manner as to merit the public thanks of Sir David Baird, who commanded the British forces on that expedition.

When the British force, under the command of General Beresford, had atchieved the conquest of Buenos Ayres, that gallant officer, from the high op-

nion he entertained of Major T.'s abilities, wrote to him to come over with the reinforcement from the Cape, and appointed him Assistant Adjutant General to the British forces in South America. But before the arrival of the reinforcement from the Cape, General B. and the little army under his command had been compelled to surrender to the Spaniards, and the force under Sir Samuel Achmuty was accompanied by an Assistant Adjutant General, appointed in this country. Sir Samuel, however, offered Major T. an appointment in the Quarter Master General's department, which he declined, requesting only to be placed in some active situation in which his exertions would tend most to the benefit of the service. He was in consequence appointed to command the grenadiers in the attack on Moldonado, and on that occasion he again conducted himself in such a manner as to obtain particular notice in the public thanks. In a skirmish in advancing to the attack on Monte Video, Major T had a horse shot under him, and received a wound in the hand, but was not thereby prevented from leading the light brigade, in conjunction with his gallant friend Colonel Brownrig, on the desperate service of storming the breach of that fortress. On that occasion Major T. was the first man who mounted the breach, and followed by a few of the bravest men, had the honour of opening the gates to the rest of the army. In a subsequent skirmish with a party of Spaniards in the vicinity of Monte Video he received a severe wound through the body. The close of his life, as described in the dispatches relative to the late unfortunate attack on Buenos Ayres, was consistent with the eagerness with which he always led his followers to the post of danger. But in proportion as every danger that he encountered and escaped exalted his fame and established the character of his military talents, his life became more dear to his friends and more valuable to his country. Hence though his bravery, like that of the immortal Nelson, rendered his death more to be expected, it rendered it also more to be lamented. To his friends his loss is irreparable; to his country his value had but begun to be known; but the military men under whom and with whom he fought had formed the highest expectations of his future glory, and after what has been here detailed, it is not perhaps too much to say, that if he had lived, what Wolfe was Trotter would have been.

Cardinal York. The following additions to the account given in our last number (p. 321) of a character whose family once made so conspicuous a figure in this country, may perhaps afford some gratification to our readers.

Henry Benedict Maria Clemens, second son of James Stuart, known by the name of the "Pretender," and of Maria Clementina Sobieski, was born at Rome, the 26th of March, 1725, where he almost constantly resided till towards the close of 1745, when he went to France to put himself at the head of 15,000 men assembled in and about Dunkirk, under the command of the Duke of Richelieu, by order of Lewis XV. With this army, Henry was to have landed in England, in support of his brother Charles. But though preparations were made for embarking these troops, though one part did actually embark, not a single transport left Dunkirk Road, and Henry receiving intelligence of the issue of the battle of Culloden, returned to Rome, where, much to the displeasure of his brother and the friends of his family, he took Orders, and in 1747, was made Cardinal, by Pope Benedict XIV. and afterwards bishop of Frescati, and Chancellor of the Church of Rome. From that time Cardinal York, the name he assumed on his promotion, devoted himself to the functions of his ministry, and seemed to have laid aside all worldly views, till his brother's death in 1788, when he had medals struck, bearing on their face his head, with "*Henricus Nonus, Angliæ Rex*," on the reverse, a City, with "*Gratia Dei sed non voluntate hominum.*" If we are not misinformed, the king has one of these medals.

Cardinal York had two rich livings in France, the Abbeys of Anchin and St. Amand, and a considerable pension from the court of Spain, all of which he lost by the Revolution. In order to assist Pope Pius VI. in making up the sum required by Bonaparte in 1796, the Cardinal disposed of all the family jewels, and, among others, of a ruby, the largest and most perfect known valued it fifty thousand pounds. He thus deprived himself of the last means, of an independent subsistence, and was reduced to great distress on the expul-

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sion of Pius VI. and his Court from Rome. Cardinal Borgia, who had been acquainted with Sir John Hippisley Coxe in Italy, represented to him, by letter, Cardinal York's case. Sir John conveyed this letter to Mr. Stuart, so well known by his letters to Lord Mansfield (on the Douglas cause), and his Genealogical History of the Stuart family. Mr. Stuart drew up a memorial, which Mr. Dundas, (now Lord Melville), presented to his majesty, who granted immediately to Cardinal York a yearly pension of four thousand pounds. Without meaning to detract in the least from the high merit of the royal bounty, it may be stated, that Cardinal York had some claim on the generosity, perhaps on the justice, of this country. An act of Parliament, still unrepealed, had settled on James the Second's Queen, Mary of Este, the Cardinal's grandmother a jointure of fifty thousand pounds. While the Treaty of Ryswick was depending, it was strongly contended on the part of the French Negotiations, in the name of that Princess, that her husband having been deprived, by an act of the English Legislature, of all his right as King, and being consequently, as King, dead in law, she was as much entitled to her dowry, from the day that event took place, as if her husband had been naturally dead.—The English Negotiators considered the point as too delicate for their interference, and desired it might be referred to King William personally. The proposal was assented to, and Marshal Boufflers had an interview with William on the subject. William did not deny the justice of the claim; and on Boufflers expressing a wish that the concession of the jointures might be confirmed by at least a secret article of the Treaty, William said, "What! Marshal, will not my word satisfy you?" Boufflers bowed and parted, in the full persuasion that he had obtained sufficient security. But on the first demand for payment, William insisted that the concession had been made upon a condition which had not been performed, while Boufflers maintained the concession to have been unconditional.

James II. died in 1701, his widow in 1718. No attempt was made by her heirs at law to recover the arrears of the jointure till 1736, when Charles, the eldest of her grandsons, though he would not himself, empowered his natural daughter by Miss Walkinshaw, to act in his name for that purpose. A case was made out, stating the nature and grounds of claim. Louis XVI. by a petition, which Vergennes presented, was entreated to recommended it, through his ambassadors at London, to the attention of the king of Great Britain. Louis answered, "*C'est une famille malheureuse, dont je ne veux plus entendre parler.*" Little thought the king how soon he and almost every branch of the Bourbon family were to be in a situation no less unfortunate. On the failure of this attempt, another was made in a different way, to bring the claim before the king. The late earl of Pembroke, while at Florence, where Charles and his daughter resided for some time, was in the habit of visiting them, and sometimes dined with them. The daughter, on the earl's leaving Florence, begged he would use what interest he might have with Mr. Pitt, in behalf of her father's claim. The earl politely offered to do all in his power: as for interest with Mr. Pitt, he said, he had none, nor a claim to any, but he would try what could be done by some of his acquaintance who might have interest with him. Accordingly, on his arrival in Paris, he applied to the late duke of Dorset, then our ambassador at the court of Versailles, who gave the lady's agent a letter of introduction to Mr. Pitt. He promised, at the same time, to take the first opportunity of recommending the claim to that minister's favour and protection, and he fulfilled his promise. Carryl, the lady's agent, on his arrival in London, with Mr. Pitt's permission, waited on him. But scarcely had he opened the subject, by saying, that whatever right there might be, and however well founded, to the whole arrears, a very moderate part would be gratefully accepted; when Mr. Pitt cut him short, declaring it was a thing not be mentioned to the king. Carryll then communicated the nature and grounds of the claim to learned counsel, who advised him to bring the matter before the King's Bench, offering, on condition of receiving a certain proportion of the sum recovered, to carry on the law suit at their own risk and expence, in full confidence that the decision would be favourable, from the circumstance, that the act of parliament settling the jointure, had assigned as security by

curity for its payment, royal demesnes of an yearly income more than equal to the amount. But neither Charles nor Henry (for the proposal was made to each separately) would agree to it. The statements in the French Papers, concerning Cardinal York's bequests to the King of Sardinia, are void of all truth.

RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

THE expedition to the river la Plata, most inconsiderately commenced, and conducted throughout with a total ignorance of the real state of the colony, has at length terminated in a complete and disastrous failure. After the junction of all the British force at Monte Video, preparations were made for the recapture of Buenos Ayres; and on June 28th, the army was landed in a bay 30 miles to the eastward of that city. It advanced in four divisions through a difficult country, and united in the suburbs of the place, to the number, probably, of 8, or 9,000 men. The attack was made on July 5th, by the troops with fixed bayonets, in the midst of a most determined resistance from the whole body of inhabitants, long prepared against the attempt. The British made some progress in obtaining a lodgment in the town, but suffered severely from a continued fire of musquetry from the tops of houses, and grape-shot in the streets. An advanced division under general Cranford, which had taken possession of a convent, was surrounded and obliged to surrender. On the next morning a proposal came from the Spanish commander, Liniers, for entering upon terms of accommodation upon the previous condition that no further attack should be made on the town; and with this, general Whitelock thought it adviseable to comply. Indeed, in such a critical situation, an armistice was clearly in his favour. Preliminary articles were agreed upon, the substance of which was a mutual cessation of hostilities on both banks of the la Plata; the retention for two months by the English of Monte Video and a neutral district round it; mutual restitution of prisoners, including all those captured from the English since the commencement of the expedition; and the final evacuation of the settlement by the British troops. The total loss in killed, wounded, and missing in this last attempt amounts to 1200. The miscalculation, or the misconduct, of those who planned the enterprise on the idea of co-operation on the part of the colonists is rendered strikingly manifest by a passage in admiral Murray's letter, that "the inveteracy of the inhabitants was beyond belief," and that "the English had not a friend in the country." This spirit is also shewn in a kind of manifesto of the Spanish magistrates relative to the conduct of general Beresford, in which great indignation is expressed of his attempts, while a prisoner on parole, to seduce the people from their allegiance.

On July 1st, an engagement took place near the isle of Lemnos between the Russian fleet, and that of the Turks, which had advanced from the Dardanelles with the view of compelling the other to abandon the blockade of the straits. It terminated in the complete defeat of the Turks, who are stated to have had four ships of the line taken, three burnt, and two driven on shore. Admiral Collingwood has since arrived off Tenedos, and struck a new alarm into the capital of the Turkish empire, now a prey to all the evils resulting from an insolent soldiery and an incapable government. It appears that previously to the armistice obtained for the Turks by the treaty of Tilsit, the campaign of the Danube was turning out entirely to their prejudice.

The republic of the Seven Islands has been given up by Russia to France, and the troops of the latter power are said to have been conveyed thither in Russian ships. A French force has entered Tuscany, and taken possession of the port of Leghorn, under the pretext of searching for English goods.

Stralsund made a shorter resistance than had been expected. It surrendered to the French on August 20, after the Swedish garrison had been with-

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drawn unperceived to the Isle of Rugen. The king had quitted the place some time before.

The very painful expedient to which the king's ministers thought it necessary to resort in order to avert a part of the danger threatening this country, has had its full effect, though not without consequences greatly to be deplored. Indeed, notwithstanding any additional reputation that may have accrued to the British arms in the conduct of the business, a true friend to his country will rather wish that the whole transaction could be buried in oblivion, than that it should stand prominent in the national annals.

On August 16, the British troops were landed without opposition at a village on the Isle of Zeeland, ten miles north of Copenhagen. The Danish guard-frigate had previously been taken in an action with an English frigate. Admiral Gambier and general lord Cathcart on landing issued a proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of Zeeland, representing the invasion as a measure of self-defence on the part of Great Britain, on account of the incapacity of the Danes to preserve their neutrality, and stating that its sole object was to take possession of the Danish fleet by way of a deposit, with assurance of its being returned in the same condition at the end of the war. The Danes, however, thought it an equally urgent measure of self-defence to protect their property, and prepared for a vigorous resistance. The English thereupon advanced, invested Copenhagen, erected batteries, and began to bombard the Danish crown-battery. The journal of the siege affords little matter of importance, and we may excuse ourselves from dwelling upon scenes which lord Cathcart, in his letter to the Danish general, asserts "that he beheld with the greatest grief." The Danes, though completely taken by surprize, and cut off from all aid, made every possible exertion. With their gun-boats and small vessels they made spirited attempts to prevent the approach of the English battering vessels to the harbour, and to annoy the land-forces in their advance. The principal action was a defeat given by Sir Arthur Wellesley to a considerable body of troops, chiefly militia, assembled in the interior of the island. Many were killed, and about 1500, besides officers, were made prisoners. At length the batteries opened upon the town, and a bombardment commenced on the morning of Sept. 2, which continued till the evening of the 5th. At that time a conflagration which had broken out in several places threatened destruction to the whole city. The Danish general then sent to request an armistice, and after some correspondence, terms of capitulation were agreed upon. They are in substance as follows. Immediately upon the signature, the British troops are to be put in possession of the citadel and dock-yards. All the ships of war of his Danish majesty, and all the naval stores are to be delivered up; and the English store ships and transports are to be allowed to come into the harbour for the purpose of embarking stores and troops. As soon as the ships shall have been removed from the dock-yard, or within six weeks from the capitulation, the citadel shall be restored to his Danish majesty in the same state as when occupied; and the British troops shall within that time, or sooner, be embarked from the island of Zeeland. All hostilities are immediately to cease, prisoners mutually to be restored, private property to be respected, and the Danish civil and military officers to continue in their functions. The Danish fleet thus put into the hands of the English consists of 18 ships of the line, 15 frigates, 6 brigs, and 25 gun-boats, besides vessels on the stocks. It is some satisfaction to observe that this hard measure has been executed with no unnecessary severity, but, on the contrary, that much humane regard has been shewn to the feelings of the sufferers. A request that no British soldiers should be quartered in the city was readily acceded to, and all the gates except that of the citadel are left in the possession of the Danish troops. The loss on the part of the English throughout the whole expedition has been very inconsiderable. Although the Danish fleet and stores appears to have been made prize of war, it is earnestly to be hoped, for the honour of the English nation, that neither they nor the detained merchant ships, may be considered as finally forfeited by a resistance which a brave and loyal people could not avoid making to an unprovoked aggression.

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The foreign papers have since been filled with melancholy particulars of the disasters suffered by the unfortunate city of Copenhagen in the bombardment, amounting, it is said, to the loss of, at least, 1500 lives of both sexes, besides a great number of wounded, and the total destruction of more than 400 houses. The island of Heligoland surrendered to admiral Russel, on Sept. 5th.

The attack on the Danes, as might be expected, has occasioned a great sensation at the court of Russia, and preparations have been making at Cronstadt to oppose any attempt against the Russian navy or arsenals. In the meantime a note has been delivered to the Swedish government by the Russian ministry, declaring that if the Swedes take any part against the Danes, or permit the entrance of any English ships of war into their harbours, a Russian army will be marched into Finland.

A convention is said to have been entered into between marshal Brune and the Swedish commander on the Isle of Rugen, by which that and all the other islands belonging to Sweden on the coast of Germany are to be yielded to the French, and the Swedish troops are to be embarked for their own country. The king of Sweden has returned to Stockholm.

No political occurrence of importance has taken place at home during the last month. The speedy conveyance of the Danish fleet to the English ports has been an object of active exertion, and many volunteer sailors for that purpose have been engaged and forwarded.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE news of the arrival of the East India fleet towards the end of August was premature, for it was not till last month that this valuable convoy reached our shores. The passage had been tedious, and several ships had run short of fresh provisions; but, on the whole, the voyage was prosperous, with the exception of the loss of the Ganges. In thinking of her, the mind naturally recurs to the melancholy fate of the Blenheim, of which we much fear that no doubt can now be entertained, as the various reports of a contrary tendency are too general to deserve that belief which we would gladly give to them.

The outward-bound East India fleet, which was collected so expeditiously at Portsmouth, sailed on the 15th ultimo, under convoy of the Monmouth, 64, Admiral Drury. That officer goes out to succeed the ill-fated Troubridge.—We have already noticed the uncommonly favourable passages of the homeward-bound West India convoys this year. There yet remain two of these, whose arrival may be daily expected, namely, the Jamaica fleet of 26th July, and the Windward Island fleet of 1st of August. After these, the departures from the West Indies will be insignificant until next spring, when the circle of convoys will again commence. The season for the outward-bound West India convoys is now approaching, and it is already fixed that the first of these shall sail from Portsmouth on the 25th inst. provided the number of ships in readiness be thirty sail. The 20th instant is fixed for the sailing from Cork of the West Indiamen from the out-ports, viz. those from Bristol, Liverpool, Greenock, and Dublin, which collect at Cork, and sail in general with much more punctuality than the London ships. We advise Government to enforce with rigour the sailing of convoys at fixed periods; and to permit no deference to urgent applications, no solicitude for popularity, to stop for a day or for an hour the course previously prescribed. This conduct, instead of creating discontent in the City, will attract approbation. It is the ship-brokers and ship-owners only who solicit that convoys shall be kept beyond the original period; but the planters, the merchants, and shippers of goods, a far more numerous class, will applaud a punctual and prompt dispatch in spite of every solicitation for delay. This fleet will not, however, carry out that abundant supply with which in better days the heart of the planter and of his negroes was wont to be cheered. The capital of our West India merchants is involved, and their spirit broken by a long continuance of calamity, and many houses have been obliged to adopt

adopt the mortifying determination of sending out only half the necessary stores. The market at home continues in the same melancholy condition. Government has yet done nothing to relieve it, nor does it appear that any effectual measure is intended to be brought forward till Parliament meet; meantime the planter must bear all the hardship of delay. The pledge given by the House of Commons that they will grant him redress early next year, has as yet afforded him no benefit; and he must daily submit to the cruel mortification of selling his produce below prime cost!

The evacuation of Buenos Ayres, and the inveterate hostility of the inhabitants, puts an end to all mercantile speculation in that quarter. This unexpected event, to be properly appreciated, should be considered in two lights: in a military view it is not only unfortunate, but seems to be generally deemed disgraceful—in a commercial view we consider its loss as of little consequence. We could not have kept it at a peace, because the inhabitants being so hostile to us, its possession would have required more troops than we could have spared. To have traded with it during war would have been highly unprofitable, for, like all new colonies, it would have absorbed a great quantity of capital, which would not have been recovered in the course of many years. An application for indemnity to the shippers of goods, or at least for some alleviation of their loss, has been made to Government. We are altogether unable to conceive how any intelligent man could entertain hopes of the interference of Government to remedy an evil which originated solely in the credulity of individuals—a credulity the most precipitate, for it is a fact, that a great part of the goods shipped to Buenos Ayres were so ill adapted to that market that they never would have sold there, but must have been sent back even had the colony become British. This disposition to speculation is characteristic of many British and of almost all American merchants. The Dutch were different; during the decline of their trade speculation disappeared; but even in its splendour, speculation was not carried beyond the bounds of legitimate enterprize.

Many prohibitions have been issued in Holland against trading with this country during the present war. All these have taken place at the instigation, or rather by command of Buonaparte, for the Dutch themselves most ardently desire an active intercourse with us. Accordingly they have till lately contrived that all these prohibitions should be relaxed or eluded. Their grand argument has been, that unless the French permitted trade, they could pay no taxes and could maintain no French soldiers. At last, however, a very serious decree has been passed against trading with Great Britain, and the consignee of every ship must on her arrival give bond in twice her value to prove that she has not touched at a British port. The Dutch merchants, alarmed at this new rigour, have stationed persons on board the guard-ships at the mouths of their rivers to prevent their ships from proceeding, and to order them off the coast. Several of these ships have unladen at Heligoland. There, at all events, their cargoes are secure; but whether the French will allow the free importation of goods from Heligoland is a point that remains to be decided. These new measures of restriction on our intercourse with Holland have been caused by the late order of Council, which enables our cruizers to capture all neutrals bearing the flags of Oldenburg, Mecklenburg, Papenburgh, and Kniphausen, unless they are trading to or from a British port. Now these neutrals are all Dutch property, and the present prohibition of English merchandize in Holland is in retaliation for this order of Council.

The public attention has of late been much engaged by our disputes with America. These disputes consist of two great points—the right claimed by us to search their merchantmen for seamen all over the world; and the right claimed by them to convey enemy's produce to Europe by the channel of the United States. The first of these points, we trust, no British ministry will ever relinquish; on the second, different statesmen have held different opinions, but we consider the present administration as decidedly averse to permitting the exercise of this right to the Americans.

20th Sept. 1807.

CURRENT PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

American Pot-ash per cwt.				2l	14s	0d.	to	3l.	8s.	0d.	Logwood Chips . ton.	12l.	0s.	0d to 14l 10s. 0d.
Ditto Pearl				3	2	0	—	3	10	0	Madder, Dutch crop cwt	4	5	0 — 5 5 0
Barilla				2	5	0	—	2	17	0	Mahogany —— ft.	0	1	2 — 0 2 6
Brandy, Coniac gal.				1	0	0	—	1	2	0	Oak Plank, Dantz. last	11	0	0 — 12 0 0
Ditto Spanish				0	18	0	—	0	19	6	Ditto American ——		none	
Camphire, refined lb.				0	4	8	—	0	4	10	Oil, Lucca 25 gal. jar	16	0	0 — 16 10 0
Ditto unrefined cwt.				16	0	0	—	20	5	0	Ditto spermaceti— ton	74	0	0 — 76 0 0
Cochineal, garbled lb.				1	0	0	—	1	8	6	Ditto whale ——	24	0	0 — 26 0 0
Ditto East India				0	3	0	—	0	6	0	Ditto Florence ½ chest	2	15	0 — 2 18 0
Coffee, fine			cwt.	6	0	0	—	6	10	0	Pitch Stockholm cwt.	0	14	6 — 0 15 6
Ditto, ordinary				4	5	0	—	5	0	0	Quicksilver —— lb.	0	3	9 — 0 4 0
Cotton-wool, Surin. lb.				0	1	9	—	0	1	11	Raisins, bloom,— cwt.	3	18	0 — 6 0 0
Ditto Jamaica				0	1	4	—	0	1	5	Rice, Carolina ——	1	7	6 — 2 2 0
Ditto Smyrna				0	1	7	—	0	1	8	Ditto East India ——		none	
Ditto East India				0	1	2	—	0	1	3	Rum, Jamaica — gal.		3	1 — 0 4 5
Currants, Zant			cwt.	4	0	0	—	4	5	0	Ditto Leeward Island		2	9 — 0 3 2
Deals, Dantz.		piece		1	16	0	—	1	19	0	Saltpetre, E. In. cwt.	2	12	0 — 2 13 0
Ditto Petersburgh				20	0	0	—	0	0	0	Shellach ——	5	0	0 — 10 5 0
Ditto Stockholm				20	0	0	—	0	0	0	Silk, Thrown Italian lb.	1	11	0 — 2 15 0
Elephants' Teeth				31	10	0	—	36	0	0	Silk, Raw Ditto ——		1	4 0 — 1 11 6
—— Scrivell				20	0	0	—	26	0	0	Ditto China ——		1	16 0 — 1 19 0
Flax, Riga		ton.		69	0	0	—	70	0	0	Ditto Beng. —— novi	0	12	0 — 1 6 0
Ditto Petersburgh				72	0	0	—	73	0	0	Ditto Organzine ——	1	10	0 — 1 18 0
Galls, Turkey cwt.				5	5	0	—	6	15	0	Tallow, English cwt.	3	2	0 —
Geneva, Hollands gal.				1	1	0	—	1	1	6	Ditto Russia, white—	2	17	0 — 2 18 0
Galls, Turkey cwt.				5	5	0	—	6	15	0	Ditto —— yellow —	3	0	0 — 3 2 0
Ditto, English				0	8	3	—	0	12	0	Tar, Stockholm - bar.	1	11	6 — 1 12 0
G. Arabic, Turk. cwt.				6	0	0	—	11	15	0	Tin in Blocks— — cwt.	6	6	0 —
Ditto Sandrach				6	5	0	—	8	0	0	Tobacco, Maryl. — lb.	0	0	5 — 0 1 1
Ditto Tragacanth				19	0	0	—	20	10	0	Ditto Virginia ——	0	0	4½ — 0 0 9h
Gum Seneca cwt.				5	5	0	—	6	10	0	Wax, Guinea — cwt.	7	0	0 — 10 10 0
Hemp, Riga		ton.		64	0	0	—	65	0	0	Whale-fins —— ton.	15	0	0 — 25 0 0
Ditto Petersburgh				63	0	0	—	64	0	0	Wine, Red Port pipe	80	0	0 — 94 0 0
Indigo, Carracca lb.				0	11	3	—	0	12	9	Ditto Lisbon ——	80	0	0 — 90 0 0
Ditto East India				0	3	0	—	0	12	0	Ditto Madeira ——	90	0	0 — 130 0 0
Iron, British, bars ton.				15	0	0	—	16	0	0	Ditto Vidonia ——	69	0	0 — 80 0 0
Ditto Swedish				25	0	0	—	26	0	0	Ditto Calcavella ——	84	0	0 — 95 0 0
Ditto Norway				24	0	0	—	25	0	0	Ditto Sherry —— butt	80	0	0 — 105 0 0
Ditto Archangel ——				25	0	0	—	26	0	0	Ditto Mountain ——	69	0	0 — 80 0 0
Lead in pigs ——fod.				33	0	0	—	0	0	0	Ditto Claret—hogs.	80	0	0 — 94 0 0
Ditto red —— ton.				32	0	0	—	33	0	0	Yarn Mohair —— lb.	0	4	2 — 0 8 0
Ditto white ——				50	0	0	—	51	0	0				

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Sept. 4th	Sept. 11th	Sept. 18th		Sept. 4th	Sept. 11th	Sept. 18th
Amsterdam	35 9	35 9	35 9	Bilboa	38 1-q.	38 1-q.	38 1-h.
Ditto at sight	35 1	35 1	35 1	Leghorn	50 3-q.	50 3-q.	51
Rotterdam, c. f.	11 4	11 4	11 4	Naples	42	42	42
Hamburgh	34 2	34 2	34 2	Genoa	45 1-h.	45 1-h.	45 1-h.
Altona	34 3	34 3	34 3	Venice, N. C.	52	52	52
Paris	24 6	24 6	24 6	Lisbon	64 1-h.	64 1-h.	64 1-h.
Ditto 2 us.	24 10	24 10	24 10	Oporto	64	63 3-q.	63 3-q.
Bourdeaux	24 10	24 10	24 10	Dublin	10 3-q.	10 3-q.	10 3-q.
Cadiz	38 1-h.	38 1-h.	38 3-q.	Cork	11 1-h.	11 1-h.	11 1-h.
Madrid	38 1-h.	38 1-h.	39 1-q.	Agio on the Bank of Holland		5½ per cent.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Portugal Gold, Coin and Bars	per oz.	4l.	0s. 0d.
New Dollars		0	5 5
Silver in Bars, standard		0	5 6

PRICE OF STOCKS.

3 per Cent. Reduced	$63\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{8}$
4 per Cent.	$81\frac{1}{8}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{8}$
Omnium	$\frac{1}{4}$ d. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
Imp. 3 p. c.	$62\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{8}\frac{1}{4}$
Exch. Bills pr. 2d. 1d. par. 1 p.	
Lottery Tickets	00l. 0s.
Consols for ac.	$62\frac{3}{4}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{8}$

NEW LLOYD'S COFFEE-HOUSE, 21st. SEPT. 1807.

PREMIUMS OF INSURANCE.

LONDON to	
the East Indies	7l. 7s. per ct.
out and home	12 —
Jamaica	8 gs. retr. 4l. 0s.
Leeward Islands	ditto
Musquito Shore	10 do.
America (their ships)	4 do.
Ditto (British ships)	10 do. retr. 5l. 0s.
Newfoundland	8 do. ret. 4l. 0s.
Greenland (out and home)	10 do.
Southern Fishery (do.)	20 do.
Mediterranean	10 do. retr. 5l. 0s.
Lisbon or Oporto	6 — — 3 0
Stockholm, &c.	0 — — 0 0
Gottenburgh	0 — — 0 0
Tonningen (Neutrals)	2 do.
Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Newry, or Belfast	2½ do.
Limerick or Galway	4 do. ret. 2l. 0s.
Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverpool, Whitehaven, &c.	2 do.
All parts of Scotland	2 do.
Hull or Gainsborough	1½ do.
JAMAICA to the	
American States	15 gs. with returns
Quebec or Montreal	12 do.
Newfoundland	12 do.
London, Liverpool, Bristol, Dublin, &c.	10 do.
LEEWARD ISLANDS to	
Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland, &c.	12 do.
American States	10 gs.
Cork, Waterf. or Dublin	10 do.
Bristol, Chester, Liverpool	do.
NEWFOUNDLAND to	
American States	5 gs.
Jamaica & Leeward Island	15 do.
Lisbon or Oporto	15 do. retr. 5l.
Plym. Dartm. Exeter, &c.	8 do. — 4.
Bristol, Liverpool, &c.	8 — — 4. 0.
Dublin, Cork, &c.	do.
Portsmouth, London, &c.	do.
QUEBEC to Ireland	12 gs. retr. 6l. 0.
Great Britain	do.
DENMARK or SWEDEN to Bengal and China out and home	no sum fixed

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in SEPT. 1807 ; *at the Office of Mr. Scott, 25, New-Bridge-street, London.*

The Coventry Canal, 525l. the last half-yearly dividend was 14l. net per share —*Grand Junction*, 90l. 88l. 90l.—*Ellesmere*, 55l.—*Ashby-de-la-Zouch*, 24l.—*Kennet and Avon*, original shares 20l.—*Canan*, 7l.—*Rochdale*, 40l. *Croydon*, 55l. per share.—*West India Dock Stock*, 145l. to 146l. per cent.—*East India Dock*, 124l.—*London Dock*, 113l.—*Commercial Road*, 120l. per cent.—*Globe Insurance*, 112l. per cent.—*Imperial Assurance*, 10l. per cent. premium.—*Rock Life Assurance*, 6s. to 7s. premium.—*East Middlesex Water Works*, 40l. per cent. premium.—*West Middlesex Water Works*, 11l. 10s. to 12l. 10s. premium.—*Southwark Brewery*, 2l. per share premium.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER, 1807.

THE conclusion of harvest throughout the Southern counties, and the new Wheat, which has already found its way to the markets, have justified the opinions already given, as to the state and quality of the various crops. The quality of the Wheat is far superior to that which has been produced of late years, and the quantity very great. Beans just finishing, will be about half a crop. Potatoes promise moderately, and the quality good; the quantity would have been very deficient, but that fortunately, an extensive breadth was planted. Turnips are an irregular crop, in some parts good, and the present rains will be extremely beneficial to them, as well as to the latter grass. Seeds of all kinds, Hemp and Flax, are deficient crops. Wheat sowing has commenced favourably with those farmers, who prefer an early seed time.

It is probable, that in Scotland, the variations of the atmosphere and draught, have affected the crops more unfavourably, during the present season, than in the South. Wheats in Scotland will be an inferior crop, at least in point of quantity. Their clay soils were injured in a considerable degree and *mortared*, by the draught which suddenly followed heavy rains. The wheat crop

crop there, is however generally the best, all others being very moderate, Pease and Beans, very bad. Lean Stock 15 to 20 per cent below the prices of the preceding year and scarcely any demand, excepting for prime aged beasts. The quantity of Lambs lost in the spring considerable. West markets low and dull, excepting for the finest Clothing Wool. Rents and wages supposed to have advanced to the highest rate, moderate arable land readily letting at 3l. per acre. No restraint imposed on the wages of labour, but a fair competition encouraged at the markets, where labourers are hired. Considerable imports of Wheat and Flour from America, and some Wheat from France. Farm Horses very dear, and few or no Oxen used in labour.

In the South, great plenty of Lean Stock, the breeding of which indeed has perhaps reached its maximum, and a general distress for keep, in consequence, no buying. Hay 6 to 7 Guineas per load. These stock farmers, who have neglected the winter crops, will suffer much this year, and fat things may be very dear and scarce in the Spring. The roots of the grass, have generally suffered from the Spring frosts, and the Summer draughts, and we recommend a covering of manure this winter, as the best means of restoring the fertility of meads and pastures. Long Wool on the decline, the fine, particularly Spanish or crossed, most in request. We have lately had a wonderfully overflowing market in Smithfield. 3,500 beasts, upwards of 20,500 Sheep and Lambs, with Calves and Pigs in proportion.

Smithfield, Beef, 3s. 6d. to 5s. Mutton, 4s. to 5s. Veal, 3s. to 6s. 6d. Pork, 5s. to 7s. Bacon, 6s. to 6s. 4d. Irish, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d. Fat 3s. 10d.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The weather being fine, and no want of hands, have enabled the farmers to finish their harvest with much expedition and dispatch. The crops of wheat have in general turned out well; barley and oats much better than was expected; beans and peas every where indifferent; the latter, in some places, experienced a total failure. Few harvests have been attended with less delay and expence. The red clovers for seed, or second crop hay, have been mown, or are nearly ready for the scythe, yielding a good swath.

Much land has been sown with winter tares and rye for summer feed, and many acres of wheat stubbles have already been turned in, and sown with turnips for ewes and lambs in the spring. The fallows for wheat have been in general well managed, and the sowing commenced.

The eddishes and pastures look well, affording a good bite; but from the injury the turnip crops have experienced from the anbury or mildew which has been prevalent in the principal turnip counties, with the recent great reduction of price in the fat cattle market, have made at the late fairs for lean stock the sales very dull, although they were abundantly well supplied with lean stock, and the droves of Welch, Irish, and Scotch beasts were shewn in very fair order, yet the graziers having suffered much loss this summer by feeding, were slow and cautious in making purchases for the next year.

From the fen and marshland district accounts are more favourable than could have been expected, as some of their lands were flooded so late as May, and again resown; these crops of oats are not yet harvested. The wheat proves good, barley middling, beans very bad. The fallows are in a state of great forwardness, and ready for sowing. Fen oats are strong and abundant, but in general, as well as barley, in quality not so good as the last year.

Coleseed (green) very good, especially on the new lands. Prices for feeding with sheep to Lady next three to five guineas per acre. Hemp pulling in general begun, and the crop good. The after hay in the washes well got up. In the fen highlands the grain in general good, and the harvest ended. Weanling foals and cart colts much in request at high prices. Butter and cheese have been sold at reduced prices. Hop picking is going on with great spirit, and the quantity already exceeds expectation. The winter crop of potatoes promise well both for quantity and quality. Apples, plumbs, &c. have been sent to market in great abundance.

PRICE

PRICE OF GRAIN.

	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Wheat	71	2	67	4
Rye	47	8	41	8
Barley	38	7	34	7
Oats	29	3	29	0
Beans	51	3	51	8
Peas	60	3	52	0
Oatmeal	46	2	23	6
Bigg	—	—	29	7

The following Notice came too late for insertion in the usual place.

Lectures at St. George's Hospital, and George-street, Hanover-square—On Monday, Oct. 5th, a Course of Lectures on Physic and Chemistry will recommence at No. 9, George-street, Hanover-square, at the usual morning hours, viz. the Medical Lecture at eight, and the Chemical at nine o'clock, by George Pearson, M. D. F. R. S. senior Physician of St. George's Hospital, of the College of Physicians, &c.

A Register is kept of Dr. Pearson's Cases in St. George's Hospital, and an account is given of them at a Clinical Lecture every Saturday morning at nine o'clock.

Proposals may be had in George-street, and at St. George's Hospital.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE following pieces do not suit our Miscellany, and will be returned upon application to Messrs. Longman and Co.

Prose.—Σοφιστης. *W. R. on Tobacco. W. F. R. G. A constant Reader. Rusticus. Semnophilos. Prizes at the Imperial Academy at Petersburgh. On Stenography. Eros. Addison's Letter to a Lady. Censor. Philagathus. Putcolensis. Translation of an Account of the Gobelins.*

Verse.—*Octodecim. The Realm of Shades. Mary Sophia. C. Wild Lily. Tempo. Homunculus. T. G. Philander. S. C. Z. X. A. H. W. T.*

We occasionally receive remarks relative to the improvement of the Athenæum, to which we are disposed to pay all the attention that their importance may merit. We beg leave, however, to hint, that it is rather too much for the reader of a Miscellany *to expect that* all *its contents should be to his own taste; and that if he receives instruction or entertainment from the greater part of what is presented to him, he has little cause to complain, although admission may be given to some communications in which he can take no interest.*

THE ATHENÆUM.

No. 11. November 1st, 1807.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

THE Editors of the Annals of Botany having discontinued that journal, will be obliged to you to insert the following translation of a letter they have lately received from M. Labillardière, of the National Institute of France, as they wish to give as much publicity as possible to the defence of a gentleman, for whom they never felt for a moment other than the highest respect; the apparent accusation of ingratitude not being meant by them so much to apply to him personally, as to shew the state of the public mind at Paris at that time. The paragraph alluded to in his letter is as follows:

"On the preface to the first number (of his Novæ Plantarum Novæ Hollandiæ specimen) the author expresses his gratitude to two gentlemen who have been instrumental to the publication of his work. 'His evulgatis,' &c. *Time and circumstances*, probably, prevented M. Labillardière from making the acknowledgments that were due in another quarter; for we know that both for the appearance of the journal of his voyage, and whatever has hitherto resulted from the scientific researches made on that expedition, the public are entirely indebted to the disinterested liberality of the President of the Royal Society, who having obtained possession of the effects of the author, that had fallen by the chance of war into the hands of the English, soon after (in 1791) transmitted the whole collection, consisting of more than twenty large cases, to the original owner in Paris."

Labillardière to Messrs. Konig and Sims, Editors of the Annals of Botany. Paris, June 16th, 1807.

Gentlemen,

In your account of my work on the plants of New Holland, published in your Annals of Botany, vol. 2, p. 368, you have given an interpretation of a passage in the preface of that work, so very foreign

to the meaning, that I should have supposed a careful perusal of it would have conveyed, that I have the honour to address to you my explanation. The passage here alluded to is as follows: "His evulgatis, si quid boni consequitur in scientiæ emolumentum, non taceam prodita hæc non fuisse in lucem, si mihi defecissent beneficia Illustrissimi D. Chaptal, dum erat minister rerum internarum, eminentissimique D. de Champagny, ejusdem successoris." The whole meaning of this passage is, that it would have been impossible for me to have undertaken so costly a work at my own private expence. That I did not repeat here, that, had it not been for the interference of the illustrious President of the Royal Society of London, my collection had been for ever lost to me, was because I had already made this acknowledgment in my *Voyage à la Recherche de La Pérouse*, a work of much more extensive circulation than the one I am now publishing on the plants of New Holland can possibly be.

That candour which pervades the whole of your journal is to me a sufficient security that you will insert this explanation in a future number. You may be assured that nobody entertains a higher respect for, or more grateful sense of the obligations due to, Sir Joseph Banks than I do.

Accept, Gentlemen, the acknowledgment of my most distinguished consideration.

LABILLARDIÈRE, *de l'Institute de France.*

P. S. The seeds of *Embothrium tinctorium* (N. Holl. Pl. Sp. p. 31. tab. 42 & 43.) which are found in great abundance in Von Diemen's Island, may hereafter become an object of great importance in commerce. If you are of the same opinion, do me the favour to make mention of them in your journal, that traders may be induced to pay that attention to them which they deserve.

NARRATIVE OF THE LATE MUTINY AT MALTA.

(concluded.)

April 9th, at seven o'clock in the morning, all the officers and artillery-men were suffered to leave the fort, followed by nearly the whole of the regiment, who quietly marched out, grounding their arms as they passed the fosse. These were conducted into the city of Valette, and lodged under a strong guard. It is remarkable, however, that notwithstanding the surrender of so large a body of men, independently of the desertions which had daily taken place, the gates of Ricazeli were still closed. In fact it appeared, that eighteen or twenty of the most desperate of the mutineers yet remained, resolved to perish in the fort. How it happened that so few were suffered to hold out, when the bulk of the regiment voluntarily surrendered, is a question that requires explanation. I have heard it said, and probably with truth, that the ringleaders, on the failure of their last threat

to procure favourable conditions, permitted the commissioned and non-commissioned officers to depart, together with the artillery men, and all the privates of their own regiment who seemed most inclined to oppose them;* but when the gates were thrown open, almost every man in the fort took an individual resolution, and the opportunity of escaping was lost to none, except to those whose activity in the mutiny had been such as to preclude all hopes of pardon. Even of these several came out with their comrades, no doubt hoping to cloak themselves under cover of the multitude. After this the affair was considered in some measure at an end, and the fort already in our power. Yet not so, for the fortress, though it presented to the eye the gloomy spectacle of an abandoned post, was still occupied by a few ruffians, who seemed to glory in the awful event of an expected explosion! They were therefore allowed quietly to retain possession a few days longer, during which time all further exertions were confined to the sole object of preventing their escape.

In this interval court martials were immediately established, to bring to punishment the instigators of this extraordinary mutiny. Twenty-five of the principals were therefore selected, condemned by the court to die, and instantly carried to the place of execution. I may here be allowed to remark the extreme inveteracy the populace of Malta evinced on this occasion against these deluded men, who, whilst conducted to the main guard, were with difficulty saved by the military from the rage of the mob. Even the women also fell upon them with stones, and one poor wretch exhibited at the gallows a mark of their fury in a dreadful bruize he had received in his eye, which rendered his countenance more peculiarly horrid at the moment of his sufferings. To this conduct the Maltese might have been urged by a spirit of loyalty to the British government, though it was, with far more probability, the ebullition only of their old rooted enmity to the Turks. The execution was an awful scene. All the regiments of the garrison

* At this time it doubtless became a matter of policy in the ringleaders to gratify the too apparent wishes of a numerous party, who, already suffering the horrors of famine, might perhaps have been urged by a longer delay, to force a compliance with the impetuosity of their necessities. A friend of mine, who was admirably posted to observe all their movements in the fort, by means of a good telescope, related to me the following fact, as a proof of the distress to which they seemed reduced for want of provisions. This took place in the evening previous to the surrender of so large a body of men as above-mentioned. "I observed," said he, "a fellow crawling on all-fours with the utmost caution, in one of the embrazures of a bastion towards the south-east, facing the British troops who blockaded the fort on the land side. So much circumspection and privacy in his motions excited my curiosity. I eagerly watched him; my eye was constantly fixed upon him, naturally expecting he was about to level his piece at some unfortunate officer or soldier of our party who might be straggling, as was often the case, too near the *glacis* of Ricazoli. At last he suddenly sprang forward, and to my astonishment seized hold of a pigeon, which, it appears, he had been watching for some minutes. This he hid under his jacket, retired a few paces to see if he were observed by any of his comrades, then hastily twisted off the neck of the bird, and seemed to devour it, even in that state, with the appetite of a vulture!"

garrison and the provincial corps of Maltese were early assembled within the lines of Floriana. A gallows was erected in the centre, to hang ten of these fellows who had been concerned in the murder of the officers and artillery-man. The remaining fifteen were to be shot. One of these last was, however, reprieved just before the signal was made for their execution, by the intercession of an officer, to whose family he had been particularly kind and attentive during their late frightful captivity in the fort. For some time previous to their last moments some catholic priests were long active in endeavouring to inspire them all with a proper sense of their situation, but in vain; death seemed to have no terrors to them, nor hope of futurity a present consolation! They suffered with the obstinacy of the American savage—they tightened the ropes round each others necks—blasphemed with horrid imprecations—danced on the scaffold—scorned—derided—and spat with contempt on all around them; bent upon a barbarous display of indifference to the punishment that awaited them. Thus died ten of the ringleaders on the gallows, evincing in their last moments not a spark of human feeling, except in a farewel kiss which they mutually exchanged. The remainder were shot; but the circumstances that attended their execution were unusual, and deserve to be mentioned. These poor fellows were stationed in very open files on each side of the gallows, their eyes uncovered, in front and nearly forty yards distant from the division of soldiers who were appointed to fire upon them. On the first volley three or four only dropped, though several were slightly wounded: after the second fire, two of the culprits, unable to endure any longer the horror of their situation, ran away towards the fortifications, and a scene of the utmost confusion ensued. One of them in his way flung himself forward several times with an attempt to strike his head against a large stone, which had formerly been placed there as the tomb of a former mutineer, but he failed in his object of destroying himself, and again fled, unhurt by a single shot of the number that were levelled at him. By this time soldiers from all sides pursued the fugitives, firing at them confusedly; the mob closed, and to me it appeared the greatest miracle that two of the populace only were wounded in the disorder. The two sufferers who had caused it, amidst a shower of shot, threw themselves over the ramparts, 50 feet high, and were dashed to pieces by their fall. The remaining culprits were forgotten for the moment; numbers of them still lay bleeding in the agony of their wounds; nor were they finally dispatched till shot through and through at the muzzle of the musket. I grant their sentence was just, and that many may be found who defend the manner of rendering this public example more impressive to the multitude; but I maintain it was neither a *military* nor a *manly* act, and a severe reflection on the boasted humanity of the British nation: and, notwithstanding the justice of their condemnation, I am well convinced, that a little less *indifference* to their sufferings would have had no bad effect upon the spectators, whilst it would have displayed to them the superior feelings of benevolence, which form so striking a *trait* in the English character. For example,

example, these poor wretches, when about to suffer the due punishment of their crime, were detained nearly two hours on the ground, surrounded by priests whose language they did not understand,* and suffering during this protracted period the horror which their situation must naturally have inspired. Several made signs for a little water, but no regard was paid to their wish, though one of them, who spoke a little Italian, kept continually crying out, "*O signori!—acqua—signori! datemi poco di acqua!*" (Oh! gentlemen! a little water—pray, gentlemen, give me a little water!) I allow that these fellows were condemned villains; but surely a drop of water would cost no more than the priest's blessing!

We must now return to Ricazoli, which we still left occupied by the most desperate of the insurgents. Since the 9th of April little attention had been paid to their situation. The General was satisfied in preventing their escape, trusting their final reduction to the slow operations of time and hunger. We occasionally saw them loitering about the fort in silent resignation, fixing their eyes upon the numerous batteries around, that seemed to announce the approaching term of their existence. At other times, with the inconsistency of despair, they danced and frolicked on the ramparts, or fired some random shots at the troops beneath them. It was, perhaps, in one of these frantic moments that they threw two shells into Vallette, and discharged a piece of artillery at St. Elmo. This was on the evening of the 15th. No damage was done by the shells, since they were carried beyond the city, a circumstance that we owe to Capt. Fade's coolness and judgment while detained in Fort Ricazoli, who at the risk of his life had the presence of mind to overcharge the mortars. To prevent, however, a possibility of further mischief, the General was at last convinced of the necessity of ordering an assault. The Count de Clermont, a French emigrant, and Lieutenant in Froberg's regiment, with about forty or fifty volunteers from this corps, who were anxious by this effort to prove their loyalty, proceeded before day-break the next morning to the attack. They scaled the walls without opposition, surprized the centinel, made themselves masters of all the posts and two prisoners without any loss. In fact, there were few to oppose them, and those few were eager only to escape to the magazines, which they had invariably declared to be the spot where they would terminate their lives; but, previous to escaping to this their last retreat, they again fired four mortars on the city, though fortunately without effect. Here, therefore, they made their last stand, barricaded the entrance of the magazine with heaps of grape-shot, and kept a match in

* It should here be recollected, that the mutineers were all Greeks, or, what is nearly the same thing, Bulgarians, who profess the Greek religion; and it is well known that these men are taught from childhood to cherish an enmity to the doctrines and persons of the catholics. Of this the priests who attended them had a proof, in the scorn and contempt with which they were treated. In Malta there are always several Greek *papas*, or ministers, and therefore it is a little surprising that some of *these* were not allowed to attend the culprits in their last moments.

constant readiness to blow up the place in case the soldiers advanced to them. An English guard of sixty or seventy men and two or three officers was afterwards placed in the fort, and on Sunday the 19th of April, at nine o'clock in the evening, this resolute handful of mutineers made good their threats, when their provision failed them, and blew up the grand magazine, containing no less than *six hundred* barrels of gunpowder! The shock of this dreadful explosion did considerable damage to the windows throughout the cities of Vallette and Vittoriosa; yet it is remarkable, that in this extensive ruin three sentinels only out of the guard lost their lives, since, by the construction of the magazine, the explosion burst towards the sea, levelling in it's course the fortifications that opposed it. What is still more extraordinary, the perpetrators of the deed escaped, and two days after, four of them were taken up and hanged. Information was likewise received of the remainder of the gang, and it was hourly expected they would be seized.

So far, Mr. Editor, this narrative, I believe, may be relied upon for its accuracy. What has since taken place the writer of it has had no opportunity of learning, as he sailed for England before the enquiries that were made to investigate the origin of this extraordinary mutiny had transpired. This he regrets; however, he can assure you he has heard it affirmed by a gentleman in a high official situation, as well as by others, that in the mode employed in raising Froberg's regiment several unjust measures had been adopted, and promises made to these ignorant deluded men, which were neither attended to nor performed. He has also heard it said from officers who had an opportunity of knowing accurately several particulars on the Court of Inquiry, that the articles of war had never been read or explained to the regiment, and consequently that it was not *regularly* subject to the penalties of the Mutiny Act. Of this we cannot at present form any accurate opinion, nor indeed would it be just to do so without sufficient information. However, it cannot be denied, that the last moments of the ringleaders were peculiarly impressive; and though their indifference to death may be denominated *desperation*, it appeared to evince a *bravery* inseparable from that inward sentiment which consoles a man for his sufferings—a *self* conviction in the goodness of his cause.

Your's, &c. O. R.

Conway, —, 1807.

EXTRACTS FROM A MANUSCRIPT TOUR THROUGH THE COUNTIES OF GLOUCESTER, WORCESTER, SALOP, HEREFORD, AND MONMOUTH.

By a gentleman of Literary eminence—continued.

Passing a low flat country to the third mile from Tewkesbury, we stopped at some rising ground above the priory and village of Deerhurst, the ruins of which appeared to be immaterial. We caught a pleasing

pleasing view of the Severn and extensive meadows, but the Cotes-wold and Malvern mountains bounding the landscape on either side, are the more interesting objects.

About a mile before we arrived at Tewkesbury we first saw the abbey church, the whole length of which breaks majestically, and at once, upon the sight. On the left, we were shewn the field in which the battle of Tewkesbury, so fatal to the interests of the Red Rose, was fought in 1472. The effusion of blood is said to have been even more terrible than during those disastrous times; and it is melancholy to reflect, what rage and animosity inflamed both parties as the contest drew near to a conclusion. The loss of the day is attributed to the want of courage, or of fidelity, of Lord Wenlok (the former friend of Edward the fourth) who, refusing to lead on his troops when commanded by the Duke of Somerset, that exasperated general struck him with his battle-axe from his horse, and he fell dead at his feet. Contiguous graves now contain their ashes. The old chroniclers, Hall and Holinshed, have related the march of either army, and the minute circumstances of this battle, with the accuracy of a modern gazette. In the town, the streets of which are spacious, there is an appearance of much neatness and convenience. A gateway and adjoining house now exhibit the few vestiges of the once sumptuous abbey, excepting the church, which is entire, and of Saxon original. The great west window, with the nave and tower, are all of that style, as confined to the early Norman reigns, but the parapet and pinnacles on the tower and the western front, added about a century ago, are small and disproportionate. Of the former the shape and height are remarkable, for the jambs are composed of many circular pilasters, which dilate and are continued in the arch above the capitals. Around the choir are the tombs of the illustrious partizans of the house of Lancaster, who were slain in that decisive battle, or suffered public execution after it. In the windows is a series of eight portraits of the Clares and Despensers, Earls of Gloucester, the patrons of the monastery, in stained glass, invested in their tabards of arms. The whole of the choir was rebuilt upon the Saxon foundations chiefly by the munificence of their successors, the Beauchamps, early in the reign of Henry sixth, and is of light gothic, having a termination which forms a part of an octagon. The canopied tomb of alabaster, which is a memorial of Hugh Le Despencer, Earl of Gloucester, the third of that name and his Countess, who lived in the reign of Edward the third, is very erroneously attributed to George Duke of Clarence. This circumstance is ascertained not only by the style of the monument, which is anterior, but by the armorial ensigns which in passed ages, when they were valued and understood, were as seldom usurped as misapplied. A surcoat of arms, long obscured, authenticates another effigy, denominated by the sextons the "King-making Earl of Warwick," to be in fact Edmund Baron Despencer, a hero in the field of Poitiers, who died in 1375. It is, perhaps, the only instance of that age of a statue as large as life, sculptured all round. Every part is yet perfect, excepting the rowels of the spurs, which demonstrated knighthood.

It

It appears small, from being placed above a lofty sepulchral chapel, and had formerly a rich canopy of tabernacle work. The large blue slab which is shewn as protecting the remains of the valiant Prince Edward, so injuriously treated by his victorious competitors, retains no indication of its pretensions. In fact, it is much more probably the grave of one of the founder's family, robbed of its fine brasses. For the plot of ground once inclosed by the cloisters we might have searched in vain, but for the rich gothic panneling of one of the angles adjoining to the south aisle, which, however rudely mutilated, still claims a comparison in point of workmanship with those at Gloucester. In the stalls at the high altar, the roofs of the oratories, and the sepulchral canopies, specimens of the most exuberant gothic foliage may be observed. They are rendered more conspicuous by the heavy simplicity of the nave, which within a few years was deformed by pews of most irregular shape and position. A very grand effect is produced by their removal, and other judicious alterations. The tower is very lofty, and, according to the abbey chronicles, was once finished by a wooden spire, covered with lead, similar to that which lately remained on the cathedral of Hereford. The more noticeable part of its architecture are arcades inserted into the walls, some of which are intersected in their centers, after a mode introduced soon after the conquest. The towers in the facade of the abbey of Caen, in Normandy, have the same ornament, and are probably contemporary.

From Tewkesbury we passed through the pleasant villages of the Mythe and Twyning; and after ascending the hill through a long green alley amongst trees, many picturesque reaches both of the Severn and Warwickshire Avon were open to the view, and pleasingly relieved the sameness of wide meadow grounds. The country then continues for many miles flat and uninteresting, extending to the base of the Malvern hills, which now form a side skreen of great height. The cupola of Upton and the neat village of Severn Stoke afford a pleasing variety. Upon the Severn the views are occasionally beautiful and romantic, from its deep winding banks, which are varied from verdant meadow to shrubby woodland. The Maine, as it approaches to Wirtzburg, in Franconia, has very semilar confines.

Rising ground about the last mile shews the south side of the city of Worcester, with the cathedral and spire of St. Andrew's in the centre above the river, crowning a red cliff, and assuming the dignified air of a provincial city.

The cathedral has no area from the town, but is closely crouded with buildings, from which circumstance the distant prospect is the more eligible. Its elevated site places it advantageously in every view of the city, but particularly from the south side. Saracenic, or more correctly speaking, that species of Norman architecture introduced after the first crusades, marks both the plan and embellishments of this structure. In the nave each row of arches has the clustered moulding; above them are as many open arcades, with lancet heads, and supported by insulated columns with flourished capitals, a mode evidently

evidently improved from the open stone galleries of the Saxons and their immediate successors, to a state extremely light and airy. This adaptation, introduced in the reign of Henry the third, observable at Westminster Abbey and other instances, obtained much during the reigns of the three first Edwards, and continued, at least, to the close of the fourteenth century. The choir and the double transept are less ornamented, and the lightness of the pillars, which serve as mullions to the windows, can scarcely be exceeded. The shafts, indeed, would appear disproportionately slender and tall, but for a fillet which divides them, and has the appearance of a capital.

To gain a complete idea of the exquisite symmetry produced by the colonnade of the nave, the best station is under the great western window, from whence the whole is thrown into perspective, and proves the simple grandeur of the early Gothic school. Much has been gained in point of effect by the restorations which have been lately made to the whole internal structure, and by which a pervading style, simple and uniform, communicates an immediate satisfaction even to the least discriminating mind. We can then examine the architecture, and perceive the correspondence of every part, without the distraction of gaudy masses of colour and exuberant decoration heaped together, as in many foreign churches.

The old chapter-house, a decagon, supported by a central column, like those at Salisbury and York, is now a well-furnished library, in which we were shewn a MS. containing the antiphonal services formerly used by the monks, written in score, and probably soon after the invention of musical points in Italy by Aretino.

This fabric, first raised in 1224, was very generally repaired toward the close of the fourteenth century, when the tower, which is handsome, with the refectory, cloisters and the whole roof were added or renewed. The sepulchral chapel of prince Arthur has all the cognizances and other ornaments which are seen so profusely scattered in his father's mausoleum at Westminster, and the same artist may have furnished a design for both.

To the monument of bishop Hough, memorable for his patriotic opposition to the mandate of James the second, the eye of the connoisseur will be readily directed. Rysbrach, in his principal figures, was usually happy in the choice of his attitudes, and eminently so in this instance. He was no follower of the antique, but like other artists of the French school, aimed at imparting an air of real life, by throwing all his figures into theatrical postures. In his most admired sculptures in Westminster Abbey there are frequent attempts to embody metaphysical ideas, and a dramatic action is given to his groupes. His accompaniments are therefore seldom detached from the chief figure, as on many modern monuments, and he never neglected the minutest circumstance of correct drapery.

From the new bridge built by Gwynne, the plan of which is deservedly admired, we had a view of the western façade of the cathedral, upon which and the transepts are crouded many low spires, too large and too plain to be mistaken for pinnacles. They have in every

respect the inferiority of modern restoration. The contrast with that of St. Andrew's church, the most celebrated attempt in our days in that species of aërial architecture, and the work of an uneducated mason, produces an unpleasing effect. The outline of the whole is harsh, because so multiplied into sharp points, and the admiration which might be due to St. Andrew's as a single object is lessened by the sameness of accompaniment.

The Severn is here wide and transparent, winding under a high bank of red sand stone, upon which the castle and monastery once stood. The city of Worcester is larger than most of our county capitals, and is busy or elegant from great provincial resort. Some of the streets are regular, and the public buildings have an air of magnificence as to their scale. Our frugal ancestors were strangers to the elegancies of modern life; and before commerce had laid open to us the luxuries of the East, neither porcelain nor any kind of ornamented pottery were in common use. Late in the last century manufactories were established at Dresden and at Seve, which rivalled in embellishment, if not in other qualities, the invention of the Chinese. The first in England, at Chelsea, is now discontinued; the second, at Worcester, still flourishes, and various articles are exhibited which are extremely beautiful, not only for elegance and variety of design, but for delicacy and correctness of execution. We were at first content to follow, with various degrees of success, the invention of the Chinese. In a happy hour, the genius of Wedgewood aimed at the more classic models of the antique, and in that exquisite art, for which the Etruscans were indebted to the Greeks of Samos, we now approach as nearly to that second school as they did to the original inventors.

(To be continued.)

QUESTIONS RESPECTING MR. MALTHUS'S SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

WILL you permit me, through the medium of your elegant and useful Miscellany, to request from some of the admirers of Mr. Malthus's opinions, an answer to the following questions. I ask them for my own information; but I think the answers might contribute to throw some light on that important discussion.

1st. Will Mr. M. deny that vast tracts of land on this globe, even in this agricultural country, remain totally uncultivated; and that the finest countries in Europe alone, such as the southern provinces of the vast empire of Russia, for instance, however luxuriant the vegetation, remain comparatively thinly peopled, and but indifferently cultivated, if at all?

2d. If he do not deny it, will he maintain that, *taking the world throughout*, it already contains more people than it can bear food to support?

support? and as long as there remains so many vacancies to fill up, will he deny that *emigration*, which Providence seems to have appointed the bees to teach us, and to which we must resolve ourselves whenever we can live, or live agreeably, no longer on our native soil, is much preferable in the eyes of the philanthropist than what Mr. M. calls *moral restraint?*

3d. Can that *restraint* be called *moral* which is in direct contradiction with the first law of the Creator, *be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth*, and SUBDUE *it*, and which, taking man as he is, must become a source of mischief not to be calculated?

4th. Granting, for argument sake, that the earth is unequal to the task of affording subsistence to its inhabitants, does not Mr. M. himself admit that the supreme Ruler of the world has already appointed checks to an overflowing population—wars, epidemical disorders, infantile diseases, &c. and these checks having hitherto effected their purpose, is it not premature to seek for new ones? or shall we pretend to be wiser than God, by appointing some in addition, more efficacious in our opinion, but the effect of which would be to take from the poor the only enjoyment left to them?

5th. Have the admirers of Mr. M.'s opinions well pondered the utility of an abundant population, even clamorous for subsistence, as a check also perhaps appointed by divine wisdom to the tyranny of the rich? and are then the rich alone to sway the earth?

6th. As a clergyman, has Mr. M. well considered the pleasing idea of souls created for eternal happiness, even though they should be early cut off, or long suffer in this lower world?

I have no intention to cavil; but I firmly believe that an answer to these questions would be highly acceptable to many of your readers, and especially to a constant one,

M. S.

22d July, 1807.

GRAY'S IMITATIONS.

For the Athenæum.

THE investigation of an author's imitations, if not in the highest degree profitable, is at least always curious; and in such a poet as Gray, whose learning was extensive, and 'whose talent,' as Aikin has, with great propriety, observed, 'it was, to gather, from all parts of his multifarious reading, images, and *even expressions*, that struck him as poetical,' must be peculiarly interesting. It is, therefore, my intention, to lay before the public, from time to time, through the medium of the Athenæum, some of the more known productions of Gray; noticing such imitations as I have been able to collect among our own poets, or those of Greece and Rome. Being ignorant of the Italian language, I have not been able to pursue my search thither, though I suspect ample game might be started in the coverts of Petrarch. Gray considered himself as licensed on all grounds,

I have

I have noted the passages to which he has himself owned his obligation, and such, likewise, as I have found mentioned elsewhere. These I have distinguished from the rest.

I have likewise inserted, here and there, such brief observations as appeared to me to the point, and, so far as I know, have not been made by any of the editors or commentators of Gray.

'O imitatores! servum pecus!' said Horace, contemplating the poets of his own time; but that he did not mean to stigmatize *all* imitators, as a servile herd appears, I think, from what follows;

> 'Parios *ego* primus Iambos
> 'Ostendi Latio, numeros animosq secutus
> 'Archilochi.'

and yet he had said just before,

> 'Libera per vacuum posui vestigia princeps;
> 'Non aliena meo pressi pede;—

nor does he, by any means, consent, that his bays should be clipped on account of such imitation;

> 'Ne me foliis ideo brevioribus ornes,
> 'Quod timui mutare modos, & carminis artem.'

But then he himself furnishes the reason, why his imitations were privileged from the charge of servility; he had not strictly followed even the measure and spirit of Archilochus (the subject-matter, and the round of expression he had disclaimed before, 'Non res, & agentia verba Lycambem); he had superinduced Alcæus, and the masculine numbers of Sappho;

> 'Temperat Archilochi musam pede mascula Sappho,
> 'Temperat Alcæus,'*

thus, in some measure effecting, that even the learned reader should be pleased with the graces of Archilochus, without immediately perceiving, through the artfulness of the disguise, that those graces were not the offspring of the poet's own imagination.

We may consider another passage of Horace, in relation to this subject, which, though originally, indeed, addressed to dramatic poets alone, is, I think, equally applicable to all. Subjects, says he, already occupied, shall become your own property and right, 'Publica materies privati juris erit,' by the observation of these three rules: 1. *Do not follow, without deviation, the plan of the original;* do not tread exactly the same round:

> 'Si
> 'Nec circa vilem patulumq moraberis orbem.'

And this rule may be justly applied to episodes, or, in short, to *any long train* of images or sentiments. Every reader will recall to mind how

* I have stuck to the common interpretation; though the gloss of Zeunius is ingenious, and, I think, not far-fetched.

how judiciously Virgil hath observed this rule in his imitations of the great poet; in his description of the descent into hell, of the night-expedition, of the funeral games, and of the shield of Æneas. 2. *Do not give the sentiment or the image, which you borrow, word for word from your master*, as a translator ought;

> 'Nec verbum verbo curabis reddere, fidus
> 'Interpres.'

I would add, *Do not give it us in the same connection.* But here let it be remembered, that literally to translate from another language is much more pardonable than literally to copy from your own; for, in this case, you mingle something from yourself (that which Horace insists on above) by dressing it elegantly in your own language; whereas, otherwise, you add nothing from your own stock, but take, and leave, the passage as you found it. 3. *Do not imitate any thing unsuitable to the nature of your work*;

> 'Nec desilies imitator in arctum
> 'Unde pedem proferre pudor vetat, aut operis lex.'

This surely is servile, to employ what is unfit for your own work, merely because employed, very suitably, perhaps, by your master. Yet of this servility the greatest poets have been found guilty.

These few general remarks (Horace's, not my own) I thought it proper to make, as they may serve, in some measure, as a help, to determine how far the frequent imitations of Gray are to be considered as *servile*, and, consequently, as condemned by the most accurate of critics.

ODE ON THE SPRING.

L. 1. 'Lo! where the rosy-bosom'd hours'—from *Milt.* 'The graces, and the *rosy-bosom'd hours*.'—Comus, 1002.

3. 'Disclose the long-expected flowers.'—Is it not probable that Gray wrote 'long-expecting?' A similar expression will be found in his friend West's ode, addressed to himself, 'On the backwardness of the Spring;'

> 'A plaint is heard from every tree,
> 'Each budding floweret *calls for thee*;'

of which last line Gray says, 'the exclamation of the flowers is bold, but, I think, not too bold.' But this I hazard as a mere conjecture.*

L. 5. 'The Attic warbler pours her throat.'—'Is it for thee the linnet *pours his throat?*'—*Pope's Essay on Man*, iii. 33.

L. 8 & seq. The image is not uncommon; yet I know not whether the concurrence of the whisper and the fragrancy may not authorise us in saying, that Gray had in his eye that beautiful passage of *Milt.* P. L. 4-156.

'Gentle

* In all editions of Gray that I have seen it *is* "expecting."
Edit.

'Gentle gales
'Fanning their odouriferous wings, dispense
'Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole
'Those balmy spoils.'

L. 12. 'A broader, browner shade.'—The happy copulation of epithets, from *Milt.* P. L. 9-1087,

'Highest woods
'———— Spread their umbrage *broad*
'And *brown* as evening.'

Mason has adopted it likewise;

'Yon oak, with his *broad brown* arms
'Chills the pale plain beneath him.'—*Caract.* 4.

L. 14. 'O'er-canopies the glade'—from *Shak.'s Mid. Night's Dream*;

'A bank,
'O'er-canopied with luscious wood-bine.'—*Gray.*

L. 23, 24. Aikin has, I think, observed the elegance of the epithets 'peopled' and 'busy.' They are both, if I mistake not, from Pope. 'Peopled,' as applied to the insects, will be found, Ess. on Man, i. 206.

'From the green myriads in the *peopled* grass.'

The other is in the second Iliad, 556.

'From pail to pail, with *busy murmur*, run
'The gilded legions, glittering in the sun.'

Mason has the same expression, *Caract.* 423.

'Pinions flutter, shadows move,
'*Busy murmurs* hum around;

which last line of Mason's is probably from Sappho;

βομβεῦ
σιν δ' ἀκοαί μοι;

and still nearer is that of Pope, Imit. of Hor. L. 2. S. 6-70—

'A hundred other men's affairs,
'Like *bees* are *humming* in my ears.'

Βόμβος, let the reader recollect, is, literally, *the hum of a bee.*

L. 24. 'The busy murmur flows.' This line affords the only example, that I recollect, in our language, of what the critics call 'elegans ab auditu ad visum transitio.' It is, however, very common among the Greek poets.

Sophocles, Œd. Tyr. 187, Παιὰν δὲ λάμπει, literally, 'the Pæan *shines.*'
Ib. 473. Ελαμψε γαρ τῦ νιφόεντος,
Αρτιως Φανῆισα,
Ράμα Παρνασῦ. literally translated, 'For, *appearing* lately from the snowy Parnassus, hath the sentence *shone forth.*'

And

And Bacchylides, in his elegant little fragment on Peace, l. 12. Παιδικοὶ θ'ὕμνοι φλέγονται.

'The hymns of the youths *flow*.'

L. 25. 'The insect-youth is on the wing.—' Luditque favis emissa *juventus*.'—*Virg.* G. iv. 22.

L. 27. 'And float amid the liquid noon.' 'Nare per *æstatem liquidam*.'—*Virg.* G. iv. 59. *Gray.*

L. 29-30. 'Some shew their gaily-gilded trim
'Quick-glancing to the sun.'

Gray himself quotes Milt. P. L. vii-405.

'Sporting with *quick flame*,
'*Shew to the sun* their waved coats *dropped with gold*.'

He probably had in his eye too the lines above cited from Pope's Iliad, and, perhaps, that of Virgil, G. iv. 25.

—alas
'*Pandere ad æstivum solem*.'

L. 31 & seq. 'To Contemplation's sober eye, &c.' 'While insects from the threshold preach.' Green in the Grotto; Dodsley's Misc. vol. v. p. 161.—*Gray.*

L. 33. 'And they that creep, and they that fly.'—Though the opposition is suggested by what immediately preceded, yet, perhaps, Pope's line was ringing in the ears of Gray; 'Of all who blindly *creep* or *sightless* soar.' *Ess. on Man*, i. 12.

L. 36. 'But flutter thro' life's little day.'—Adopted by Mason in his Elfrida. Ode to Truth, 22.

'The poor worm
'Shall prove her contest vain; *life's little day*
'Shall pass, and she be gone.'

L. 48. 'On hasty wings thy youth is flown.' 'Insperata tuæ cum veniet pluma* superbiæ.' *Hor.* 4 *Carm.* x. 2. This line, likewise, affords an instance of a change of tense, from the present to perfect, by no means common among our poets, though frequent with Virgil and other Latin writers.

'No hive *hast* thou of hoarded sweets,—
'On hasty wings thy youth *is flown*,
'Thy sun *is set* thy spring *is gone*.'

Virg. G. iii. 548. 'Præterea jam nec mutari pabula *refert*,
'Quæsitæq *nocent* artes; *cessêre* magistri.'

G. i. 328. 'Ipse pater, media nimborum in nocte, corusca
'Fulmina *molitus* dextrâ; quo maxuma motu
'Terra *tremit*; *fugere* feræ.'

Which

* I confidently quote the line thus; for what man of taste does not rise against Bentley's frigid reading, *bruma*?

Which last passage the Abbé Delille thus excellently renders:

'Dans cette nuit affreuse, environné d'éclairs,
'Le roi des dieux s'assise sur le trone des airs;
'Le terre tremble au loin sous son maître qui tonne;
'Les animaux *ont fui.*'

His remark upon the passage, and Dryden's translation of it, are equally just; 'Il y a dans le texte *fugere feræ.*' J'ai cru qu'on me pardonneroit d'avoir essayé de rendre la vivacité admirable de ce trait, produit, à ce qu'il me semble, par sa précision, & par le changement du présent en parfait. Je suis étonné que Dryden, ecrivant dans une langue plus hardie que la nôtre, ait défiguré cet endroit par ce vers trâinant & froid;

'And flying beasts in forrests seek abode.'

Sotheby, who appears generally to have kept his eye rather upon Delille, than Virgil, closely follows him here; 'The beasts *have fled.*'

Gray, similarly, in the Prog. of Poesy, 18—

'The sullen cares,
'And frantic passions hear thy soft controul;
'On Thracia's hills the Lord of war
'Hath curb'd the fury of his car.'

Θηρευτης.

SYNONIMIC ELUCIDATIONS CONTINUED.

Print. Cut. Copper-plate. Gay. Etching. Mezzotinto. Engraving.

All these words are occasionally employed to denote an impression taken off in ink, representing a drawing or a picture.

Print is the most general term: whether the impression be from wood, copper, pewter, or marble: whether the delineation be traced with a solvent, a style, or a graver; whether it be stamped on linen, silk, or paper, the word print is equally applicable. It is derived from the Latin *imprimere*, to press upon, and describes the one process common to all these methods of taking likenesses.

Cuts are impressions taken from blocks of wood, *cut* or carved for that purpose, and are worked off with the letter-press.

Copper-plates are impressions taken from engravings in *copper*; they require to be worked alone, and that in a rolling-press.

Gays are cuts or copper-plates, coloured over with a painting-brush: the appellation is chiefly applied to the stained cuts in children's books, which are *gay* with many hues.

Etchings are impressions of delineations traced *by means of a solvent* in copper, or in marble: *ætzen* or *ætschen* is *to eat into*, to corrode; it is the intensive of the verb *to eat.*

Mezzotintos are impressions from those copper-plates, where the *middle tints*, or average degree of illumination, had been traced mechanically

chanically by right lines crossing each other, or the artist had only been employed to polish the white spaces with the smooth end of his style, and to deepen the dark parts with its pointel, in order to produce the extreme tints.

Engravings are those prints which are obtained from plates *dug in (ein-graben)* or indented by the tool; in contradistinction to those obtained from imbossed blocks.

Books with prints are daily becoming more common: many forms of instruction are greatly facilitated and accelerated by the help of delineation. Cuts are more conveniently interspersed with the text of a book than engravings. There may be a something childish in the taste for gays; yet in works respecting botany, natural history, the costume of different countries, or the fashions of our own, it would be difficult, or impossible, to teach without colours. Etchings, mezzotintos, engravings define the different methods in which copper-plates have been executed.

Numerous. Numerose.

The Latin word *numerus* signifies not only number but measure: it is applied both to arithmetical and to syllabic reckoning. In the one sense it is englished by the substantive *number*, in the other sense by the substantive *numerus*. The number of melodious prose-writers in our language is not considerable: the prose of Gibbon is remarkable for a numerus highly gratifying to the ear. The adjective of number is *numerous;* the adjective of numerus is *numerose*. Numerous errors. Numerose sentences. In works composed to be read aloud, such as sermons, it is important to study a numerose diction.

Date. Epocha. Era. Period.

Date is the specified time at which any event happened. Epocha is a date from which subsequent time is computed. Era is the range or duration of a specific form of annal computation. Period is a cycle, or round of time, which, when ended, begins anew.

The 25th December is commemorated as the date of Christ's birthday; but neither the month nor the year can be satisfactorily ascertained. The supposed year of the nativity of Christ is become the epocha of European chronology: it would have been better to date from the year of the crucifixion, because that is capable of definite ascertainment. The Christian era has been in use about 1289 years: it was introduced in the sixth century. Toaldo imagines that the revolutions of the weather coincide with the lunar period, and that the seasons return every nineteen years.

Date means *given*. Formerly letters and contracts were subscribed "Given under my hand and seal this 29th February;" hence the word *given*, in Italian *dato*, came to designate the day of issue. Epocha, in Greek ἐποχη, signifies a posture of the stars. Era is Arabic for time appointed. Period, in Greek περιοδος, means *way around*, circuit, orbit.

To help. To aid. To assist. To succour. To relieve.

Help is derived from *heal*, as the Latin *salvare* from *salus;* its primary meaning is to alleviate disease. Metaphorically it is applied to other forms of useful assistance, especially to the participation of labour.

Aid is immediately French, but is a contraction of the Latin *adjutare*, or *adjuvare: juvare* is derived from some obsolete adjective etymologically connected with *juvenis* young, and *jovialis* wanton. To aid is to be a young man to another.

To assist is Latin for *to stand-by;* not in the sense of *to look on*, but of *to give support.*

Succour is a *running-up-to*, and implies celerity of exertion.

Relief is from the French *relever*, to lift again, and were better spelled *releef*, and *to releve;* it is the service rendered after an unfortunate catastrophe.

We help the sufferer; we aid the sluggish; we assist the combatant; we succour the endangered; we relieve the disappointed. The helper should be wise; the aider active; the assistant strong; the succourer speedy; the reliever bountiful.

Actor. Player.

Both these words describe one who performs on a theatre: the first with relation to the character, the second with relation to the profession. Friends, who on a domestic stage allot parts to each other, and repeat a drama, are actors, but not players. Many a libertine has taken to the stage for a maintenance, and has become a player, without becoming an actor. The great theatres engage those who act well; the strolling companies those who play cheap. The actor is he who represents a fictitious personage; the player he who does it for the diversion of an audience. Actor excites the idea of an artist who imitates human manners; player of a hireling amuser. We say a great actor, not a great player: we say a company of players, not a company of actors.

In English, *comedian* is one who acts in comedy; and *tragedian*, one who acts in tragedy: but in French, *comedian* answers to our word *player*, and is applied to actors of either description.

Resemblance. Conformity.

Things alike in appearance have resemblance; things alike in reality have conformity. A portrait resembles the original: a bust is conformal with the *plaster-cast. Semblance* is the object of comparison in the one case; *form* in the other. There is a resemblance between the doctrines of Luther and Calvin, not an entire conformity. There is much conformity in the structure of animals, between which there is little resemblance.

Junction. Union.

The Latin *jungere* is etymologically connected with *jugum*, yoke; *jungere equos curru*, is to harness horses in a chariot. To join, is to bring

bring into juxta-position, in circumstances which favour a suspicion of compulsion.

Union is derived from *unus*, one, and means a making into one.

Junction implies a less intimate connexion than union. Union implies a less separable connexion than junction. Travellers, armies, join: partners, lovers, unite.

An happy couple is joined, but not united: an unmarried couple is united, but not joined.

The union of two rivers, not the junction of two rivers, if their confluence is the thing described. The junction of two rivers, not the union of two rivers, if the canal, which connects them, is the thing described. Parallel roads can never unite; but they may be joined by a cross road.

To accumulate. To amass.

Things which when heaped together do not unite, are said to be accumulated: things which when heaped together do unite, are said to be amassed. The avaritious man accumulates guineas; he amasses landed property. Abuses accumulate. Conquests amass.

Such at least is the French and English use of these two words. I cannot perceive that the Latin etymon *cumulus* necessarily means a heap of things *separate*, but rather a *high* heap, being etymologically connected with *culmen*. Virgil has *aquæ cumulus*. In this case one ought to say, To accumulate honours; to amass sordid gains.

(To be continued.)

For the Athenæum.

ON PATIENCE.

IT is recorded, that an emperor of China, once making a progress through his dominions, was accidentally entertained in a house in which the master, with his wives, children, daughters-in-law, grand-children, and servants, all lived together in perfect peace and harmony. The emperor, struck with admiration at the spectacle, requested the head of the family to inform him what means he employed to preserve quiet among such a number and variety of persons. The old man, taking out a pencil, wrote these three words—*patience*, *patience*, *patience*.

I make no question that all your readers, especially those who are masters and mistresses of families, will give entire credit to the efficacy of this recipe for domestic peace; and whether they take it themselves or not, they will agree in recommending full doses of it to all under their jurisdiction. The Chinese word for this quality has, I presume, the same import and signification with the English one, namely, *calm endurance*. This virtue is exhibited in various ways; as in resignation under afflictions and injuries, perseverance in labour, untired expectation, and the suppression of violent emotions. It

near

nearly related to fortitude, connected with meekness and humility, and usually coupled with content. The poets, who have given many elegant and striking personifications of all the other virtues, have, I think, been deficient in their notice of this. Perhaps the frequent occasion they have generally had to exercise it, has rendered it no pleasing object of their contemplation. Shakespeare in one place calls her "a tired mare," which seems to imply that he had long enough been mounted on her. It is true he makes some amends in another passage, by the flattering appellation of a "young and rose-lipped cherubim," but this is put into the mouth of one who was going to renounce her. With respect to his famous "Patience on a monument smiling at Grief," were I inclined to play the conjectural critic, I should say that he borrowed the image from some actual piece of sculpture. The most distinct picture I have met with of Patience is in Mrs. Barbauld's "Hymn to Content."

> And Patience there, thy Sister meek,
> Presents her mild unvarying cheek
> To meet the offer'd blow.

This is characteristic, though it may be said to give an ungracious slap in the face to this virtue.

On applying to some ladies for their ideas with respect to an allegorical design for this quality, one proposed an angler as the principal figure; another, a female disentangling a skein of silk. For accompaniments, one suggested a bird hatching her eggs, alluding to the beautiful simile in Hamlet,

> Anon, as patient as the female dove,
> 'Ere that her golden couplets are disclosed,
> His silence will sit drooping.

Another would have a sheep in the act of being sheared; and another very ingeniously recommended the aloe, which is said to flower only once in a hundred years. A plantation of young oaks was proposed as a side screen; and a camel kneeling to receive his load, in the back ground. This last figure brought one to my mind, as a companion to it, the mention of which drew on me the indignation of the ladies; it was a female Cathnesian, with a pannier on her back, receiving a load of manure to carry into the field, such as her lord and master thought fit to lay on. *Vide* "Mr. Pennant's Tour in Scotland." We all agreed to reject the ass as an emblem, fearing it might rather suggest the qualities of obstinacy and stupidity; yet it is well known that Homer has not scrupled to introduce him as a comparison for the passive valour of one of his principal heroes. The *Odyssey* of that great poet may be considered as a continued example of the virtue of patience, with its concomitants, prudence, fortitude, and perseverance. One of the epithets of Ulysses is, *the much-enduring*; and on all trying occasions

occasions he exhibits a mind strengthened in the school of adversity, and rising superior to misfortune.

——— adversis rerum immersabilis undis. *Horace*

Still buoyant in the adverse waves of fate.

It must be acknowledged, too, that Penelope is not a less striking instance of patience; since, after the ten-years' siege of Troy, she waits ten years longer for her rambling husband, of whom she had had no intelligence, notwithstanding the solicitations of a whole host of suitors. It is true, her patience at length seems just on the point of being exhausted, and Ulysses returns in the very nick of time.

But to quit heroes and heroines, I shall present a modern and more familiar example of patience, in a summary of the history of my old acquaintance, *Toby Leathersides*. The father of *Leathersides* was a declining tradesman, who, having no encouragement to bring up his son to his own calling, resolved to make a scholar of him. He got him admitted on the foundation at one of our public schools, where he soon distinguished himself as the best *fag* ever known. His parts were slow, but solid. His tasks cost him much pains, but he mastered them all, and was particularly successful in getting long pieces by heart. His perseverance was in its full time rewarded by an election to a scholarship in one of the universities. As this was all he had for his support, he could but just keep soul and body together, and was obliged to submit to an external appearance which often subjected him to "the spurns that patient merit of th' unworthy takes." He went on, however, in a steady course of regularity and industry, and was never known to miss either prayers or lectures. Having established a character for diligence, he was recommended by his tutor as a proper person to be employed in the collation of manuscripts for a new edition of a classic. At leisure hours he amused himself with algebraical calculations, and made a great progress in a much completer index to all Aristotle's works than any yet published. His object of ambition was a fellowship, which, however, after repeated trials, he missed for want of interest; and he was at length induced to quit college for a curacy in the north of England. This was in a large scattered parish of a dreary country; and besides the common duty, there was annexed that of catechising all the children, and of officiating as under-master to a grammar-school. For these services he was miserably paid, but opportunities sufficient were offered him of making large additions to his stock of *patience*. In process of time his reputation acquired him the post of private tutor to a neighbouring squire's only son, a boy who had been given up in despair by various pedagogues, on account of impenetrable dulness and incurable obstinacy, fostered by indulgence from his cradle. *Leathersides*, however, by a method similar to that by which a drop of water wears a stone, succeeded in engraving upon his pupil's brain some of the first rudiments of literature. At this house he contracted an acquaintance with

with a lady verging towards the state of ancient virginity, which, in time, was ripened into a mutual *tendre*. But here some difficulty occurred; for whereas the lover was *patient*, and could wait a convenient season; the lady was *impatient*, and thought she had waited long enough already. However, *Toby* was not to be forced from his plan; and being in his own mind determined to avoid that greatest of all trials of patience, a large family with a small income, he kept the fair one at bay for seven years, and then, yielding to the dictates of affection, gave her his hand. As her temper, naturally none of the best, had been soured by delay, the honeymoon was scarcely over before she shewed symptoms of becoming that admirable instrument for the exercise of domestic patience vulgarly termed a *scold*. *Leathersides* received the boon like another Socrates; and many a time, by the aid of a pipe in his mouth, and *Seneca de Tranquillitate* in his hand, he weathered the roughest storms of parlour and kitchen discord.

Sometimes he would quit the scene, and take an excursion for the purpose of following his favourite amusement, angling; when a bite and two or three nibbles would make him pass a few hours in perfect content. If ever he gave his wife just cause of complaint, it was by his occasional early rising in pursuit of this pastime; an offence which more than once caused the utter demolition of his fishing tackle.

A year had not elapsed before he discovered another propensity of his partner's, which was that of tippling. He was too well acquainted with the nature of the case to expect any other remedy for this evil than *patience*, and he could the more readily submit to it, as he knew that it would infallibly bring relief, and probably at no very distant period. He took care, therefore, that the dear-one's inclinations should meet with no obstacle; and so much did she think herself obliged to him for his discreet and accommodating behaviour, that a handsome fortune having unexpectedly fallen to her while she lay ill of the dropsy which terminated her life, she bequeathed it wholly and unconditionally to her beloved husband. Along with it, indeed, my friend inherited an old Chancery suit; but he patiently pays his annual bill of costs, in hopes that he may possibly live to see its termination.

Leathersides has provided himself with a variety of proverbial sayings in favour of his characteristical quality, which he utters on all suitable occasions; as, No evil beyond the reach of patience—It is never so bad but it might have been worse—When things are come to the worst, they will mend of themselves—Better naught that I do know, than naught that I do not know—What cannot be cured must be endured. He will get down musty victuals by help of what he calls the golden sentence of Charles XII. of Sweden, "It is not good, but it may be eaten;" and he swallows stale muddy beer with, "I have drank worse." He sometimes calculates how much he has saved in the article of horse flesh by his perseverance in riding a stumbling pur-blind nag, which its former owner was glad to sell six years ago for five pounds. He has more reason to think well of his patience for having by its means almost worn out an hereditary gout, without having

ing once had recourse to a doctor. He was never known to stop in his road for the purpose of sheltering from a shower, and by that means has escaped many a cold which would have been the consequence of alternate wetting and drying. He has hung his study with the heads of some of the most celebrated names in his school, among whom are Esop, Socrates, Epictetus, and patient Grizzel; and he has a Dutch print of Job lying full of sores, with his wife on the one hand, and the devil on the other. Caryll's folio commentary on this patriarch fills a conspicuous place in his library; a work which, as he dryly observes, is equally admirable in teaching and exercising patience.

A.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

CONDUCT OF NAVIGATORS TOWARDS SAVAGES.

Sir,

YOUR other readers, I doubt not, as well as myself, have been gratified with the Account of New Caledonia, communicated by a lady who appears to possess equally the talents for observation and description. There is one circumstance, however, in her narrative which cannot but have excited painful feelings in every humane breast; and although she has spoken of it in a manner that does honour to her sensibility, yet I think it affords room for some additional remarks, which may usefully be directed towards a point in which humanity and justice are deeply interested. It must be apparent that I allude to the wanton *murder* (no other name suits the deed) perpetrated upon one of the natives by some of the ship's crew. The poor *savages*, it seems, had shewn a particular fondness for shreds of scarlet and crimson, in which, of course, they were freely gratified in the way of barter. An English flag, which had a good deal of scarlet in it, was set up as a mark on *their land*. They could not resist the temptation, and carried it off. A boat was sent after them, with an armed crew—a scuffle ensued—musquets were fired—and a fine chearful young fellow, who had been jumping and dancing about the quarter-deck all the morning, and who was not of the party that stole the flag, was shot through the heart.

I shall not dwell on the circumstances which render this case peculiarly atrocious, but shall take occasion from it to argue in general upon the injustice, as well as the barbarity, of inflicting the punishment of death for a simple theft, upon strangers who have no community of law or polity with those who visit their country.

To take away life on account of a violation of property, is so far from being a principle of natural justice, that a great number of nations have never made it a part of their code; and it has become such among highly civilized people only through an artificial estimate of the value of property, and a consequent idea of the importance of giving it the most effectual protection. In a simpler state of society there is no possession that can be put in competition with life, and the

notions

notions of property itself are vague and fluctuating. A savage sees in the hands of another man something which excites his cupidity. He is ready to exchange for it any thing of his own, though of much superior value; but if he is unable thus to procure it, he generally little scruples purloining it, expecting, perhaps, a retaliation in kind. The idea of forfeiture of life for such an action is not likely to enter his imagination, nor is he capable of such a nice piece of calculation as that which makes forty shillings a sum to be placed in balance with human existence, while thirty-nine shillings is not.

When an European ship touches at one of these remote islands, it is a spontaneous visit on her part for the purpose of obtaining provision or some necessary refitment. The captain and crew are in full expectation of being supplied with what they want at a rate vastly inferior to the price these articles bear in their own country, and do not hesitate to tempt the poor islanders to part with things the most essential to their subsistence for a few beads, red rags, or other trifling superfluity. They employ all their superior knowledge and craft to make the exchange as advantageous as possible to themselves; and in point of fact, in all those transactions the European is beyond all proportion a gainer. He is, however, to reckon upon a drawback of all the petty articles which the natives can pilfer from him; a fraud as certain, and perhaps as innocent, on their part, as the unconscionable profits made are on his; and if he is not prepared to acquiesce in this practice, with no other defence than a sharp look-out, and perhaps a little intimidation and slight corporal punishment, he has no business there. He is only an alien there; the inhabitants are the masters and legislators: their customs permit thieving, as his laws permit keen bargaining: the moral principle of doing as we would be done unto is equally dormant on both sides. Every man, it is true, has a natural right to protect his property, as well as his person, from violence; and when open force is attempted, resistance by such means as he possesses is allowable. An assault of that kind indicates dangerous ferocity, and experience has sufficiently proved that the savage character is not to be trusted. But to use fire-arms against naked men in revenge of petty pilfering is equally base and inhuman; and every death consequent upon such barbarity may justly be denominated *murder*.

I cannot conclude without a remark upon that *maritime character* which in this country we are taught so much to admire. That it deserves every praise that can be due to determined and daring courage, will not be disputed; and when that courage is exerted for our protection, it is entitled to substantial marks of gratitude. But in making a moral estimate, both its foundation and its tendencies are to be considered. Familiarity with hardship and danger, and habitual thoughtlessness, are the usual grounds of a seaman's courage; and as these naturally induce a carelessness of their own lives, they equally tend to render them regardless of the lives of others. The narratives of voyages for discovery abound with proofs how little sailors of the lower order are to be trusted with discretional powers in the employment of coercive means. They can scarcely be brought to consider savages as fellow-men;

fellow-men; and under the influence of resentment or apprehension, they almost always exceed the measure of justifiable self-defence. In reality, their character in general is so devoid of reason or consideration that they require controul at least as much as the savages themselves.

Yours, &c. N. N.

GRAMMATICAL DISCUSSION CONCLUDED.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

I return my best thanks to "Candidus," for the merit which he allows me "in supporting the opinion of Dr. Lowth and several of our first grammarians;" and must do him the justice to allow, that he has said as much in the cause which he espouses, as could be said in such a cause. While, however, I do this, I do not mean to surrender one single position, which, in the paper alluded to, I endeavoured to maintain, but shall, on the contrary, proceed to repel the objections advanced, taking them in the same order in which they occur. They seem to be divided into two heads; objections to my rules, and objections to my criticisms on certain sentences. The accuracy of the rules, which I consider as only general ones, is not questioned; but "they are not obvious, not readily comprehensible by young minds." On the contrary, Mr. L. Murray's rule appears "simple, easy, and intelligible to the juvenile student." There is, indeed, an easy mode of attaining ease and simplicity, and that is, by avoiding the introduction of the abstruser parts of such subjects as are, in the nature of things, or in the manner in which they are usually treated, somewhat dark; under which description I rank the discussion of the tenses. Such seems to me the real source of the simplicity attributed to the rule contrasted with mine. The first part of that rule, and my first rule, do not appear essentially different; and, therefore, I dismiss both; but, in regard to the second part, I assert, that it is inaccurate and deficient, while mine is as plain and explicit as the nature of the things to be explained, and a due attention to brevity, would permit. Mr. Murray writes (or, rather, Candidus, for, although I find the rule in the Athenæum, with the usual quotation marks, I have been able only *to collect* or hardly gather it in my edition of Murray, which is the ninth, after having, with some little attention, perused the 13th rule of syntax, as he calls it, in which the subject is discussed) "when the action or event is *not* contemporary *nor* future, the perfect of the infinitive is proper," that is, as I conceive, when the action is past. As certain distinctions seem to have escaped my present very ingenious opponent, I shall be compelled to be a little prolix in my explanations. There is, in Latin, one form of a perfect or preterite, which is equivalent to the English perfect and preterite; thus *scripsi* denotes "I have written" and "I wrote." From this is formed the

perfect of the infinitive; and *me scripsisse* denotes, in the like manner, "that I have written," or, simply, "to have written;" and, also, what cannot be expressed but by a circumlocution, since the English language does not permit "to wrote," namely, "that I wrote;" thus *juvat me ita scripsisse*, "it pleases me to *have* thus *written*," and "it pleases me *that I* thus *wrote*." It is almost needless to inform Candidus, that there is a considerable difference between the perfect of the infinitive, "to have written," which precisely corresponds with the perfect, "I have written," and "that I wrote" corresponding with "I wrote," the form in which, from the infinitive's not possessing in itself the means of denoting a dependent *simple past action*, such a circumstance must necessarily be expressed. I assert, that *action alone*, I mean past action, can be indicated by no tense in the language, but the tense "I wrote," and that, therefore, "when the action (the bare action) is not contemporary nor future," it cannot be expressed by the infinitive *at all*, but must be expressed by the preterite, "I wrote;" and that "I rejoiced *to have seen* my friend," or, as Candidus interprets it, "I rejoiced that I *had seen* my friend," is as different from the only mode of expressing simple past action, namely, "I rejoiced that *I saw* my friend," as the compound form, "I have seen," or "I had seen," is different from the real tense, "I saw." It was, Sir, under this impression, of the manifest difference between past action simply, and the possession of past definite action, that I was compelled to introduce into my second rule those ideas which Candidus seems to characterise as "not obvious, not comprehensible." On the basis of correctness, the introduction of them was indispensible; and it was impossible to couch them in plainer, or more concise language. Lest it should be objected, that, in "I rejoiced that I saw my friend," a relatively past action is not *exclusively* expressed, let me observe, that this circumstance arises from a very plain cause, namely, that, as the tenses of the two verbs are the same, contemporary actions are, thereby, denoted; but, if we say, "I *rejoice* that I *saw* my friend," we have the relatively past action of the verb *see* clearly and unequivocally indicated.

Again; I deemed it necessary to add, in the second rule, "*provided* that, according to the nature of the leading verb, a form (for "have written" is not, strictly speaking, a tense, but a *form*) implying a past action, can be the object of its reference, or can, consistently with the nature of things, be dependent upon it; thus "It pleases me, or it pleased me, *to have* written." Here, I have mentioned under what condition the perfect of the infinitive *may* be used, and have illustrated the circumstance by an appropriate example; and the whole tenor of the paper in question was to explain when such a form *must not* be used; and yet Candidus says, that my rule "involves abstruse *provisoes* which have no illustrations annexed to them." This is certainly not a just and candid representation either of the rule, or of the general argument. With this, I dismiss the first objection, and, although I have not maturely considered the sketch which follows (as a sketch I give it) and it may subject me to farther criticism,

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the following appears to me a correct method of characterising and expressing dependent actions or events. 1. Present, contemporary, or subsequent action, "I rejoice or I intend *to see*." 2. Past action, indefinitely, "I rejoice *that I saw*." 3. The possession of past, definite action completed in a time supposed to extend to the present, "I rejoice *to have seen*," or "I rejoice *that I have seen*." 4. The past possession of a finished action perfected before another action, now, also, past, took place, "I rejoice *that I had seen*." This sketch strikes me, at present, as pretty correct; and I shall only add, that, where finite verbs are used, the sentences are invariably elliptical, and are to be thus resolved: in the 2. "I saw my friend, I rejoice *for* that." 3. "I have seen my friend, I rejoice *for* that." 4. "I had seen my friend, I rejoice *for* that:" in all which it is evident, that the tenses which, in the preceding forms, are considered as dependent, have precisely the same intrinsic import that they have when used in simple unconnected assertion.

I come now to the criticism on "It would have afforded me great pleasure to have been the messenger," which Candidus will recollect I considered as perfectly correct; and I do maintain, that *if* Mr. L. M. be misconceived or misrepresented, which I am inclined to suspect he has not been, the circumstance has arisen from his own inappropriate manner of expression. He asserts absolutely, and without limitation, that "In the sentence which follows (naming the above-mentioned quotation) the latter verb is *with propriety* put in the perfect of the infinitive," and then closes his sentence; from which it was natural to infer, that he conceived there would have been an *impropriety* in putting it in the present. He, indeed, adds, in the sentence which follows, "As the message *must* (why *must* it, but because he chose to frame the sentence thus?) have preceded the pleasure, the infinitive which expresses it must also be precedent in time." First comes a plain, absolute, unqualified assertion; and, in a distinct sentence, something like a limitation hobbles after it. Had Mr. L. M. said at once, "In the sentence which follows, the latter verb is with propriety put in the perfect of the infinitive, because, according to the sense intended to be conveyed, the message is *supposed* to precede the pleasure," I believe there would have been little chance of the supposed misconception's taking place, in regard to this sentence; and for this Mr. M. alone is accountable. I have not at hand the 8th number of the Athenæum; but, if I rightly recollect, there were other hints in it, which have been passed over without vindication, by which it *seemed*, at least, that, in other instances, perhaps, of a trivial nature, his practice did not precisely accord with his principles; but, as my original and principal aim was, not to animadvert, on that occasion, upon Mr. M. but to speak of him, only *en passant*, and with some delicacy too, and neither to disparage his work, nor to offend "the numerous teachers who have adopted his grammar," which is certainly a very useful and a popular one at least, I shall wave any further discussion of this subject, as it has already extended too far, and may not be so agreeable to the readers of the Athenæum as Candidus imagines, unless I am again particularly urged to act on the

the defensive. The truth is, that I have little time for protracted discussions; and the paper of mine which has been commented on in the last number, was adapted to publication, as I informed one of the very respectable proprietors of the Athenæum, under the twofold disadvantage of the want of leisure and the want of health, arising from a recent severe illness.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

J. GRANT.

Crouch End, Sept. 4, 1807.

P. S. Since writing as above, I have perused, with great attention and satisfaction, the additional strictures made by Candidus, page 357; and although, unquestionably, I agree with him more than I do with Mr. L. M. yet I can as little coincide with *him, upon the whole*, in his last observations, as in the preceding. He attributes greater accuracy to L. M. than a full examination of the context will warrant. It is evident, that L. M. is alluding to verbs of *desire*, *hope*, &c. when he is discussing the particular construction of the verb *wish;* and I could ask Candidus, whether he does not think that L. M. introduced the verb *wish* as one of his verbs of *desire*. In writing on this subject, he observes, "that, though it may *sometimes* be proper to use the past infinitive immediately after the governing verb, yet it is *generally* better to give the sentence a different turn." This remark he intends as applicable to his verbs of *desire*, &c. among which he, doubtless, places the verb *wish;* for in regard to *other* verbs, the perfect of the infinitive is, not merely *sometimes*, but *more generally* used, than the analytical form; thus it is fully as common and correct to say "He seems to have studied Homer," as, "It seems that he *has* studied Homer;" (not "It seems that he *had* studied Homer," as Candidus and L. M. would resolve the first form.) Considered as denoting *desire* in a *prospective* sense, or even in a *retrospective* sense, the expression "I wish to have written" appears to me incorrect; although I must observe that the latter sense is one of which L. M. makes no mention, and which, I may aver, never entered into his consideration. It was incumbent on him, if he had contemplated such a circumstance, to state plainly and unequivocally what *extent* he assigned to verbs of *desire*, and to make an exception in regard to those which refer back as well as look forward; for, in a certain sense, *wishing is* a species of *desire*. He does not speak of the verb *desire*, as Candidus seems to think, but of verbs of *desire* in general, by which appellation he certainly meant to characterise *wish*. Neither did I assert or mean, as the same writer seems to infer, that *to desire* and *to wish* are always synonimous, but that L. M. considered *wishing* as a species of *desire*. *As such*, the phrase militated against his own rule. Indeed, it is a difficult matter to specify the various verbs that do not admit a past infinitive after them, and, on this account, I characterised them, generally, as verbs of a *prospective* nature. To prove this difficulty, and prove still farther his misconceptions, and the ambiguous nature of his rule, I must call the attention of Candidus to the very next word to *desire*, "verbs of *hope*." Certainly, Candidus will not deny

that

that *hope* is a verb of *hope;* and even this verb may, in the same manner as C. employs *wish*, be followed, with strict propriety, by a form referring to past action; thus, "I hope that he *did* his duty," "I hope that he *has done* his duty," "I hoped that he *had done* his duty;" and yet Mr. L. M. asserts, and Candidus has pledged himself for the propriety of the assertion (and for L. M.'s principles of *resolution*) that all such verbs "must *invariably* be followed by the present and not the perfect of the infinitive; nor, according to their mode of reasoning, by a form referring to a past action. This is a plain proof of error and misconception, or of vague undefined expression. But, to return to "I wish to have written," which Candidus allows to be "grammatical," but not "an eligible or *polite* mode of expression," agreeing at the same time with Mr. L. M. in his opinion with respect to it. I have little hesitation to pronounce it totally incorrect, taking it in the same sense in which Candidus understands it. "I wish *to have* written" certainly must, *if* it is to be analogically analized, be resolved into "I wish that I *have* written," rather than into "I wish that I *had* written," as Candidus and L. M. have resolved it, for, in this way, they substitute a preterite for a present, *had* for *have*. "I have written" denotes the possession of a perfect action done, in time continuous to the *present now* inclusive; as such, it cannot, in any way that I can conceive, be the object of a present wish, taken, in regard to the depending action, either in a *retrospective* or a *prospective* sense. In referring to a past action characterised as possessed, we must say, if the leading verb be *wish*, "I wish that I *had* written,"* and, in reference to a *future action*, "I wish *to write;*" but "I wish to have written" appears to me a combination of discordant ideas. Without, however, attempting any fancied resolutions of this phrase, by which, perhaps, we shall be able to deduce little that is satisfactorily decisive, let us take it as it stands, and estimate its component parts. *I wish*, a verb of *present* time, and having, as Candidus says it has, in this phrase, a *retrospective* sense. *To have*, the present infinitive of the verb *have*, which after verbs of *willing*, *wishing*, *intending*, &c. is *always* considered to have a *future* reference; thus, "I will have," "I wish to have," "I wish to go." It is needless to examine further, as, here, we have a *retrospective* wish of *future* possession; a pointed contradiction in idea. Perhaps Candidus will object to this analytic mode of appreciation, but it is the only true one, for as, in reality, "To have written" is not a simple tense, but a complex form, we are, therefore, bound to consider its constituent parts separately. This is a mode, which, applied to sentences, that *are* correct, will clearly ascertain their nature and meaning; thus, "He seems

* It may, I believe, be remarked, that other languages do not generally, like the English, express a *present, retrospective* wish, indicatively, or by simple assertion, but potentially, and commonly in *past* time; thus, in Latin, "*Vellem* adfuisses," I wish (I could wish) that you had been there; in French, "*J'aurois souhaité* (I could have wished) que vous y eussiez été;" and, in Spanish, "*Yo hubiera querido* (as in the last) que V. m. hubiese estado allí." This distinction we do not generally attend to.

seems to have studied Homer." *He seems*, a verb of *present* time; *to have*, the infinitive, denoting *present* or *contemporary* possession (for *seem* is not a verb of a prospective description); *studied*, the perfect participle, denoting the finished action of studying, *i. e.* "He seems to possess (now) the finished action of studying Homer." Indeed the phrase, "I wish to have written," if it have any meaning, has one contrary to the opinion of Candidus; it must denote a *prospective* wish; but, in this sense, I conceive that neither Candidus nor L. M. will trouble themselves to contend for its propriety, since they have already approved, for this purpose, the *present* of the infinitive of the verb intended to express the depending action, and have proscribed the parallel phraseology of "I intend to have written."

There is, indeed, a certain disjointed kind of way, in which we often meet with the form *have written*, following a verb of *desire* in any time, but not in the sense of *scripsi* or *scripsisse*, which is the sense in which we have throughout considered it, but of *habere scriptum*, the time of which is always future, or subsequent to that of a verb having a prospective character; thus, "I wish or I wished to have—written (by any one)—a letter; *i. e.* a letter written; *Cupio* or *cupivi habere epistolam scriptam a quovis.* But here *written* is unequivocally *passive*, whereas, in "I have written a letter," or in "To have written a letter," the *letter* is not the object of the auxiliary merely, but of the complex active form "have written;" and it is, further, worthy of consideration, that, in the latter form, the action denoted by the participle is not performed *by any one*, but invariably by the subject of the verb *have*, or of the leading verb.

I cannot conclude this discussion, which I think has been, as an American would designate it, sufficiently *lengthy*, without acknowledging, that although Candidus and myself differ widely, he has conducted his part of it with great ability, much good sense, and with the politeness of a scholar. I may, perhaps, have fallen into inaccuracies or misconceptions of a trivial nature, such as have arisen from unavoidable haste, but I am, as much as ever convinced, that my general principles and rules, properly understood, will stand the test of fair criticism.

J. G.

Oct. 5, 1807.

OMNIANA.

54. *Anthony Purver*,

a poor Quaker carpenter, conceived that the spirit impelled him to translate the Bible. He accordingly learnt Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and published a literal version of the Old and New Testament in two vols. folio, 1764.

This book is curious for its Hebrew idioms. By adhering to these, Anthony has sometimes excelled the common version; but when he alters only for the sake of alteration, he makes miserable work. E. g.

A hind

A hind let go may exhibit genteel Naphtali; he gives fine words—for, Naphtali is a hind let loose; he giveth goodly words.

I am he who am, is better than *I am that I am.*

The poem of Solomon he calls "*Song, being of profane use.*

55.

I copy from an old English Catholic book this precious specimen of superstitious trifling.

The composition of body in receiving.

1. Let the hands be held before the breast, not lifted so high that they may hinder the priest.

2. Let the head be conveniently lifted up, and inclined unto neither side, that without difficulty the mouth may be reached.

3. Let the eyes be shut, or bent downward; for it is unseemly at that time, either to look upon the priest, or to turn the eyes otherwhere.

4. Let the mouth be altogether quiet, without any reading or moving of lips, reasonably open, and not gaping.

5. Let the tongue touch the side of the lip (not too much put forth) that it may receive the host and bring it into the mouth, and that being reverently held so long that it be moistened, it may be let down into the body. For it is not to be chewed with the teeth, nor to be brought to the roof of the mouth, but to be swallowed (if it may be) before the ablution.

6. Let the whole body be erected and quiet without any motion. Sighings, blowings, groanings, knocking of the breast, exclamations, vocal prayers, and other like things, which oftentimes bring danger either of the fall of the host, or of the touching of the teeth or lips, in the time of the holy communion are to be omitted.

7. Finally, for the space of a quarter of an hour after receiving, let spitting be avoided; which if it cannot be, at the least it is decent to spit where it may not be trodden on.

The Societie of the Rosary.

56. *Fr. Domenico Ottomano.*

In 1669 a book was published with this title: "The History of the Three late famous Impostors, viz. Padre Ottomano, Mahomed Bei, and Sabatai Sevi." Seeing this in a catalogue, I immediately sent for the book, that I might correct the account given in the Omniana, No. 26.

On examination, however, it appears, that Padre Ottomano, though no Ottoman, was certainly no impostor. The author of this little book, who signs himself J. E. says that the story, as I have related it, was 'the believed report at his being at Venice the very year this action fortuned, and it has since gained credit, and filled our ears and all the histories of this age as a thing unquestionable." But on the authority of a Persian, whom he had known in England, he relates this as the real history of the child.

Sultan Ibrahim's Kislar Aga, or chief eunuch, bought a beautiful Russian

Russian slave for his harem, who soon proved to be pregnant. The Kislar Aga was greatly enraged at this; but as the infant happened to be exceedingly beautiful, he grew fond of it. The chief Sultana was brought to bed about the same time; being indisposed, she wanted a nurse for the young Turk, and the Kislar Aga, whose charge it was to provide one, sent his slave with her child into the Seraglio, where she stayed nearly two years. Ibrahim unluckily grew fonder of this child than of his own, which made the Sultana mortally hate mother and child, and the Kislar Aga also; he, in consequence, began to fear for his life, and obtained leave to make the pilgrimage to Mecca, and embarked for Alexandria with the Russian and the child in 1644. On the way they fell in with six Maltese gallies; the Turkish fleet consisted of eight vessels; an obstinate battle ensued; the Aga was killed, and the ship in which he was, taken. Sciabes, as the Russian was called, died during the action "of very fright and apprehension." The Maltese boarding their prize, and seeing so many women and eunuchs, asked whom they belonged to, "and what pretty child that was—the distracted people, partly out of terror, and haply upon hope of better quarter, tell them that he was the son of Sultan Ibrahim, going to Mecca to be circumcised." With this joyful tidings the gallies returned to Malta. The Grand Master and the Knights began to think of proposing an exchange for Rhodes. They gave out that the mother as well as the child was in their hands, and wrote to Constantinople, Smyrna, and other places, to spread intelligence where these prisoners might be found, provided the Porte would come up to their conditions. But to their great surprize they received no application for their ransom.

In 1649 a Persian, returning from Rome, where he had been studying in the college *de Propagandâ Fide*, to his own country, touched at Malta, and the Grand Master employed him as a fit person to go to Constantinople, and ascertain whether their little prisoner was the son of the Sultan or not. This Persian learnt these circumstances, and it is from him that the English author says he delivers them. The order, however, though they dropt the ceremony which they had used to their captive, yet, having for a long time abused the world, as ashamed at their credulity, and to prevent reproach, they continually endeavoured to have it still thought true, and therefore gave the boy the title of Ottomano, which he wears to this day. *Non per dignitatem* (says our ingenious informer) *ma per la vanita.*

"But what may farther elucidate the utter impossibility of Padre Ottomano's title as heir to that family—no prince of the Ottoman blood, nor the Sultana herself, does ever travel to any place whatsoever out of the palace but when the emperor goes himself in person. This being so, how probable and likely it is he should hazard the great Sultana and the heir of the crown in a weak and ordinary caravan, with so small an equipage, and so little concernment for their loss, as never so much as to treat about their release, &c. let any rational man determine upon mature consideration and prospect of the circumstances.

"Besides, as our intelligence argues, and assures us, those of Malta are

are so insatiably covetous, that if they could sell even the very Maltese themselves, they would not stick to make money of them; and that it is familiar with these holy corsairs to spoil all the oriental christians without distinction who come in their way, neither regarding their faith nor their profession; so as whenever they surprize any miserable slaves, who for the dread of torment have been forced to turn renegadoes, but would now most chearfully revert to their faith again, the Maltese would not hearken to them, but sell them a second time to the Turks, to satisfy their prodigious avarice. How much more then, as our informer concluded, had it been to their advantage to have sold this pretended royal boy, being a natural Turk, than to have suffered him to become a christian? But they reserved him upon future hopes, and when they perceived that fail them, to rid their hands of the expence of the mock state they had so long been at, and yet to preserve their reputation, make out their boast, and credit their religion, they find a pretence of sending him to be bred in Italy, and now suffer him to be made a Dominican friar, forsooth, under the pompous title of Padre Ottomano."

From all this it is evident that the Dominican was no Ottoman; but he had certainly done nothing for which he deserved to be ranked with the swindler Mahomed Bei, and with the impostor Sabatai Sevi. The poor child was altogether innocent of any deception. He was, indeed, in a more extraordinary predicament respecting his birth than even prince Prettyman. The prince did not know whether he was the son of a king or of a fisherman, but Fr. Domenico's lawful father was the Kislar Aga, so that he might well doubt whether he had any father at all. The whole account of his birth rests on the authority of this Persian convert, and it is of little consequence whether it be true or not: but as the war between Ibrahim and the Venetians, which ended in the loss of Candia, is attributed to the loss of the child, a little time has not been thrown away in thus disproving an error which has crept into history.

57. *Menageries.*

P. Labat uses the word in his account of Cayenne, and thinks it necessary to explain it. *C'est ainsi qu'on appelle les lieux on l'on éleve des bestiaux & des volailles, & où l'on cultive le manioc & les autres grains & fruits qui servent à la nourriture des Habitans & de leurs Esclaves.* This, therefore, is probably the origin of the word.

58. *Juan de Esquivel Navarro.*

Vestris used to say there were but three great men in Europe: Voltaire, the king of Prussia, and himself. It is a proof of greatness in Vestris, that he admitted the co-equality of the two former, allowed the head to be worthy of reputation as well as the heels, and thought the evolutions of a battle might be performed in as masterly a manner as those of a dance. How must he have admired those courts where there was a royal professor of dancing! Philip 4th of Spain conferred

this dignity upon Antonio Almenda, his own preceptor in the gentle art, for surely if shoemaking be called in honourable distinction from all other trades the gentle craft, dancing is in like manner entitled to be distinguished from all other arts. Almenda, like the Druids and philosophers, communicated his mysteries only by oral precept; they were reduced to writing by his disciple Juan de Esquivel Navarro, of Seville. His work is entitled, *Discurso sobre el arte del Danzado y sus excelencias y primer origen, reprobando las acciones deshonestas. Sevilla*, 1642. I know not whether there be any earlier treatise upon the art.

Whether Philip profited by the lessons of his royal professor it would be in vain to enquire. He made many false steps in politics, whatever he may have done in the saloon; and however Almenda may have instructed him to carry himself, Olivares prevented him from walking upright through the world.

Some celebrity a prince may acquire by dancing. *Oh my Gott!* an old German used to say, who remembered the last Duke of York upon his travels, *Oh mine Gott! de Duke of York vas de mose accompleesh gentleman dat ever I did see at dance-a de minuet!* He never went into a ball-room without regretting the Duke of York, and sighing for the inferiority of all who attempted to *dance-a de minuet* after him. The Duke's fame has probably died with this old German. There is something melancholy in calling to mind the barren accomplishments of the dead, even more so than in remembering beauty which is faded. In all the operations of nature there is a view to the future; it should be so with the actions of man, and those pursuits which have no other aim beyond mere present gratification are unworthy of him. I subscribe, therefore, to the prohibition of the Quakers against music and dancing, were it only upon the ground that they cannot 'leave a joy for memory.' This is somewhat too serious a strain to be introduced by Vestris, the royal professor, and the Duke of York; but they who understand the process of the association of ideas may see how the retailer of Scrap and Omnium has slipt into this moralizing mood, by writing slowly, idly, and letting thought ramble on. If further exemplification be needful, go and read Montaigne.

59. *Relicks.*

The relicks of the Virgin Mary's milk are well explained by Pietro della Valle. They shew a cave at Bethlehem where she is said to have hidden herself and the child from Herod. The soil is a soft white stone, which is of course excellent in all diseases, but has a special virtue to bring back the milk to a mother who may have lost it. For this reason the powder is called by the monks who administer it in water, the Virgin's Milk. It would be brought to Europe as a treasure, and the origin of the name is quite as likely to have been mistaken by pious credulity, as to have been concealed by fraud.

A SUMMARY VIEW OF THE TRADE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA.

ALTHOUGH the Russian frontiers have no regular line of fortifications, yet they are protected by fore-posts and guard-houses, to prevent smuggling. The two marts are Kiechta and Zuruchaitu; but most of the Chinese trade is carried on at the former. The following goods are exported free of duty; viz. all sorts of paper, Russian cloth (except the common cloth used by the peasants) and spirits distilled from fruits. Goods imported, which are duty-free, are, raw and dyed wools, glass-coral, false pearls, white lead, fans, sewing needles, printed cottons, ginger, confectionary, rice, toys, musical and other instruments, porcelaine, earthen-ware, lacquered and enamelled goods, furniture, and ornamental articles. The exportation of arms, warlike stores, powder and lead, specie, gold and silver in ingots, stallions and mares, hides, beaver-hair, potash, resin, and hemp-yarn, is prohibited; so is the importation of salt, spirits, poisons, and copper coin.

Since the year 1754 the merchants of European Russia, who traded with Kiechta, were allowed, on account of the distance, to pay the duties there by giving drafts. An order in 1794 extended this privilege to the Siberian merchants likewise, under the following conditions: The drafts must be given on Irkutsk, Tobolsk, Moscow, or Petersburgh, and made payable there. Nine months payment were allowed, but ten per cent. per ann. were claimed by the crown for this allowance. The drafts must be drawn according to a particular form, and guaranteed.

The Chinese custom-house duties are but low, and do not amount to more than five per cent. on most of the Russian articles imported. Some goods pay no import duty at all.

A camel pays - - - -	85 copecks
A horse or an ox - - -	55½
A sea-otter's skin - - -	51
A lynx's skin - - - -	17
Fox and hares' skins, each	8½
A sheep skin - - - -	5

It would be tedious to enumerate the various articles of trade. The most important that are exported are as follows:

Peltry, which is partly imported to Petersburgh from North America, particularly Canada. Very little profit attaches to this branch of commerce, owing to the number of hands the skins pass through, and the great length of land-carriage. From the years 1793 to 1797 on an average, beaver and otter skins to the amount of 340,000 rubles were imported from Canada, most of them for the Chinese market. The exportation of peltry is much more considerable, which is principally from the islands of the eastern ocean, Siberia, and the uninhabited parts of European Russia. The skins of the sea-otter are

are the chief articles. Since the English and Americans have carried so many skins to Canton, the price at Kiechta has fallen considerably.

Russian Manufactures; viz. hides, leather, coarse cloth, Russia leather, Muscovian woollens and silks, linen, metal and glass wares, and isinglass.

Provisions; sheep and cattle, salt meat, &c. and tallow and glue.

Foreign Manufactures; particularly fine cloths. But since the English export so much to Canton, the demand in Kiechta is very trifling.

The principal articles imported are:

Fine silver, in stamped bars. From 1793 to 1796, bars to the amount of 10-761 rubles, were imported; but none in 1797.

Raw and wrought silk. The exportation of raw silk is prohibited in China under pain of death; hence it can only be smuggled into Russia, and seldom answers to the purchaser. The silken stuffs which the Chinese bring to Kiechta are worse and worse. This has been complained of for the last five and twenty years. The thin smooth taffaties, which are made of good silk, and are not gummed, are of any value.

Raw and manufactured wool. The first is very clean, and used by the Chinese for packing china. The woollens still maintain their good quality, particularly the Kitaika and nankeens, which, of all the Chinese woven goods, are reckoned the best and most durable.

Tea is neither so good nor so cheap as formerly; yet the Russians consider it as the most lucrative branch of commerce. All the teas that come from Kiechta are of a higher price than those which the English export from Canton, because the latter lose in value, owing to the length of the passage. A pound of tea that costs one ruble in Kiechta, is sold for five or six in Moscow or Petersburg.

Rhubarb. Although this article is no longer a monopoly of the crown, yet the major part is bought for government; and an apothecary resides in Kiechta to examine and prove it. It is of a much better quality than that brought from Canton.

Porcelaine. Under this denomination great quantities of useless and mostly tasteless jars, figures, and puppets are brought to market; yet we may remark that the Chinese for some years have imitated the forms and beautiful paintings of European porcelaine. We discover even in their copies well-known prints.

Tobacco, provisions, and preserved fruits.

The above are the principal objects of the Chinese trade. If Russia lost her fur trade with China, she would find but few buyers in Europe, particularly for the costly sea-otters skins, which at present form the staple commodity of the Kamtschatkian trade. Considered in this point of view, the Chinese trade is of the utmost importance to the nation.

The manner of conducting the commerce of Kiechta is as follows: Barter is the grand medium. The Chinese come to the Russian warehouses, where the samples are laid out, previously to make their assortments.

sortments. Bargains are often struck on the spot; but generally the Chinese go to the merchants' houses to settle their business. At first the Russians state what Chinese goods they will take in exchange; then the price is accurately fixed by both parties; and when they are come to an agreement, they return to the warehouse, where the Chinese puts his seal on the bales, and sometimes on the whole stock. Then the Russian goes to the Chinese, examines the goods which he is to receive in exchange, and if they answer the contract, the barter is concluded.

For the conveyance of their merchandise the Chinese mostly use camels, but sometimes two-wheeled carts. When the caravans cross the desert in winter, they carry with them tents made of felt; but in summer they have balagans, made of reeds, which fold up and are put into a case. When the balagans are fixed and covered with sail-cloth, two persons can sleep in one of them very commodiously. All the Chinese who trade to Kiechta understand the Mogul language, which is equally spoken by the Russian merchants.

KIECHTA, the third trading city in Russia, stands 498 versts south of Irkutsk, and 1532 from Pekin, on a small stream of the same name. It contains about 150 houses, inhabited solely by merchants and commissaries. Opposite to Kiechta, about 120 yards distant, lies the Chinese village of Maimatschin, containing about 200 houses. The inhabitants are partly natives and partly from the northern provinces. They live as travellers without their families, no women being allowed to shew themselves there. They generally are in partnership, so that one partner transacts the business for a year in Kiechta, while the other takes his journey. The chief of the place is commonly a mandarine who has incurred the displeasure of the Emperor, and is sent there for a punishment. The presents from the merchants render the situation more lucrative than a place at court.

State of the Trade at Kiechta.

	In 1773–77	1793–97.
Imports	1,308,985 rubles.	2,546,825 R.
Exports	822,234	2,543,785
Total	2,131,219	5,090,610

ZURUCHAITU, on the river Argun, lies 1326 versts east of Irkutsk. When the Mogul troops are quartered on the frontiers during the summer, this place carries on a trifling bartering trade in articles of primary necessity, which are not worth the detail, as the trade is sunk almost to nothing. From 1773 to 1777, the imports and exports amounted to 2985 rubles; and from 1793 to 1797, they had sunk to 721 R.

CLASSICAL DISQUISITIONS.

ARCHILOCHUS, AND THE ANCIENT ELEGIAC POETS, CALLINUS, TYRTÆUS, AND MIMNERMUS.

IT is convenient in history, as in other studies, to arrange the objects of our attention into classes, for the purpose of giving clearness and comprehension to our views. Homer and Hesiod being separated from the other Greek writers by a considerable interval of time, may be considered as constituting a distinct order. The second period may extend from those writers to Æschylus, whose works present a new species of composition, and form the commencement of that series of Attic poetry, the remains of which still furnish one of the most interesting objects in literature. This period will comprise about four centuries. Its remaining monuments are not numerous; they furnish, however, some important subjects of study and discussion. The species of poetry which were chiefly cultivated, were the elegiac, the lyric, the heroic, the moral and philosophical. In some of these departments names of considerable eminence occur, and lyric poetry especially, if we except the muse of Pindar, seems to have flourished more in this than in any succeeding period. The name of Archilochus stands second only to that of Homer. The ingenuity of a Phrygian slave gave currency among the Greeks to that pleasing mode of fictitious composition with which his name has become inseparably connected. An infamous tyrant of Sicily, whose name has been borrowed by an unknown sophist, has at least given occasion to the finest piece of criticism which the world has yet witnessed. The origin of the different schools of philosophy among the Greeks is likewise to be referred to this period of their history.

Archilochus was one of the most ancient and celebrated of the Greek poets of this period. The ancient writers abound with testimonies to his genius. Quintilian, after describing his merits, adds, "adeo ut videatur quibusdam, quod quoquam minor est, materiæ esse, non ingenii vitium." Velleius says, that we shall find no author, who has carried to perfection the mode of composition of which he furnished the first example, except Homer and Archilochus. Dio Chrysostom also speaks of these two poets as alone admitting the comparison of no other writers.

The exact age of this author is not very certain. He seems to have flourished not long after the commencement of the chronology of the Olympiads. By Herodotus (I. 12) he is placed under the reign of Gyges, which corresponds to the XV Olympiad, or 718 B. C. But the genuineness of the passage is suspected by Wesseling and Larcher, as interrupting the narration, and inconsistent with the usual practice of Herodotus. By Cicero (Tusc. disp. I.) Archilochus is supposed to have been coeval with Romulus; by Cornelius Nepos,* to have flourished

* Cited by A. Gellius.

flourished during the reign of Tullus Hostilius. Modern chronologers place him between the 15th and twenty-third Olympiads. He may, therefore, be placed seven hundred years before the Christian æra, or two hundred after the time of Homer and Hesiod.

Archilochus was a native of Paros. His father's name was Telesicles; that of his mother, who was a slave, Enipo. At some period of his life, and probably in his youth, he joined a colony of Parians, who settled at Thasos, an island on the Thracian coast.

His describes himself as devoted at once to the service of Mars and the Muses.

Ειμι δ'εγων Θεραπων Ενυαλιοιο ανακτος,
Και Μουσων ερατων δωρον επισταμενος.

In the former of these characters, however, he appears to have acquired much less fame than in the latter. His fellow-colonists of Thasus were engaged in a war with some neighbouring tribes upon the continent. Archilochus joined his countrymen, but flying from the field of battle, threw away his shield, a circumstance which he thus shamelessly avows:

Ασπιδι μεν Σαΐων τις αγαλλεται, ην παρ' Θαμνῳ,
Εντος αμωμητον, καλλιπον ουκ εθελων.
Αυτος δ' εξεφυγον θανατον τελος. ασπις εκεινη
Ερρετω, εξαυθις κτησομαι ου κακιων.

"Some Sciian now triumphs in the possession of my shield, which, against my will, I left uninjured near a bush. I, however, escaped from death; let that shield, therefore, go to its fate; I shall soon find another not inferior."*

The stern Spartans shewed their disapprobation of this inglorious conduct by instantly expelling the recreant poet from their city, when he happened to visit it (Plut. Inst. Lac. xxiv.) Valerius Maximus speaks of this mark of disgrace as imposed upon his writings, on account of their immodesty and licentious tendency.

The affections of Archilochus were engaged at Paros by the charms of Neobule, daughter of Lycambes. He wrote verses in her praise, of which a fragment remains;

Ει γαρ ως εμοι γενοιτο χειρα Νεοβουλης Διγειν.

But his affection was soon changed into deadly hatred. The damsel, swayed by interested motives, and probably under the influence of her parent, broke the faith which she had plighted to the poet, and thenceforth became the object of his bitterest resentment. He loaded her with charges the most opprobrious to her sex, and pursued both her and her parent with such merciless invective, that, if we may credit

* The professed courage of some other poets has proved as incapable, on trial, of standing the test of danger, as that of Archilochus. The same misfortune is said by Herodotus to have happened to Alcæus, in a battle between the Athenians and Mitylenæans, and his arms were suspended on a trophy. The *relicta non bene parmula* of Horace is well known.

credit ancient report, they were happy to find a refuge in suicide from the scorn and infamy to which they were exposed by the vengeance of their unrelenting persecutor.

Lycambis, however, and his family, were not the only objects against whom the shafts of this formidable satirist were directed, though probably their venom was not in other instances attended with the same fatal effects. We have a fragment of an elegy remaining, addressed to one Pericles, at the time of that composition, a friend, as it appears, of the poet, but who had afterwards, as we learn from Athenæus, the misfortune to incur his resentment, and feel the malignity of his attacks. One of the grammarians has likewise preserved some satirical lines against Charilaus.

Notwithstanding this severity to the living, the poet, if we may credit his own assurance, had too much generosity to insult the memory of the dead.

Ου γαρ εσθλα κατθανουσι κερτομειν επ' ανδρασιν.

He was likewise, as we have already seen, sufficiently ready to expose and proclaim his own demerits. "Critias," says Ælian,* "reprehends Archilochus, because he has related circumstances the most disgraceful to himself; for if he had not given such a description of himself to the Greeks, we should not have heard that he was the son of Enipo, a slave, that he was compelled by poverty and distress to leave Paros and retire to Thasus, that on his arrival there he was soon at variance with the inhabitants, and that he scattered his reproaches equally on friends and enemies. Nor, adds he, in addition to these circumstances, should we have known, but by his own information, that he was an adulterer, libidinous, and prone to insolence and violence, and, what is still more base, that he threw away his shield."

He seems to have met with the just reward of his malignant and virulent temper in the hatred of mankind. For their contempt he was unfortunately too formidable. "I know," says Pindar, "though I live in an age long subsequent, that the slanderous Archilochus, delighting in abuse and discord, was often brought into circumstances of trouble."

Ειδον γαρ, ἑκας εων, τα πολλ'
εν αμαχανιᾳ
Ψογερον Αρχιλοχον, βαρυλο-
γοις εχθεσιν πιαινομενον.†

Being expelled from Paros, he fled for refuge, as we learn from Ælian, to Thasus, but soon rendered himself equally odious to the inhabitants of that island. In revenge he satirized the people and abused the country.‡ Thasus, as is well known from other authorities, was

* X. 13. † Pyth. II. 98.

‡ Plutarch quotes this passage in illustration of his idea, that while we dwell only on the disadvantages of a state of exile, it possesses advantages which we overlook. Plut. περι φυγης. From this piece Lord Bolingbroke has taken some of the most striking passages in his Discourse on Exile.

was a rich and fertile island, but Archilochus could find no other object of comparison by which to characterize it than the rough back of an ass.

The restless poet seems to have returned to Paros, and there to have regained his popularity. At least Aristotle (Rhet. II.) says, that the Parians paid honour to Archilochus, though a slanderer, and he seems from the connection to speak of honours rendered during his life.

Archilochus was at length slain in combat by Calondas, of Naxus, who was afterwards ordered by the Pythian priestess to depart from her presence, as polluted by the murder of a man sacred to the muses, and was compelled to make atonement to the manes of the dead.

None of the works of this great poet, as from the uniform testimony of the ancients we may fairly presume him to have been, have descended to our time. Various fragments are, however, scattered through the ancient writers, the collection of which Ruhnkenius recommends, pointing out at the same time the caution which is requisite, in consequence of the frequency with which the name of Archilochus has been confounded with those of other writers. Brunck has printed forty-three fragments, to which others might be added, in his Analecta. He has, however, in several instances, erred in his arrangement of the metre,* and, what is worse, has in some instances corrupted the words, to adapt them to his own notions of the versification.

Archilochus is sometimes said to have been the inventor of the Iambic verse. But it is scarcely probable that one of the simplest and most natural constructions of verse should have been unknown two centuries after the poetry of Homer. The expression of Horace

Archilochum proprio rabies armavit Iambo.

by no means necessarily implies that he was considered by that poet as the discoverer of Iambic verse, but that he was the most eminent of the writers who had applied it to the purposes of satire.

Archilochus, though a distinguished writer of Iambics, did not confine himself to that mode of versification. We have several specimens of his elegiac composition. Plutarch quotes an elegy, in which he laments the loss of his sister's husbands by shipwreck, and expresses his regret that his friend was deprived of the rites of sepulture.

His Epodes are likewise quoted. Terentianus Maurus speaks of him as the inventor of the dactylic epode.

Hoc doctum Archilochum tradunt genuisse magistri.

The same author likewise mentions his satirical employment of the Iambic epode.

Archilochus isto sævit iratus metro
Contra Lycambem et filias.

* Mr. Porson's note on Orestes, 5.

A stanza of this measure and purport is preserved by Hephæstion.

Πατερ Λυκαμβα, ποιον εφρασω τοδε;
Τις σας παρεσικεν φρενας;

The frequent use which Horace has made of this metre for the purposes of satire in his book of Epodes, is well known.

Archilochus wrote a hymn in praise of Hercules, entitled Καλλιστος, adapted to the Olympic games, and which appears to have been solemnly recited at every celebration of them in honour of the victorious champion. It is mentioned by Pindar, Olymp. IX.

A fragment of a Dithyrambic is likewise cited, which is in the true style of that wild enthusiastic kind of poetry.

The trochaic measure appears to have been much employed by Archilochus, if we may judge from the frequency with which it occurs among his remaining fragments. Some remnants of his lyric compositions are preserved, with two imperfect specimens of fable.

The passages cited by the ancients from the works of this author, are seldom of sufficient length to enable us to judge of their poetical merit. One of them, relating to an eclipse of the sun, is curious. "Nothing is henceforth to be unexpected, or denied, or even to be an object of surprize, since Jove, father of the Olympian gods, has produced night from noon-day, hiding the lustre of the shining sun; then terror came upon men. From this time all things may be believed and expected. Let no one wonder if he should see the beasts of the field exchanging the watery regions with dolphins, and loving the sounding waves of the sea better than the land, while dolphins should seek the mountains."

The personal character of this poet seems to have been odious; his poetical merit is probably well estimated by Longinus, when he asks whether Eratosthenes, author of the Erigone, a poem without faults, is to be preferred to Archilochus, who often scatters his thoughts without regard to order, by the impulse of that divine inspiration, which is not easily made subject to laws.

The elegy is one of the most ancient modes of composition with which we are acquainted among the Greeks.

The derivation of this word is uncertain. Various etymologies are proposed by the grammarians, of which perhaps the most probable is that which deduces its origin from the words ε and λεγειν, the former being an interjection of grief in frequent use with the tragedians. The elegy, in its remote origin, is supposed to have been a funeral poem, recited by hired mourners to the sound of the flute.* We next find it employed in deploring the calamities of nations, or in rousing them from inactivity and despondency to the love of military glory, and the preference of death to disgrace. It became at length almost appropriated to the passion of love, describing the torments of the lover,

* Lowth de sacrâ poesi, Præl. xxii. Souchay, Discours sur l'elegie, Mem. Ac. I. et B. L. vol. vii.

lover, his jealousies and fears, and sometimes his hope and exultation. Its offices are well represented by Boileau.

> La plaintive elégie, en longs habits de deuil,
> Sait, les cheveux épars, gémir sur un cercueil.
> Elle peint des amants la joie et la tristesse,
> Flatte, menace, irrite, appaise une mâitresse.
>
> *L'art poetique.*

The constant form of versification adopted in this poem was the intermixture of hexameters and pentameters, thence called elegiac verse, to whatever subject it might be applied.

The history of this species of poem is obscure, and little more can be said of it than was said by Horace:

> Versibus impariter junctis querimonia primum,
> Post etiam inclusa est voti sententia compos.
> Quis tamen exiguos elegos emiserit auctor,
> Grammatici certant, et adhuc sub judice lis est.

Callinus was reputed by some, according to Terentianus Maurus, to be the inventor of the Pentameter.

> Pentametrum dubitant primus quis finxerit auctor,
> Quidam non dubitant dicere Callinoum.

The most distinct account of this author is given by Strabo, who repeatedly cites him. "Callinus," says that writer, (L. xiv.) "speaks of the Magnesians as still in a flourishing state, and carrying on war with success against the Ephesians. Archilochus appears to have been acquainted with their calamity, from which we may conclude that he was subsequent to Callinus." Strabo also quotes from him a verse relative to an expedition of Cimmerians, which is said to have happened before the foundation of Rome. We may therefore place Callinus in the first Olympiads, 776 B. C. Stobæus has preserved a considerable fragment of one of his elegies, which we may suppose to have been addressed to the Ephesians, during their unsuccessful war with the Magnesians. The thoughts are very similar to those of Tyrtæus, but less forcible and animated. The piece was so much admired by Camerarius, that he inserted it in a work which he addressed to the Christian princes, with a view to animate them to take up arms against the infidels.

The history of Tyrtæus is well known. In the second Messenian war, when the Spartans were defeated by the valour and activity of Aristomenes, in obedience to the oracle of Delphi, they made application to Athens for a general, to direct the operations of the war. The Athenians, it is said, in derision, sent them Tyrtæus, a schoolmaster, lame, and disordered in his intellects. This part of the story is however rendered somewhat doubtful by the manner in which Plato and Lycurgus speak of the poet. On his arrival he animated the magistrates and people by the recital of warlike elegies. Not trusting solely to the impulses of enthusiasm, he mingled prudent counsel with generous

generous exhortation, till the firmness and intrepidity of Sparta at length prevailed. The circumstances of the war are related minutely by Pausanias.

The Athenian orator Lycurgus has preserved a fragment of Tyrtæus, making it a subject of congratulation to his countrymen that the god had preferred an Athenian general, even to the Spartan descendants of Hercules, whose services they experienced, he adds, not only in repelling the temporary danger, but through every subsequent age. "For he left them his elegies, by listening to which they are trained to valour; and while they hold other poets in no esteem, they pay such regard to him, that they have established a law, ordaining that when they are in arms on an expedition, the troops shall be summoned to the royal tent, to hear the poems of Tyrtæus, thinking that thus they will most readily be animated to lay down their lives for their country."

Two other extracts of considerable length are preserved by Stobæus, which answer to their ancient reputation, being bold and animated, and well calculated to inspire military ardour.

The fragments of Tyrtæus have been frequently published in different collections, and separately by Klotz (Altenb. 1767, 8vo.) with dissertations and an ample commentary.

The birth-place of Mimnermus was disputed; Colophon and Smyrna contending for the honour. The claim of the former is the more probable. Love and mirth were the chief subjects of his muse, and life itself seems to have been valued by him only as it could afford the means of pleasure. Old age was therefore naturally the object of that terror and aversion which he expresses in several of his fragments.

Τίς δὲ βίος, τί δὲ τέρπνον, ἄνευ χρυσης Ἀφροδίτης;
Τεθναίην ὅτ' ἐμοὶ μηκέτι ταῦτα μέλοι.

Si Mimnermus uti censet, sine amore jocisque
Nil est jucundum, vivas in amore jocisque.

This poet was a contemporary of Iolus. His works are said to have been destroyed along with those of Sappho by the priests of Constantinople. A few fragments are extant, which are printed by Brunck in his Analecta, and his "Gnomici Poetæ."

Nanno was the mistress of Mimnermus, to whose praises he devoted his muse.

He is said by various authors, and especially by Hermesianax, his countryman (in the fragment of his elegy preserved by Athenæus) to have been the inventor of the Pentameter. This is impossible, as various specimens of that verse of older date are still extant.

Callinus, Tyrtæus, and Mimnermus, are the three principal elegiac poets of that period, which is at present the subject of consideration.

D.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GRECIAN DRAMA.

No 7.—MISCELLANIES.

IN my last Number I promised a Selection of Passages from the Comic Poets of Greece; but I should rather have said, from those Dramatic Poets, of whose works small and scattered fragments only have been preserved and transmitted to us by the labours of Athenæus, Stobæus, Hephæstion, and other miscellaneous authors. Of these it is a difficult, and often an impossible task, to distinguish the tragic from the comic poets of Menander's school; for (as I have on a former occasion* remarked with respect to the reliques which we possess of that great master of the stage) most of the passages so preserved were selected by the different compilers for their moral aptness and beauty of thought and expression, rather than for humour, or any other of those qualities which are particularly appropriated to comedy.

I will begin my selections with two additional pieces to my former contributions from MENANDER.

I.—*Against Melancholy.*

Hence Melancholy! soul-subduing source
Of woes unnumber'd in our mortal course!
Oft' gloomy madness seizes on thy slave,
And pale diseases crowd him to the grave;
Diseases which admit no cure, no stay,
But eat, with silent tooth, the soul away.
Thy wretched victim, oft', in manhood's pride,
Cuts short his bloom of life by suicide,
When hope has fled, affrighted, from thy face,
And giant sorrow fills the empty space.

II.—*On Friendship.*

How sweet is life, when pass'd with those
Whom our own hearts, approving, chose,
When on some few surrounding friends
Our all of happiness depends.
It is not life, to drag, alone,
A miserable being on,
Without one kindred soul to share
Our pleasure, or to soothe our care:
But welcome falls the stroke of fate
Which frees us from so curs'd a state.

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* In the Preface to my "Translations from the Greek Anthology," pp. xl. and the following.

It is evident, from these, and some more passages of Menander, with what injustice we have been taught to consider him in the light of a melancholy writer. There are, certainly, many others which are full of bitterness and complaint; in the little work to which I have above referred, my readers may remember a conjecture, "that such sentiments were put by him into the mouths of characters whom he designed to hold up to detestation or ridicule." The more I have reflected on this subject, the more I am persuaded that this conjecture is, at least, a probable one.

In the most ridiculous of our Fletcher's lively comedies,* we find many such passages as the following.

Here he stands that is
The most dejected, most unfortunate,
Miserable, accurst, forsaken slave,
This province yields. I will not sure out-live it;
No, I will die bravely and like a Roman;
And, after death, amidst the Elysian shades,
We'll meet again.

The MISERY OF MAN
May fitly be compared to a Didapper,
Who, when he's under water, past our sight,
And indeed can seem no more to us, rises again,
Shakes but herself, and is the same she was.
—*So is it still with transitory man:*—
This day, oh but an hour since! I was mighty
Mighty in knowledge, mighty in my hopes,
Mighty in blessed means, and was
So truly happy, that I might have said
"Live Lazarillo! and be satisfied!"
But now, &c. &c. &c.

Now, suppose that, some centuries hence, no part of Beaumont and Fletcher's numerous works should remain, except a few fragments like the above, will not posterity rank those authors (as we do Menander) among the gloomy and saturnine class of writers? By that time the peculiarities of language will be so far worn away, that there will appear nothing ludicrous in the name of a *Didapper;* and the simile will only be considered as remarkably just and appropriate. The plot of the play, according to my supposition, is totally forgotten. No commentator will be sagacious enough to discover that the cause of all this preposterous lamentation is the loss of "an Umbrana's Head," or that the speaker is "the Smell-feast, Lazarillo;"† yet what can be more

* The Woman-hater.

† I believe that none of Beaumont and Fletcher's commentators have discovered the original story of their "*Smell-feast.*" I found it the other day by chance, with almost all the circumstances in the play, while turning over the pages of Bayle's Dictionary, where it is related from the Book of Paulus Jovius "on Roman Fishes."

The

more fortunate than the conjecture (if it should then be formed) that the sentiments were not those of the author, but of some character in his play?

The age of MOSCHION is uncertain. He is supposed to have been among the earliest dramatic poets, and to have written indifferently both tragedy and comedy. The names of two of his plays only have reached us. One is "Themistocles," and it appears probable that the following lines may belong to that drama, and refer to the period when its hero was an exile and a suppliant at the court of Admetus.

III.—*On the Reverses of Fortune.*

The proudest, once, in glory, mind, and race,
The first of monarchs, of mankind the grace,
Now, wandering, outcast, desolate, and poor,
A wretched exile, on a foreign shore,
With miserable aspect bending low,
Holds in his trembling hand the suppliant's bough.
Unhappy proof, how false the flattering light
That fortune's blazing torch holds forth to sight!
Now,* not the meanest stranger passes by,
But greets the grovelling despot with a sigh,
Perhaps, with gentle words beguiles his woe,
And lets the kindly tear of pity flow:
For where the heart, so harden'd and so rude,
As not to melt at man's vicissitude?

The few fragments we have of ANTIPHANES are, generally, of a very gloomy stamp. The first of those† which I have inserted in the publication above referred to is, indeed, an exception to this remark, being one of the very rare passages of Greek poetry which point clearly

The "Umbrana's head," it appears, was sent as a present by the principal magistrates of Rome to Cardinal Riario; and Tamisio was the real name of the Parasite who discovered and hunted it. By Riario it was sent, with his compliments, to Cardinal Sanseverino, who transferred it to Augustin Chigi, the banker, from whom it passed to his mistress, a famous courtezan, well known by the name of Imperia. At her house it was that Tamisio at last came up with it and stopped it; and there (as Jovius indignantly concludes) "idem, et togatus, et senex, cum scorto admirante novi hominis adventum, nullo pudore discubuit."

The Umbrana (like the Sturgeon, which our law makes a royal fish) was appropriated, on account of its great excellence and rarity, to the table of the magistrates.

* "To see what solitariness is about dying princes! As heretofore they have unpeopled towns, divorced friends, and made great houses inhospitable, so now, oh justice! where are their flatterers now? Flatterers are but the shadows of princes' bodies. The least thick cloud makes them invisible."
Webster's Vittoria Corombona.

† "When those whom Love and Blood endear," &c. Transl. from Gr. Anth. p. 98.

clearly and chearfully to the doctrine of a future state. Not so the following.

IV.—*On Old Age.*

Yes—'tis the greatest evil man can know,
The keenest sorrow in this world of woe,
The heaviest impost laid on human breath,
Which all must pay, or yield the forfeit, death.
For death all wretches pray; but when the prayer
Is heard, and he steps forth to ease their care,
Gods! how they tremble at his aspect rude,
And, loathing, turn—such man's ingratitude!
And none so fondly cling to life, as he
Who has outliv'd all life's felicity.

Anaxandrides furnishes us with a contrast to the preceding melancholy complaint.

V.—*On the same subject.*

Ye gods! how easily the good man bears
His cumbrous honours of encreasing years!
Age, oh my Father, is not, as you say,
A load of evils heaped on mortal clay,
Unless impatient folly vents the curse,
And weak complaining makes our sorrows worse.
He, whose soft soul, whose temper ever even,
Whose manners, placid as a cloudless heaven,
Approve the partial blessings of the sky,
Smooths the rough road, and walks untroubled by.
Untimely wrinkles furrow not his brow,
And graceful wave his locks of reverend snow.

The beautiful fragment of Philemon on Tears,* the most feeling and pathetic, perhaps, in the whole circle of the Grecian drama, should be compared with the following lines of Euphorion, a poet whose name only is known to us, but who, I believe, is called by Athenæus a tragedian.

IV.—*On Tears.*

Be temperate in grief! I would not hide
The starting tear-drop, with a stoic's pride:
I would not bid my throbbing heart be still,
Nor outrage nature by contempt of ill.
Weep—but not loudly.—He, whose stony eyes
Ne'er melt in tears, is hateful to the skies.

Juvenal is not an author in whom we should be inclined to look for a parallel to sentiments so tender and feeling; yet he has two or three very

* "If tears could med'cine," &c. Transl. from Gr. Anth. p. 92.

very beautiful lines to the same purpose in his 15th Satire. They have thus been rendered by my friend Mr. Hodgson.*

> Nature, who fills with tears the pitying eye,
> Confesses her own gift of sympathy;
> That gentle gift, mankind's peculiar boast,
> Makes him the noblest, who enjoys it most.

I shall be easily pardoned for relieving the sameness of these extracts and remarks by occasional digression. On the verses from Philemon, above referred to, depends a very curious literary anecdote, which is preserved in that inexhaustible store-house of valuable information, Bayle's Dictionary (from which I have been so often obliged to confess my depredations, that I now begin to blush whenever I mention it.)

Scaliger, with all his profundity of critical judgment, was credulous to such a degree as to make him a fair butt for literary imposition. At the age of eighteen he piqued himself on his power of distinguishing the characteristic styles of writers of every age. Muretus one day brought him some verses, which he pretended to have received from Germany, as copied from an ancient MS. Scaliger examined them, and gave as his decided opinion that they were the composition of Quintus Trabea, the comic poet, whom Cicero quotes in the Tusculan Disputations. Not satisfied with this, he even published them as Trabea's, in the first edition of his commentary on Varro.

Shortly after Muretus shewed him some other verses, which he had reason to believe a fragment of Accius, evidently stolen from those of Trabea. Scaliger was again bit; and, in his next edition, published the latter by the side of the former. Muretus only laughed in his sleeve and said nothing.

But, in the course of two years, Muretus published a volume of his own poems, and, among them, these very verses, accompanied by a provoking note, in which he stated the whole of the imposition, adding, "Nemo repertus est, qui non ea pro veteribus acceperit. *Unus etiam, et eruditione et judicio acerrimo præditus*, repertus est, qui ea à me accepta pro veteribus *publicâret*. Ne quis igitur amplius fallatur," &c. &c.

Stung to the quick, Scaliger revenged himself on his deceiver by a biting epigram.

The verses in question, however, are so excellent, as imitations of the old comic writers, that we can hardly wonder at the success of the imposture. The Greek of Philemon was avowedly the model on which they were composed.

* The translation from which this passage is borrowed, is, at the present time of my writing, still in the printer's hands; but, probably, before this number is in the press, the public will have had an opportunity of appreciating its merit. It stands far too high to receive lustre from any praise that I can bestow.

Those attributed to Trabia were the following.

Here, si querelis, ejulatu, fletibus,
Medicina fierat miseriis mortalium,
Auro parandæ lacrumæ contrà forent.
Nunc hæc ad minuenda mala non magis valent
Quàm næniæ præficæ ad excitendos mortuos.
Res turbidæ consilium, non fletum expetunt.

Accius was the pretended author of those which follow.

Nam si lamentis allevaretur Dolor,
Longoque fletu minueretur Miseria,
Tam turpe lacrumis indulgere non foret,
Fractâque voce Divûm obtestari fidem,
Tabifica donec pectore excesset Lues.
Nunc hæneque hilum de dolore detrahunt,
Potiusque cumulum miseriis adjiciunt mali,
Et indecoram mentis mollitiem arguunt.

[Consult, for more particulars, Bayle, art. *Trabea.*]

Of Clearchus I know nothing, but that the following sentence goes, in Stobæus, by his name.

VII.—*On Drunkenness.*

Could every drunkard, ere he sits to dine,
Feel in his head the dizzy fumes of wine,
No more would Bacchus lead the willing soul,
But loathing horror shun the poison'd bowl.
—But frantic joy fore-runs the pains of fate,
And real good we cannot calculate.

I fear that I shall not be allowed to have given general satisfaction by the selections I have made in this Number. From my promise of Extracts from the *Comic Writers*, many will have been led to expect some specimens of Grecian humour and merriment; but my readers will recollect that there were two species of comedy, the serious, or (what we may call) the *genteel* comedy, of which Menander was the founder; and the satirical and buffoon comedy, professed by the followers of Aristophanes. I have already explained how it happens that none but grave and sententious passages are preserved out of the former class. Athenæus abounds with specimens of the latter; but the humour of the Greeks was peculiarly satirical, and almost always personal. It was therefore exactly calculated to blaze for the day and then to evaporate and be extinct; and hence it is that the work of Athenæus, though full of jest, is actually the heaviest book in the Greek language.

However, not to leave my business incomplete, I have, by means of generalizing, and taking a few other liberties with the original (for which I hope I may obtain pardon) dressed up two fragments of this description,

description, as far as circumstances will admit, in an English habit. The first is an extract from a comedy of Alexis, who seems to have been a principal writer in both species of comedy. It is satirical, and levelled against a certain follower of the luxurious Aristippus, who, by his life and conduct, gave ample scope for the attacks of spleen and ridicule.

VIII.—*Le Philosophe bon-vivant.*

My wealthy master now resolved to seek
Instruction late in life, and learn to speak;
And, that in logic rules he might excell,
He fee'd a learned doctor who lived well.
Here, at a vast expence, as suits his rank,
He drank, and eat, and spoke, and eat, and drank;
And, after years of study, boasts to know
The best receipt to make a Fricandeau.

Every body knows the Epitaph of Sardanapalus, "As long as I beheld the light of the sun, I drank, I ate, I loved; and, because I knew the shortness and uncertainty of life, and how soon I should be obliged to leave those good things to others, I never ceased to drink, and eat, and love."

Phœnix, a poet of Colophon, who wrote Iambics,* has amplified this little sentence with many lines, converting (for the sake of metre, probably) the name of Sardanapalus to that of Ninus, another Assyrian monarch.

IX.—*Ninus.*

There lived in former times, as I am told,
A man so rich, he scarce could count his gold;
Ninus his name—whate'er he had, confess'd
His fortune, and kept measure with his chest.
He ne'er intruded on the sun, but kept
The night in banquet, and by day-light slept.
Not too devout, he ne'er fatigued the skies
With idle prayers and idler sacrifice,
Nor searched for truth in entrails of a beast,
But hated, worse than ratsbane, every priest;
Scarce knew the people subject to his will,
Nor cared a straw if things went well or ill;
But, at the feast he shewed a hero's might,
Unrivalled he in deeds of appetite:
Dish following dish but raised desire to eat,
And bowls but made succeeding bowls more sweet.
At last (for death will not be turn'd aside)
He went the way of flesh—that is, he died.

But,

* I cannot take upon me to say for certain that he was a dramatic poet, though I have here classed him among them.

But, lest his fame should with his life expire,
That future times might know him, and admire,
This portrait of himself he left behind,
To aid good morals and instruct mankind.
" Stranger, whoe'er thou art that wanderest near,
" For these grave reasons, always keep good cheer.
" I, once, was Ninus, and, like thee, had breath,
" But now, reduced to nothing, sleep in death.
" Whate'er I drank, and eat, are mine—whate'er
" Was sweet in music, and the charming fair.
—" My heirs may quarrel, if they like it, now,
" To share those goods I could not take below,
" My gold, my horses, wine, and fair domain,
" And car of glittering silver (built in vain)
" My royal mitre too—for now am I
" Mere dust and idle ashes, where I lie."

NARVA.

ACCOUNTS OF, AND EXTRACTS FROM, RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS.

ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST PRINTED PSALTERS,

Concluded from the last Number of the Athenæum.

*To the Editor.**

Sir,

I closed my former communication respecting the printed Psalters at Mentz, in the years 1457-9-90, with an account of the first edition of them given by PAPILLON, in his treatise on Wood-engraving. This account, respecting the supposed artists who were employed to cut the capital letters, is treated by Heinekin as a contemptible fiction: there are, indeed, throughout the whole narrative, too just reasons for convincing us that the worthy Papillon was grossly duped by the crafty COSKPERGENN: the *Mass-book*, however, must have been a bibliographical *bijou*.

The next and ablest writer in succession, who has treated of these Mentz Psalters, is Count HEINEKIN. Possessed of great mental and bodily activity, enthusiastic in his admiration of the graphic arts, and endowed with uncommon sagacity in detecting the errors of former writers, as well as impressed with the sincerest love of truth, (which he speaks at all times according to the information he obtains) this eminent bibliographer, as Lambinet justly observes, 'mentions these Psalters in a manner which cannot fail to secure our attention and

* ERRATUM in last communication; p. 378, line 1, instead of 'their rarity,' *read* 'the value of the first edition is so great.'

and belief.' Heinekin saw and examined *five copies* of the first Psalter; of these he has given an ample description in his '*Idée generale d'une collection complette d'Estampes.*' Lips. 8vo. 1771;* a work with which no curious collector can dispense, and which is now of extreme rarity. It is at once elegant, accurate, and interesting: the plates, fac-similes of ancient wood-cuts, are executed with extraordinary spirit and precision.

It is not necessary to enter into the detail of his description of these copies, since, with very trifling variations (which have been before accounted for†) they all correspond with each other.—The *first* was in the Imperial library at Vienna, which Heinekin calls '*a virgin copy*': it had the *arms* of Fust and Schoeffer subjoined to the colophon, which are not to be found in any other one: the *second* belonged to M. Girardot de Prefond, and is now in Lord Spencer's library: the *third* was in the library of the public school at Fribourg, in Saxony, and had long time served as a chant-book in the cathedral—this was a very imperfect copy: the *fourth* was in the monastery of Roth, near Memmingen—originally discovered by SCHELHORN in the choir of the convent church, and described by him, but not very accurately, in his 'Riederers Abhandlung aus der Kirchen-Bucher-und Gelehrten Geschichte,' pt. 1: the *fifth* copy belonged to M. DUVE, Hanoverian Counsellor for his Britannic Majesty—'who possesses,' says Heinekin, 'one of the most extraordinary collections of beautiful and rare books in the world—and who is, in every respect, a skilful amateur:'‡ This copy, which was afterwards deposited in the library of the university of Gottingen, is now in the ROYAL LIBRARY at Windsor: it is called by Heinekin 'exemplaire fort propre, avec plusieurs variantes:' in fact, a more splendid one can scarcely be imagined; and those who have seen the Vienna,

* Between the years 1778-1791 HEINEKIN published the first four volumes of his '*Dictionnaire des Artistes dont nous avons des Estampes, avec une notice detaillée de leurs ouvrages gravés,*' Leipsic, 8vo. which extends only to the letter D; it was intended to be concluded in twelve volumes—unfortunately, however, the preceding form the whole of the work that has hitherto appeared, or has been imported into this country. If this admirable performance should remain in its present unfinished state, the loss to the lovers of engraving, and to collectors of curious prints, will be irreparable—for it is almost impossible to conceive greater extent or accuracy of enquiry, fidelity of description, or more amusing copiousness of detail, than are displayed in these volumes, which are now exceedingly rare and dear. The articles 'Albert Durer,' 'Aldegrave,' 'Marc Antoine,' 'Berningeroth,' and 'Callot' (not to mention others) are executed in a manner beyond all competition.

When Messrs. Bowyer and Nichols justly censured Heinekin's superficial account of English engravings, in his '*Idée Generale*, &c.' they little imagined what was likely to be reserved for their favourite 'VERTUE,' in the preceding Dictionary of Engravers. See 'Origin of Printing,' Postscript, p. 176.

† Vide p. 580 of former Number of the Athenæum.

‡ PEIGNOT, in his *Dict. de Bibliologie*, justly pays M. de Duve a compliment on the number and intrinsic excellence of his books; but he is wrong in saying that his library, consisting of 60,000 volumes, is the largest private library ever known. The ROYAL LIBRARY, belonging to his present Majesty, contains probably nearer 90 than 80,000 volumes!!

Vienna copy, agree in declaring his Majesty's to be of equal magnitude and beauty. The description of these copies occupies about eight pages of Heinekin's book, and is accompanied with two plates—the one, being a fac simile of the first initial capital letter B.; the other, a specimen of the colophon with the arms of the printers subjoined. A *sixth* copy has been seen by LAMBINET, which will be presently mentioned.

In the same year that Heinekin published his *Idée generale, &c.* LUCKOMBE published in England his '*History and Art of Printing;*' a work not very remarkable for its elegance, or for its research into foreign typographical productions, but which continues to find purchasers from the value attached to that part of it relating to the mechanical process of printing: it is written without pretensions, and though neither so beautiful nor popular, in regard even to the mechanical part, as are the works of FRY and CASLON,* it contains more information than either of them—having the *Printer's grammar* incorporated. Luckombe, p. 5, merely observes that 'the Psalter of 1457 is the first printed book upon record;' of the edition of 1459 he seems to have been ignorant.

"*The Origin of Printing,*' in two Essays, 8vo. 1776, with an Appendix, and a Supplement to the same, in 1781, 8vo. by Messrs. BOWYER and NICHOLS, is, I believe, the next work in order which treats of the Mentz Psalters. The very respectable names of the authors of this work, assisted by the Rev. Cæsar de Missy and other knowing bibliographers, necessarily made it a popular (and now consequently scarce) production; but, unfortunately, the authors adhered almost entirely to the treatise of Meerman—giving 'in as concise a manner as possible the substance of the Origines Typographicæ of the very learned and ingenious Mr. Gerard Meerman:' vide advertisement, p. iii. Of what service Meerman's labours were to them, respecting the Mentz Psalters of 1457, may be seen from their account of it, at p. 86 of the work.—"This book, it is said (meaning the Psalter of 1457) was uncommonly elegant, and *in some measure the work of Gutenberg*, as it was four years in the press, and came out but eighteen months after the partnership was dissolved between him and Fust." It is presumed that it will appear, from perusing the first note in the last number of the Athenæum, p. 376, that this book was in '*no measure*' the work of Guttemberg; and that there is no evidence whatever to warrant us in concluding that it was '*four years in the press.*' When 'the Origin of Printing' was published by Messrs. Bowyer and Nichols, there was not a single copy of either of the Psalters in this kingdom; and although the publication of Heinekin seems to have been made known to them by an 'intelligent Correspondent,' as expressed in their 'Postscript,' yet, not having consulted the book themselves, they did not avail themselves so successfully as they might have

* The publications of Messrs. Fry and Caslon, in royal 8vo. giving specimens of various types, are greatly superior in typographical beauty to any similar work produced by any country—at least to any which have come to my knowledge.

have done of the labours of this bibliographer.—It is, however, allowed by them that Heinekin's account of the Psalters 'is very satisfactory'—if so, their own previous account must necessarily be inaccurate. They observe that only *one* copy of the edition of 1459 was then known (vide p. 167) although Heinekin had before mentioned his having seen *five* copies of the *same*.

Between the years 1778-85 were published the four vols. of MASCH's and BOERNER's edition of Le Long's *Bibliotheca Sacra;* in which, at vol. iii. p. 262-3 (published in 1783) there is a copious and accurate account of the first Psalter (with the colophon at length) very little known to Le Long. Of the edition of 1459, four copies of which are referred to by Masch, (the same that Heinekin had before described) Le Long himself was ignorant. Masch notices *five* copies of the first Psalter, which had been previously described by Heinekin, although he does not quote that bibliographer's work, but refers to Schoepflin, Meerman, Fournier, and Schelhorn. The three Psalters of 1457, 9, 90, are described with the usual accuracy and caution of this writer: the two latter, briefly.

I am not aware of the mention of these Psalters by any writer, after the foregoing ones, until the appearance of HUBER's *Notices generales des Graveurs*,* 8vo. 1787, in which the edition of 1457 is slightly alluded to as a work 'incontestably printed at the period when it bears date.' Huber observes, that 'it is not in his power to give a complete idea of the origin and progress of printing'—'il faudroit,' says he, 'faire des recherches au dessus de mes forces'—and then he goes on to tell us of the promised work of BREITKOPF on this subject, 'qui ne laissera rien a desirer.' As Peignot has not noticed this book of Breitkopf (who died in 1794) in his minute and valuable list of 'works on printing,' in the Supplement to the *Dict. raison de Bibliologie*, Paris, 8vo. 1804, p. 152, I presume it has never yet appeared. Indeed, from the note in Daunou's Analyse, &c. (presently to be mentioned) p. 101, it is most probable that the work is yet in MS. only.

The remaining publications which notice these Psalters need not occupy many more pages of your journal.

The *Dictionnaire Bibliographique Historique et Critique*, published at Paris in 1790, 8vo. 3 vols. to which a fourth or supplemental volume was added in 1802, gives a very superficial account of them; like many other articles in this work, the present one of the 'Psalter' is executed in a very slovenly manner; for notwithstanding this book is-

* This is not a common book; it does not profess to give a complete account of the various productions of artists whose names are mentioned—but only a brief, yet careful, description of those engravings which were in the author's own collection. It is divided into *schools*, and contains much amusing and valuable information. Heinekin had the highest opinion of it—he says, that 'every amateur who wishes to acquire solid information respecting artists and the art, cannot be without the book.' See his *Dict. des Artistes*, &c. Avertissement au Tom. ii. Huber's is a thick 8vo. volume of upwards of 750 pages, including the introductory matter.

is the most ancient, curious, and extraordinary specimen of the typographic art, the author of the Dictionary is contented to avail himself only of the most superficial sources of information. What is singular enough, he places it in that part of his work (vol. iii. 408.) which is devoted to books '*dont les auteurs ne sont point connus!*' as if every school-boy did not know that King DAVID was the author of the Psalms!!

In the year 1793 appeared the fifth and last edition of VOGT's *Catalogus Historico-Criticus Librorum Rariorum*, 8vo. in which, notwithstanding the editor tells us he has carefully corrected and copiously added to it, the account of the first Psalter, at p. 698, is equally superficial with the preceding one. Although Heinekin's description of *five* copies of it had been published thirty years before, yet the author gravely tells us 'only *two* copies are known to exist'—and the vague authorities of Maittaire and the Act. Erudit. Lips. 1739, p. 586, are only cited.

In the same year, PANZER published the first of his eleven quarto volumes of '*Annales Typographici*'—a work which is beyond all praise; and of which some account will be found in the second edition of my 'Introduction to the Greek and Latin Classics,' p. xvii. At pp. 111-2, vol. ii. of Panzer, there is an exceedingly accurate account of the two first Psalters—of the *first*, he says very justly 'only six copies are known to exist'—and refers particularly to the one in the Gottingen library, which was once Mr. Duve's, and is now in his Majesty's possession. Besides quoting the foregoing authorities, he notices Wurdtwein's Bibl. Mogunt. p. 55, a publication which I have never seen. Many German authorities are also referred to by him.

LAMBINET, whose name has been so frequently mentioned, and to whose opinions I have generally assented, published his '*Recherches Historiques Litteraires et Critique sur l'Origine de L'Imprimerie*,' at Brussels, in 8vo. A. D. 1790, or, 'AN VII. de l' Ere Française,' as some French bibliographers fantastically write. In this work, which is written with spirit, interest, and accuracy, and which is ornamented with a few engravings or vignettes, being fac similes of ancient printers' devices, &c. ('Ornée des portraits et des écussons des premiers Imprimeurs belges;' as the title expresses it) there is an interesting account of these Psalters—and mention is made of a *sixth* copy of the first edition, seen by Lambinet, in the library of Mentz cathedral.

PEIGNOT is, I believe, the next writer who notices the Mentz Psalters. In the second volume of his *Dictionnaire Raisonné de Bibliologie*,* Paris, 8vo. 1802, p. 310, he calls the first edition 'le plus beau monument de l'Imprimerie naissante; et qui fera, dans tous les siècles

* A third volume, by way of *Supplement*, was published in 1804. The three volumes, although not without frequent errors, form the most interesting bibliographical work extant, and might judiciously be translated into English, in one thick 8vo. volume, as a companion to Lempriere's and Walker's works. They are full of *biographical* as well as bibliographical anecdote.

siècles, l'admiration des connoisseurs.' He then mentions, in a note, the six copies which have been before alluded to.

DAUNOU, in the following year, 1803, published a thin 8vo. pamphlet of 138 pages, called '*Analyse des opinions diverses sur l'origine de l'Imprimerie*'—a masterly little treatise; and which, as bibliography comes to be more cultivated in this country, may be found to answer the purpose of an English translation, with additional notes. In this work Daunou frequently, but incidentally, notices the first Psalter of 1457, as connected with his analisis of the various hypotheses on the art of printing. He says, at page 28, what most of your readers will probably subscribe to—'Beaucoup d'autres livres portent des dates antérieures à 1457; mais toutes ces dates sont depuis long-temps reconnues ou pour *fausses*, ou pour celles *de la composition*, ou *de la traduction*, ou *de la transcription* de ces ouvrages.' Peignot, in the third volume, or Supplement to his Dict. de Bibliolog. mentioned in the last note, bestows upon the work of Daunou every praise, and freely confesses his obligations to it.

The BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY published by Mr. Baynes in 6 vols. 1802-4, with a useful Supplement in 2 vols. 1806, notices the Mentz Psalters at vol. v. p. 284, but in a manner too slight to deserve particular attention. The author seems to have copied only De Bure's account in saying 'the characters are very nearly similar to those of the Bible of 1450.' The account of the three editions do not occupy the space of one page; and in all probability were not described by Mr. CLARKE, who has rendered some parts of this work, especially the 6th volume, and the Supplement or 'Bibliographical Miscellany,' worthy, in every respect, of his learning and reputation.

The last bibliographer but one, who to my knowledge has treated of these Psalters, is F. J. FOURNIER, in his '*Dictionnaire Portatif de Bibliographie*, Paris, 8vo. 1805; but, unfortunately, in a very superficial manner—referring us to Lambecius for the *most ample* account of the *first* edition—who, as the reader well knows, has inaccurately described it, and that only in a *marginal note!* See the last Number of the Athenæum, p. 378. Fournier's book is beautifully printed, and contains, according to the title-page, 'more than 17,000 articles of rare, curious, and valuable books'—but its typography is its chief merit: the greater part of the articles have been already described by De Bure and others, and of the new ones the description is not always accurate, nor is the account interesting; nevertheless this book is indispensable to the bibliographer. The last 33 pages contain lists of classical authors published by the Alduses, Elzevirs, &c. &c.

The last bibliographer that has noticed the Mentz Psalters is M. DE LA SERNA, SANTANDER, whose work has been mentioned at the conclusion of my first note in the former communication. The '*Dictionnaire Bibliographique choisi du XV Siecle*, Bruxelles, 8vo. 1805, 6, 7, by this author, is, in many respects, a valuable compilation—especially the first part or volume, which is confined to an his-

torical essay on the origin and progress of the art of printing; yet it has, upon the whole, disappointed my expectations, and is rather a beautiful than a critical work. The author, in his account of the first Psalter, does not appear to have consulted Panzer, Lambinet, or Peignot—for he says there are *only five* copies of it remaining. In his account of the edition of 1459, he mentions the Bibl. Mogunt. of Wurdtwein, which specifies *three* copies of it; but if he had consulted Heinekin, whom he constantly quotes in his description of the edit. of 1457, he would have found that there were *five* copies of that edition also.

The preceding are the principal writers who have treated of the FIRST PRINTED PSALTERS AT MENTZ. I am aware, Sir, that a few more authors might be mentioned, but probably the subject has been already sufficiently discussed. I have confined myself to these writers, because I have examined them carefully from copies of every one of them in my own library; and I thought it better to describe what came immediately under my inspection, than to trust to authorities which it was not in my power to consult. My attempt must be considered only as a slight sketch, which any skilful bibliographer may finish to advantage.

It now remains to describe more particularly the first edition of 1457, of which I have seen the copies in his Majesty's and Lord Spencer's library.

It has been before observed that the book is printed in a very large, bold, square, gothic letter, and that the *initial capitals* are cut in wood: the body of the first capital B is printed sometimes in blue, or rather in a faded purple colour, decorated with red ornaments; and sometimes in red, with the ornaments in blue. The ornaments are very tastefully arranged; in the body of the letter, there is a greyhound running at full speed: the flowers, and a species of arabesque decoration of which the capitals are composed, are executed with a delicacy and spirit which no one can conceive who has not examined them. This copy consists of 174 leaves, including the Appendix; M. de Boze's, now Lord Spencer's, of 166 leaves in the whole: the causes of this difference have been before explained, vide Athenæum, p. 380. —It has neither musical notes, writing, nor corrections with the pen—circumstances which are found wholly or partly in the others.

The Psalter of 1457 has neither signatures, catch-words, nor numbering of the leaves. The *psalms* are printed in a larger character, the *prayers*, *hymns*, &c. in a smaller one. Each principal division begins with a capital letter, which occupies the space of about four lines—these letters are always ornamented: the remaining divisions have also initial letters which fill the space of two lines, and these are chiefly printed in red ink entirely. Each full page contains twenty lines.

The

The following is the COLOPHON, which is transcribed from his Majesty's copy.

Pūs spalmor. codex. renustate capitaliū decorāt.
Rubricationibusq; sufficienter distinctus,
Adinvētione artificō saimpmēndi ac caracterizandi
absq; calami ulla exaratōne sic effigiatus, Et ad euse-
biam dei industrie est scūmmatus, per Johem Fust
Civē magntinū. Et Petrū Schoffer de Gernszheim
Ando dm M Fillesiō. ccccl vij. In viglim Assūpiois.

that is, literally,

'*This work of the Psalms, a book embellished with beautiful capitals, and sufficiently distinguished with reubrick letters, was thus formed by an ingenious invention of printing with separate characters without any writing of the pen, and carefully finished for the worship of God, by* JOHN FUST, *Citizen of Mentz, and* PETER SCHOFFER, *of Gernsheim; in the year of the Lord one thousand four hundred and fifty-seven—on the eve of the Assumption* (August 14).

It is remarkable, that all the colophons of the *first* edition have the error of '*spalmorum*' for '*psalmorum*.'

While I am describing HIS MAJESTY's copy, (formerly M. Duve's) it may not be uninteresting to add, that it is most sumptuously bound by Mr. Armstrong, in garter-blue velvet—with clasps and corners of massive gold:* on the exterior of the first side is fixed, in the centre, in projecting letters of solid gold (exactly corresponding with the size of the letters in the title-page) the following inscription:

Psalmorum
Codex

G iii R.
Moguntiae
M. cccc. lvij.

* These golden ornaments were executed by Messrs. Rundell and Bridges of Ludgate Hill; Jewellers to their Majesties.

On the other side of the velvet are the *royal arms* in gold, to correspond. This velvet binding is protected by a sumptuous blue morocco case, on the exterior of which the binder has lavished all the beauty and richness of his art, in a variety of gilt ornaments. It is indeed '*Exemplar vere regium*,' as bibliographers express it.

But this precious book, magnificent as it is, forms, nevertheless, an instance of the imperfection of almost every thing human—*It wants a leaf*, in the Supplement or Appendix!! a circumstance which was not known to Heinekin, and which there is reason to believe occurred subsequently to his description of it, and certainly before it reached this country. Bibliography has its devotees; and this leaf by some dishonestly-enthusiastic collector is carefully preserved as a *precious relic!*

Lord Spencer's copy is *perfect*, but in amplitude of margin, and in general beauty of condition, it is inferior to his Majesty's, being the one formerly in De Boze's collection, which is described by Heinekin 'avec les marges beaucoup coupeés.' It is beautifully bound in black velvet, enclosed in a morocco case; forming the rarest article in the extraordinary collection of beautiful and rare books belonging to this accomplished nobleman.

The preceding is probably a sufficient account of the first Psalter of 1457; the remaining editions may be summarily described.

The edition of 1459 differs in many respects from the preceding one. It is printed in a larger folio size, and contains 23 lines, instead of 20, in a page; these lines are also longer: the leaves are fewer in number than those of the first edition. The *full chant* is filled up with the *pen*, as is the case with the first. A complete copy contains 163 leaves, according to Heinekin; but, according to Wurdtwein, who has more particularly examined it, it contains only 136 leaves; the figures were probably *transposed* by Heinekin's printer. It seems that the 'Religieux de St. Alban' defrayed the expences of the former, and those of 'St. Jaques' of the present edition. See Heinekin, p. 273; Lambinet, p. 142. The Colophon of this second edition thus varies from that of the first—after '*sic effigiatus*' is added '*et ad laudem Dei ac honorem sancti Jacobi:*' Schoeffer adds also the word '*clericum*' after his own name. The date is thus: '*Anno domini milessimo* cccclix. xxix. *die mensis augusti.*'

There is a copy of this edition in Lord Spencer's library, which formerly belonged to M. De Boze; and his Majesty is also in possession of one which has 130 leaves only, but is nevertheless perfect. Only *five* copies of it are known to exist. Three of these were in the choir of the Chartreuse at Mentz.

The edition of 1490 is printed, letter for letter, and line for line (according to M. de Boze) like the first of 1457; but it has this peculiarity, that the *full chant* is *printed*, and not written, like that of the preceding editions. Its rarity is so great, that De Bure was unable to discover a single copy in Paris, and Heinekin knew only of one, which was in the library of Eisenach, and which M. De La Serna, Santander

Santander, thinks was the same as is described in *Act. Erud. Lips.* An. 1740, p. 356. Many of the large capital letters of this edition, which differ somewhat from the preceding in having *green* coloured ornaments, were employed by Fust and Schoeffer in the Durandus of 1459. The smaller letters, according to Heinekin, appear to have been much worn. Panzer, vol. ii. p. 132, says it contains 155 leaves. The name of SCHOEFFER *alone*, as the printer, is inserted in the colophon; his partner and father-in law, FUST, having died about the year 1457-8.

In the year 1502 Schoeffer printed a *fourth* edition of this Psalter, which is so rare as to have escaped De Bure and Masch. See Panzer, vol. vii. p. 106. and the Diction. Bibliograph. choisi, du xv. Siècle de M. De La Serna, Santander, tome ii. No. 1154. Fournier, Dict. Portatif, &c. p. 287. It is printed without signatures and catch-words, and valued by this latter bibliographer at 200 livres, but with what justice may be questioned.

In the same or subsequent year that this* edition appeared, it is probable that Schoeffer died. The reader will be amused to see how bibliographers have differed in the date of his death. Maittaire and Marchand say he died in 1492: Orlandi, in 1479; Jugler, in 1465, but afterwards in 1492; this latter date is adopted by Mercier, while Reiman extends his life to the year 1532. That he was living in 1502 is certain, from the colophon to the Psalter of this date, which may be seen in Panzer. His NAME can never perish; for he was indisputably, if not the *inventor* of types, whether wood or metal, the first man who thoroughly understood the mechanical principles of the art of printing, and whose productions form the most accurate proofs of his ingenuity and judgment; such ingenuity, and such judgment, which have hardly been equalled—never surpassed!

Thus, Mr. Editor, have I troubled you with a long account of the FIRST PRINTED PSALTERS AT MENTZ.—I should apologize for the great portion of your Magazine which this has occupied, if I did not conceive it might afford some little amusement, not only to the bibliographer in particular, but to the curious reader in general, who cannot object to be made acquainted with *the first productions of that art*, which has, more than any other human instrument or means, given wings to learning, to science, and civilization—and which, under the guidance

* In Mr. EDWARDS's catalogue of 1796, No. 2, there is the following edition of the Psalter, which seems to have escaped every other bibliographer:—'*Psalmorum Codex*, Edit. Antig. Mogunt. per Schoeffer. There is no account, says Mr. Edwards, of this scarce edition by any bibliographer: it corresponds, page for page, with the edition of 1459, and ends with the *Canticum Ysaie*, but the next page of the leaf is completely blank. It is executed with the large missal type employed in the Psalter of 1459, and the rubrics of the Psalms, words of the chant, &c. are of the smaller missal type used for the Psalter of 1457;—so that it is a specimen of the two first types to which the inventors of printing have affixed a positive date. It contains 158 leaves in the highest preservation; it is PRINTED UPON VELLUM, and bound in blue morocco. 40l.'

guidance of virtue and taste, will always contribute largely to the comforts and elegances of life.

> "Aided by thee, O ART SUBLIME! our race
> Spurns the opposing bonds of time and space,
> With fame's swift flight to hold an equal course,
> And taste the stream from reason's purest source;
> Vice, and her hydra-sons, thy powers can bind,
> And cast in virtue's mould the plastic mind.'
>
> THE PRESS,* *by John M'Creery.*

I remain, Sir, your obedient and humble servant,

THOMAS FROGNALL DIBDIN.

Kensington, Sept. 30, 1807.

* Published in a beautiful 4to. volume at Liverpool, 1803, and dedicated to Mr. Roscoe. This is, I believe, the only instance in our country of an *author* of a poetical volume being the *printer* of it—it does great credit to Mr. M'Creery in both respects.

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

ST. FRANCESCO.

IN the year 1182, Pica, the wife of Pietro Bernardono de Morico, was delivered of a son. Bernardono was a wealthy merchant of Assisi, and he brought up the boy to the same pursuit. Their trade lay with France; young Giovanni, therefore, was taught the French language, and soon spake it so fluently as to lose his baptismal name for that of Francesco, which was invented for him in sportive praise.

His youth was marked by the common follies of young men. He was the gayest of the city, the most extravagant, the vainest in his apparel. The father was displeased at these expences, the mother palliated and excused them. The struggle between the popes and emperors then disturbed Italy, and Francesco was made prisoner by some of Frederick Barbarossa's partisans. His health suffered from confinement and unwholesome food; on his release he became seriously ill, and the strong devotional feelings which he had frequently at fits discovered, grew stronger and more habitual. After his recovery they abated for a time: he associated again with the same friends, and appeared as thoughtless and as dissipated as ever. In this mood he expressed an inclination to become a soldier, and to this his father assented, glad to see him remove from prodigal company. Francesco left home to commence a military life, but the disease which had so long been supprest now broke out. On the night of his departure he dreamt that God called to him, and bade him return to Assisi, there to await his command. He obeyed the visionary impression. The change

change which it produced was soon remarked, though he did not announce his call. Are you in love? said his former comrades. He answered, yes; I think of marrying, and so noble and beautiful a spouse that none is worthy to be compared with her.

Francesco now abandoned business, and sauntered away whole days in solitude. He made a pilgrimage to Rome, gave away all his money there, exchanged his cloaths for rags, and begged at the door of St. Peter's. On his return he would often strip himself to clothe the poor; and he began to visit the lazar-houses, that he might conquer his abhorrence of all loathly diseases. At this period as he was one day praying before a crucifix in the church of St. Damiano, he fancied that Christ spake to him from the cross, and bade him repair the church, which was in a ruinous state. He took the opportunity of his father's absence, loaded a horse with the choicest goods in his warehouse, carried them to a friar, sold them and the horse also, and returned on foot and offered the money to the priest of St. Damiano's church to repair the building. The priest refusing to accept so large a sum, he threw it in the window and went away. When Bernardono came home he missed his property, and went in pursuit of Francesco to this church, where he now for the most part passed his time. The son dared not meet him. Near the summit of a neighbouring mountain was a cavern, where he had sometimes retired to enjoy solitary prayer: there he concealed himself; his mother secretly supplied him with food; and there he remained thirty days, till in the height of frenzy he resolved to enter the city and brave his father's resentment. His disordered dress, his meagre body, the savageness of his hair, the paleness of his face, the wildness of his eye and manner, attracted universal astonishment. The boys followed the madman, hooting and pelting him to his father's door. The merchant was roused and mortified, and yet more irritated to see his son made the finger-mark of mockery, he ran out, dragged him in by the hair, and fettered him in a cellar. As soon as Bernardono was absent, the mother released him. He went immediately to St. Damiano's, and was humanely received there by the priest. Bernardono returned, enquired for his son and followed him. Francesco no longer sought to hide himself; he came forward and met him. My father and lord, said he, if you are seeking me, here I am! ready to die, but not to leave my calling. It is God who governs me, who commands me to abandon the world: treat me with what cruelty you may, you shall not be able to change my resolution. The merchant was struck by the resolute manner of his speech. He asked where was the money. Go into the church, said Francesco, you will find it in the window.

Bernardono now determined legally to cast off his son, whom he regarded with hatred instead of compassion. He cited him before a magistrate on a criminal charge for embezzling his property. The first summons was by the public cryer; Francesco did not notice it. They then personally cited him; he refused to answer the appeal, saying a secular judge had no power over one who had forsaken the world. The magistrate did not enforce his authority, unwilling, perhaps,

haps, to prosecute an unpleasant cause, and treat him as a criminal whom he considered as a madman. Bernardono had recourse to the bishop of Assisi, before whom Francesco readily appeared. The merchant called upon him to restore the property and to renounce his right of inheritance. The young fanatic took from his pocket the little money wherewith his mother had supplied him, and he stript himself to his *cilicio*. Take, sir, said he, the money and the raiment, all of your's that I possess. I renounce fully and willingly all claim to your possessions, and to all the things of this world, and the natural title of your son I renounce also. Hitherto I have called you father, but I now emancipate myself from your parental authority, that henceforth I may say with perfect freedom and perfect truth, "My Father who art in Heaven."

The bishop threw his mantle over him, pitying the young man, and gave him some coarse garments. In this apparel Francesco departed, singing as he went and glorifying God. Some robbers met him, attracted by the noise; they beat him and threw him into the snow. He arrived half dead with cold and hunger at a Benedictine convent: there he remained some days doing the scullion's work, and thence proceeded to the city of Euguvio, where his penitence might be more perfect, because he was well known. Here his employment was to attend the hospitals, and seek out the most disgusting offices; to remove the excrement, to dress the sores of the patients, to cleanse them even with his tongue, whatever the habits of his education, the feelings of his nature most abhorred. The dress which the bishop had given him he wore till it was no longer enough for decency, and by urging that motive, one who still continued his friend prevailed upon him to accept a coarse garment, such as hermits wore. After some time he recollected the voice from the crucifix, and set off immediately for his native city, that he might repair St. Damiano's church. He entered Assisi singing; the dissonance of his voice excited general ridicule, and the rabble, as usual, insulted him; but those insults were a joy and a triumph to Francesco. From house to house he went begging aloud, help me to repair the church of St. Damiano; to him who will give me one stone I will give one blessing; to him who will give me two stones I will return two blessings on the part of God. Whatever money he obtained was directly applied in materials for the repair. The more compassionate citizens began to pity him, the more credulous to suspect something extraordinary; his alms, therefore, did not fail. Petro, the old priest, daily fed him, but Francesco's conscience soon smote him for enjoying these decent meals, and from that time he begged scraps and offal from door to door, which, for the greater abasement, he would eat in public, that his miserable meat might, in Catholic language, be seasoned with the mustard of mortification. Once when he approached a tavern to ask alms, he saw several of his former companions within, and turned away. Ashamed of this shame, he went back, and begged before them in French, that their notice might be more attracted by the language. The most taunting insults he endured were from his own brother Angelo, an unfeeling

feeling boy. One day, in the severity of winter, he saw Francesco sitting by the church almost naked, and sent to ask him for how much he would sell a little sweat. The mild enthusiast answered, he had none to spare; he had sold it all to one who would pay him better. These things inflicted no pain upon him; it was only his father whom he dreaded; him he fearfully strove to avoid, yet sometimes they met, and the old man would then curse him in the bitterness of his heart. The curse of his father lay heavy on him till he devised an antidote. He adopted an old beggar as father, and made this man call him son; and as often as his natural parent cursed him, he went to the adopted one, and received a blessing and the sign of the cross.

After the labour of a whole year he finished the repair. Some distance farther from the city there was an equally neglected chapel of St. Peter, whom Francesco had chosen for his patron saint when he was at Rome. The people seeing how he applied their alms, were now more liberal, and though the materials were to be carried a longer way, the work was sooner ended. Thus encouraged, he undertook a third repair; the chapel of our Lady of the Angels at Porciuncula, a building more ruinous, and still farther from Assisi. At the end of two years from his formal renunciation of the world he completed this also. His friend Pietro consented to celebrate mass in the repaired chapel, and Francesco, by previous penitences, prepared himself to communicate. In this mood, his body weak, his imagination feverish, he listened to the ceremony and to the words of Christ.' 'Provide neither gold nor silver, nor brass in your purses, nor scrip for your journey, neither two coats, neither shoes nor yet staves, for the workman is worthy of his meat.' The precept struck him with the force of an immediate and personal command. He fell at Pietro's feet and kissed them, and blest him as the voice which had uttered the especial order of God. He cast off his shoes; away he went bare-footed to Assisi, begged an old sack and girded it round him with a rope, and now he assumed the tone of exhortation, and began to preach repentance. In his hours of retirement he would sit at the door of our Lady's chapel, and cry like a child for the passion and sufferings of Christ.

Twelve months he continued to preach before the frenzy spread. The first whom it infected was Bernardo de Quintaval, one of the chief citizens of Assisi for wealth and power. He, before he forsook all to follow the Apostle of Poverty, determined more nearly to inspect him. He invited him to his house, and lodged him where from his own bed he could observe how he passed the night. As soon as he supposed his host had fallen asleep, Francesco arose, and on his knees, his arms crost, his eyes uplifted, spent the night in exclaiming, my God! my all!—my God! my all! The repeated experiment convinced Bernardo that the preacher was no hypocrite: he opened his mind to him, and asked how he should dispose of his wealth. Francesco answered, that before they entered upon so arduous a duty, they ought to seek the Lord. They heard mass; that done, he advised Bernardo to open a missal three times in honour of the Trinity, and obey the texts that should appear. The lots were what Francesco himself would have se-

lected: 'One thing thou lackest; go thy way, sell whatsoever thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven.' At the second trial they read the divine words which had first given a system to Francesco. At the third, 'If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily and follow me.' Here, cried Francesco, is our life and our rule! go, if thou wouldest be perfect, and do that which thou hast been commanded! Immediately Bernardo removed all his property to the market-place, sold it by public sale, and distributed the whole price among the poor. For himself he reserved nothing, he even begged the miserable dress which he was now bound to wear.

That same day a young canon of the cathedral joined them. Their home was a hovel beside the river Rigatorto, some distance from the city. At the end of the week another proselyte enlisted, and they soon departed, two to Emilia, two to the March of Ancona, to commence their spiritual conquests. Their reception varied as the tempers of those whom he addressed; it was on the whole favourable, for Francesco had to suffer the temptation of vanity, and struggle against praise, which he regarded as his most painful mortification. After they returned to Rigatorto from this campaign, their numbers soon increased to nine, and Francesco removed to the valley of Reate, that the young mendicants might learn to beg among strangers. From thence they undertook a new expedition. Eight disciples fell at the master's feet and received his instructions. 'Go, announce peace to mankind, preach repentance and the forgiveness of sins! be patient in tribulation, watchful in prayer, strenuous in your calling, in speech modest, in manner serious, and grateful in receiving benefits, for because of these things the kingdom is prepared for you.' Then he addressed them one by one, 'Cast thy thoughts upon the Lord and he will feed thee.' They set off at the same time, two together, going four ways in the shape of a cross. Francesco himself chose Assisi for his province.

When he had made eleven proselytes, he committed his system to writing. Hitherto it had never been deemed essential that a monastic rule should be approved by the pope, but Francesco resolved to distinguish his institution by that high sanction; for this purpose the community departed for Rome. The new legislator approached the pope when he was alone; he thought the opportunity favourable, and threw himself at his feet. Astonished at the dress and manner of the man, the pope turned hastily away. The bishop of Assisi was then in the city; he engaged a cardinal of the Colonna family to espouse his townsman's cause. This interest prevailed. Francesco had audience, and heard his scheme debated among the cardinals. It was objected that a society of beggars could not exist without a permanent miracle. There were the birds for an analogy, the lilies for a text, and Francesco was ready with a parable of a king who married a damsel who lived in a desert; he left her and her children and returned into his own country; she sent her children to him, and he knew them

by

by their beauty, though they were in rags. The king was God, the mother Poverty.

The experiment proposed was hazardous—to establish and systematize a community of beggars, at a time when heresy was openly and rapidly increasing. The pope would not confirm the order by a bull; he gave a verbal permission. This was interpreted as a mark of more particular approbation; it was the timidity of cunning that foresaw the possible advantages to be derived from such an order, but doubted its success. Thus were incorporated the minor brethren; the humility of Francesco had distinguished his followers by this title. They took up their abode in a chapel near Horta, in the papal dominions; there their alms became so numerous, their visitors so many, that they were troubled in conscience, and had no leisure for contemplation. From this dangerous dwelling they returned to Assisi. Along the road they conferred in great perplexity of mind how to direct their future lives; whether their duty coincided with their inclination, and solitude was best; or if they ought to go among mankind, and become active labourers in the vineyard. Francesco bade them all seek the Lord. The answer was vouchsafed to him, and commissioned him to instruct the world. Once more they took possession of the hovel at Rigatorto. A rude cross erected in the middle of the shed was the only point of worship. At ritual hours they repeated the Pater Noster thrice; the rest of the time was spent in mental prayer. Two of the community in turn went alms-asking, and at first so unsuccessfully that their food was eked out with raw herbs and roots.

But the effort and the difficulty of Francesco's enterprize were over. The fanaticism which began in madness was ripening into knavery. They now wanted a church wherein to perform the sacrifice of mass, for the pope had given them minor orders. Francesco begged one as a boon from the bishop of Assisi, his constant friend, who would willingly have granted it, but the canons refused their consent; already they saw the injury which the regular clergy would suffer from the mendicants. The Benedictines were more liberal; they gave him the chapel at Porciuncula, only conditioning, that however the order might increase, it should always be considered as the mother church. The Apostle of Poverty could not accept it as property; he devised an annual rent that should not infringe his rule—a basket of fish from the river. Immediately he went to take possession. The old priest resigned it to its new tenant, and Francesco passed the night there alone. The next day he returned to Rigatorto with the news of the grant, and he assured his disciples that he had seen Christ and the Mother of Christ descend to take possession of their new abode, while the whole glory of heaven was condensed and focused within its walls.

There round the chapel the disciples built themselves cells. The society was organized; each had his office in the community allotted; breviaries were purchased with their alms; new converts were admitted; the out-patients, who could not before find room. Curiosity and devotion brought them many visitors; they had nothing to offer these guests, and upon this plea one of the society advised Francesco to reserve

reserve some part of the noviciates' property for such purposes and for times of need. 'Far be it from us,' he answered, 'for the sake of man to violate our rule! I had rather strip the altar of the Virgin.' Their fame had now gone abroad; their excursions were more extensive; their proselytes rapidly increased: madness like vice and folly, is contagious.

The daughter of a noble family in Assisi was the first female who caught her countryman's frenzy. Her name was Clara. Superstition was the hereditary disease of her race. The mother had twice left her family to make pilgrimage, once to Jerusalem, once to Mount Gargano. The aunt was a devotee and an admirer of the new apostle, to whom she introduced her niece. Francesco knew her parents would never consent that their daughter should take the veil; she was now seventeen, and they wished to continue their family by her marriage, for they had no son. The spread of his order and the salvation of souls thereby were to be Francesco's objects, and he acted consistently. In obedience to his advice Clara attired herself in her most costly garments, and went to mass upon Palm Sunday. The rest of the congregation crowded up to receive the branches from the bishop. Clara alone did not advance, she was lost in thought; the bishop noticed her, came down the steps of the altar, and placed the palm branch in her hand. The accident was remarkable; it was the courtesy of a kind-hearted man to one whom he knew; but its symbolical application was obvious and immediate; she was but beginning her conflict, and the palm of victory was given her. At night, accompanied by her aunt, she stole from her father's house. The master and brethren expected her, they were ready with torches at the door of the chapel, and sung the hymn Veni Creator as she entered. Clara fell before an image of the Virgin. She listened to a discourse from Francesco, then stript off her rich apparel, and clad herself in the miserable livery of fanaticism. Francesco himself received her vows, cut off her long hair, and offered it as a sacrifice to the Virgin's image. At daybreak he took her to a Benedictine nunnery, to secure her from the pursuit of her parents. There the father saw her; he reminded her of her duty as a child, that at her years delusion was easy, that the man who had inveigled her from her father's house was a madman: his feelings had worked him into fury. The mother also assailed her with persuasions, and tears more difficult to resist, because her husband was wroth with her, suspecting she had encouraged her daughter's resolution. But Clara was not to be shaken; all natural affection was to be weeded from a mind devoted to God! As her last answer, she approached the altar, laid bare her head, to shew that the hair had been shorn, and fixing her eyes upon the crucifix, exclaimed, 'I have chosen him for my spouse! he will be my strength and my refuge.'

To reason against such feelings was hopeless. Her parents ceased to attempt it. They permitted her sister Ines to visit her, a girl in her fourteenth year. She followed Clara's example, and made her vows also to Francesco. The father attempted to force her from the sanctuary; this was in vain. The Benedictine nuns, however, were willing

willing to dismiss guests more austere than themselves. Francesco obtained for them the chapel of St. Damiano, the work of his first labour. Their aunt soon joined them. A rule was formed by their spiritual master, and thus was the first Franciscan nunnery established.

The rapid increase of the new institution is disgraceful to human intellect. In one day Francesco admitted forty aspirants to the habit. Nine years after the establishment of the order a general convocation was held, at which 5000 brethren assembled. Domingo* was present; astonished at their number, he expressed a doubt of the propriety of collecting together so great a multitude, who brought with them no means for their own support, for, he observed, it was not prudent to calculate upon a miracle. Domingo, indeed, worked only upon the bad feelings of our nature; his fellow fanatic had appealed to compassion as well as to credulity; and food was brought in abundance from the whole country round. At this congress Francesco was elected general of the order. The growing community was divided into provinces, and missions were sent to the different parts of the known world. It was found necessary to repress the excessive penitencies of the disciples; the master commanded all chains, cilicios, and other instruments of maceration to be given up to him, and more than five hundred were produced.

(To be continued.)

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO SLEEP.

FROM THE ITALIAN OF FRACASTORO.

WITH the pale poppy's nodding flower
These sable violets I braid,
And for my fair who asks thine aid,
Thy healing balm, O Sleep, implore!
For ah, her bright eyes fade by grief opprest,
And thou alone, O Sleep, canst charm her cares to rest.

Soft soothing Sleep, secure relief
Of every labour, every grief;
Repose of all the peopled earth;
To thee, in Lethe's shades, gave birth
The Night, and taught thee how to bless
Mortals with long forgetfulness.
Thy wings of shadowy gloom diffuse
On all around their balmy dews,

And

* St. Dominic, founder of the order of Preaching Friars, and of the Inquisition.

And fan to peace and bland repose
The haggard family of woes.
Calm on old ocean's placid breast,
Thou sooth'st the finny train to rest;
And deep amidst the forest glade
Still'st the wild tenants of the shade;
All nature feels thy fostering care,
All own thy bounteous gifts—all but my drooping fair!

W. R.

LINES

Written on re-visiting a beautiful Scene near the Sea-shore.

LO! 'tis a grey and sullen morn—thick clouds,
Gath'ring their frowns, hang o'er the eastern cliff
Muffling the day-beam—all creation mourns
The dull eclipse, and droops in pensiveness—
All but the warbling lark, whose daring wing
Plunges aloft, eager to pierce the mists,
And hail the solar orb.—Hark how his notes
Reproach the tardy day!—Shine forth thou sun
And cheer the waking earth!—disperse the fogs,
The murky vapours, that in dense array
Sweep o'er the heath, fooling the wand'rer's eye
With strange fantastic shapes that mimic truth;
And see he comes! the beauteous monarch comes!
He bids the dusky shadows of the dawn
Melt and disperse—now does the azure sky
Laugh at his glance—now does the vermeil flow'r
Unfold its leaves, and drink his living light—
Off then ye painted coatings of the world!
Ye gaudy vanities, that folly loves,
And wisdom spurns at!—leave my wearied soul
(That long, *too* long hath born your idiot reign)
To peace and nature.—Spread thy charms, fair day,
Before these gazing eyes.—Thou ocean vast!
Roll wide thy em'rald wave, and let the gale—
The new-born sea gale! frolic round my brow.
O scenes belov'd! O rocks of proudest crest,
Whose caverns echo to the plaintive cry
Of solitary bittern! o'er whose sides
The billows dash their white, and foamy spray;
O scenes beloved!—Your still, romantic shades,
Green wood-walks, tangled glens, and purple heaths
This heart hath ne'er forgotten—'mid the haunts
The busy haunts! of men, when pomp, and glare,
And revelry have pall'd upon my sense,
When worldling smiles, worthless and insincere

Have

Have made *me* smile in *scorn*—how has my soul
Look'd fondly back!—how have I wish'd to fly
And bathe me in your sweet Favonian gales—
But now the time is come, when free to roam
I quit the crouded city, and repair
To sylvan dales, and rocks of awful height;
O'er whose dark brows wild freedom loves to hang
And clap her joyous wings.—Here will I read
The page of nature's charms—here humbly walk
With mild content—praising with lowly heart,
And singleness of faith, the mighty hand
That made this goodly scene "so wond'rous fair."

LAURA SOPHIA TEMPLE.

Clifton, May 9, 1807.

SONG.

WHAT painter's happy art can trace
The varying magic of thy face?
Now gay as vernal morn's first rise,
'Mid thousand blooms and melodies;
Now mild as Autumn's ev'ning gleam,
Reflected from some quiet stream;
How far thy charms all charms outshine,
Incomparable Lady mine!*

O Nancy, how forlorn he lives
Who tastes no joy that woman gives;
Can toils of state or din of arms
Compensate woman's absent charms?
Can all the blandishments of pow'r
Equal the sweet domestic hour—
The hour that gives thee best to shine,
Incomparable Lady mine!

When rosy cheek and azure eye
First heav'd my bosom with a sigh,
I wanton'd 'mongst a syren train,
Whose promis'd transport still was pain.
O hallow'd be the happy day
That tore me from their wiles away,
And fix'd me ever, ever thine,
Incomparable Lady mine!

Malton.

* The expression of "Lady mine" was suggested by the perusal of Mr. Southey's matchless Translation of Amadis.

THE

THE WITHERED OAK.

'TWAS Autumn—the sun now descending the sky,
In a robe of bright crimson and gold was array'd;
While the pale sickly moon, scarcely open'd her eye,
Just peep'd thro' the forest, and silver'd the glade.

The voice of the evening was heard in the trees—
Each chirper so merry was seeking his nest;
The anthems of insects were mix'd with the breeze,
And nature look'd pleas'd—all her children were blest.

E'en the trees appear'd drest in their holiday clothes,
And they wav'd their green arms, and they seem'd to rejoice,
While methought as I listened, at times there arose
From each oak's ivied branches a Deity's voice.

But ah! there was *one* that did not appear gay,
Nor wave his long branches—now verdant no more!
The bird as he views him soars silent away,
His genius is dead, and his honours are o'er.

Once green like the rest, strong and lovely he grew,
The warbler once dwelt in each well-cover'd bough,
The breezes saluted his leaves as they flew;
Yes, he has been—but now!—alas! what is he now?

The rays of the morning still shine on the tree,
And evening still waters the trunk with her tears;
The wild flow'r and wheat-sheaf around it we see,
But a winterly ruin this ever appears.

Oh! say, is it age that has alter'd thy form,
(For care and affliction *thou* never hast known)
Or hast thou been struck by the pitiless storm,
That thou thus seem'st to pine and to wither alone?

Thou art silent—the silence my fancy improve;
Come pause here awhile—it is what *thou* may'st be!
Ah! oft in the heyday of pleasure and love
Old friend, I shall sigh as I think upon *thee*.

Aug. 23, 1806.

SONNET TO THOMSON,

Written on Richmond Hill, 13th June, 1807.

HOW oft, these lovely scenes among,
Poet of nature didst thou stray;
How oft thy lyre, to rapture strung,
While hill and vale responsive rung,
Pour'd in her praise the living lay!

How

How oft, as roll'd the changing year,
Her varied charms renew'd thy strain,
While o'er her sweetest landscape—here—
Fond gaz'd thine eye, till flow'd the tear
Of ecstacy—then gaz'd again.

Winding in slow and gentle mood
Old Thames delighted heard the song;
Its theme, the skies, the mead, the wood,
Reflecting in his silver flood,
He bore the welcome notes along.

Still goodly glows the prospect round,
Still rolls the Thames his lucid wave;
But ah! no more his lyre can sound,
No more in these lov'd haunts be found
The bard—he sleeps in yonder grave.

Yet shall he live; the sons of song
Oft hither led shall bless his name,
While the green dales and woods among
Thames unexhausted rolls along,
The emblem of his lasting fame.

VALENTINO.

TRAFALGUAR.

QUI latuere diu, Galli, Sociique trementes,
'Vix tandem egressi portu,' delentur in ævum:
Empta sed ah! nimium capitè Victoria caro;
Fletibus atque piis mæsti maduere Triumphi:
Extinctum Belli fulmen lugete Britanni!
En sparsit moriens fata intra fulgura* BRONTE!

IMITATED.

While dazzling honours crown the deathless name
Of England's Navy, and great NELSON's fame,
With generous grief her glory Britain hears,
And quenches half her triumphs in her tears;
Mourns her reft BRONTE's heaven-imparted fires,
Resistless Bolt of War—who, while he strikes, expires!

S.

* *Intra fulgura*—anagram of *in Trafalguar*.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Among the various works to which the literary enterprize of modern times has given birth, a complete and authentic body of British Biography is still wanting. The last edition of the Biographia Britannica, as far as it was published, is in many respects highly valuable; but its slow progress under the direction of Dr. Kippis, and the circumstances under which it was left at his death, occasioned its suspension at that time, and afterwards its final abandonment. Had that work, however, been brought to its regular completion, its voluminous contents and inconvenient arrangement would have precluded it from answering many important purposes which might be accomplished by a different plan.

The form of a Dictionary hitherto adopted seems to have nothing in its favour except the convenience of reference, which may be equally well attained by means of an Index; while it is liable to strong objection, as confining to reference only the use of a work so fortuitously put together. On the contrary, a British Biography, arranged in chronological order, and so classed as to bring into one point of view the several descriptions of eminent persons who have lived at the same period, might be made to comprise, in one regular and connected work, a literary and philosophical history of the country, as well as an interesting collection of individual lives.

Mr. Malkin, influenced by such considerations, has embarked in an undertaking of this nature. The work is, however, of too great an extent, and of too great variety in its subjects, to be performed by any individual. It is, nevertheless, necessary that the publication should proceed under the superintendance of some one person, not merely for the purpose of executing the mechanical duties of editorship, but of communicating an uniformity and consistency to the whole. The labour and responsibility of this task Mr. Malkin proposes to take upon himself, availing himself, in the general execution of the work, of the assistance of such literary men as may coincide with his views, and are willing to contribute towards carrying them into effect.

In pursuance of the double object aimed at by the editor, Historical and Biographical, it is designed to introduce occasional chapters in the course of the work, characterising and connecting the successive periods, as well as reviewing the state and progress of government, science, literature, and manners. In these chapters may be introduced brief notices of individuals, who having attained some degree of eminence, yet may not be thought sufficiently considerable to require a separate and formal article. Thus the work will be curtailed of many uninteresting lives; needless repetitions will be avoided, and the subjects treated at large will be confined, as it is desirable they should be, to those of the most important and interesting description. It is intended that these articles in general should, in point of copiousness, be far less prolix than those of the Biographia Britannica, and that notes should, if possible, be altogether avoided, excepting by way of reference to authorities, which should almost universally be given; at the same time, the lives are meant to be more full and particular than in any of the Dictionaries. In short, it is the intention of the conductor to steer a middle course between a tedious detail of minute particulars on the one hand, and a mere register of dates and facts on the other, and thus to make it a book of entertainment, as well as of authority and utility for the purpose of reference.

The continual multiplication of books, by making it impossible to read all, renders it doubly necessary to select the best. This selection is requisite in every department of literature, but it seems to be particularly called for with regard to a class of books important, if not from their rank, yet from their number, and from their making so large a part of the mental furniture of most classes of common readers. The class alluded to is that of *Novels*. These are allowed by most to be capable of affording much elegant amusement; by all, of doing much harm; yet their readers have often no other guide than the catalogue of a circulating library, where good and bad are indiscriminately admitted, that the shelves may be filled, and where consequently they run the hazard of

of being disgusted with insipidity, or shocked by licentiousness. We are for these reasons glad to hear that there is in the press a publication of this kind, to be entitled the BRITISH NOVELISTS, comprising a selection of English Novels, with biographical notices and critical remarks, by Mrs. Barbauld. The work, which will be printed uniformly with Mr. Chalmers's edition of the British Essayists, will extend to about 60 vols. and will include the most admired Novels of Richardson, Fielding, Mrs. Brookes, Smollett, Mackenzie, Goldsmith, Walpole, Dr. Moore, Johnson, C. Smith, Mrs. Radcliffe, Mrs. Inchbald, Mrs. D'Arblay, and other popular writers.

Mr. J. Bounden will shortly publish a Novel, entitled, The Murderer; or, the Fall of Lecas.

A satyrical Poem, in four Cantos, under the title of Dei Larvati, or a Visit to the Terrestrials, is ready for the press.

When the late *Mr. Gilbert Wakefield* published his proposals for a GREEK AND ENGLISH LEXICON, a gentleman who had, during a considerable time before, been employed on a similar work, desisted from it, on the supposition that Mr. Wakefield's was ready for the press. But as it appears from Mr. Wakefield's memoirs, that he had not proceeded much farther in the collection of materials than his interleaved Hederic, which has been destroyed by fire, the gentleman has resumed his own work, and will in a short time present the public with a copious and accurate GREEK AND ENGLISH LEXICON.

Dr. Carey has in the press a new edition of his *Latin Prosody made easy*, with considerable additions and improvements, particularly in the part which treats of the different species of verse.—An Abridgment, for the use of Schools, will be published at the same time with the larger work.

Scanning Exercises for Young Prosodians, another production of Dr. Carey's pen, is also in the press; a work calculated to save trouble to the teacher, and aid the pupil to acquire correct ideas of scanning.

Mr. Blair, of the Lock Hospital, is re-printing his Essay on the Effects of Nitrous Acid and other analogous Remedies, which have been lately proposed as substitutes for Mercury, in the cure of the Venereal Disease. This third edition will be much improved and enlarged.

Mr. Samuel Young, of the London College of Surgeons, &c. has in the press a Course of Lectures, addressed to Students in Surgery; comprising a systematic reform of the modern practice of Adhesion, particularly in relation to the abuses of the Thread Suture in the Surgery of Wounds.

Mr. Brown is at present engaged in translating from the French "The History of the Town and Castle of Vincennes." The work is in great forwardness, and will shortly be completed.

Mr. Aston, the author of the Manchester Guide, has in the press a Lancashire Gazetteer, describing every town, village, parish, township, hamlet, river, lake, &c. in the county of Lancaster.

A beautiful Medal will soon be struck, from dies executing under the direction of Mr. Teed, Lancaster-court, in the Strand, in commemoration of the Abolition of the Slave Trade, from a model by Rowe, of Wm. Wilberforce, Esq. —the reverse from an appropriate design by Mr. Smirke.

A new work will shortly be published, entitled, The Policy of Great Britain in respect to the foreign Corn Trade.

A new edition of Dr. Trotter's work, on the Nervous Temperament, is in the press.

Dr. Jennings's Jewish Antiquities is re-printing, and will soon be ready for publication.

Mrs. Grant, the author of Letters from the Mountains, has a new work in considerable forwardness, which she means to publish under the title of Fugitive Pieces, in prose and verse.

The seventh and eighth volumes of Beatson's Naval and Military Memoirs are in preparation, and may shortly be expected.

Mrs. Opie has in the press a new volume of Miscellaneous Poems.

A Translation of a Treatise on Aneurism, by Professor Scarpa, of Pavia, a work of acknowledged merit, has been for some time in preparation, and is now nearly ready for publication.

A lady

A lady has nearly finished an epitomised translation of Bojárdo's Orlando Innamorato, in twelve books, which will shortly be put to press.

A translation will shortly be published of Berthand's Art of managing and regulating Watches.

Mr. Francis Lee has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, in a regular series, The most valuable, scarce, and faithful Translations in Poetry and Prose of the Greek Authors on morals, history, chronology, geography, drama, biography, natural history, poetry, tactics, pleadings, dialogues, epistles, oratory, composition, and the liberal arts and sciences in general; with select notes, chiefly English, corrections, prefaces, lives, maps, portraits, illustrations from the most authentic ancient statues, busts, gems, medals, paintings, &c. It is calculated that the whole will be comprised in twenty closely printed octavo volumes.

Mr. James Gray Jackson, professor of the Arabic and African languages, and merchant at Mogador and Santa Cruz, is preparing for publication an Account of Travels in various parts of the empire of Morocco, across the Atlas Mountains and through the independent provinces.

Mr. James Wardrop, of Edinburgh, is about to publish an Essay on the Pathology of the Human Eye, to be illustrated with coloured engravings.

The East India Company have presented Mr. King with 1500 pagodas for a translation of a work on Mahometan Jurisprudence.

The sixth part of Mr. Nichols's History of Leicestershire is expected to be ready for publication by Christmas.

Another literary Institution, on the plan of the Royal and London Institutions, is about to be established in the metropolis. The building which formerly contained the Leverian Museum, is, it is said, to be fitted up for its reception.

The second volume of Mr. Parkinson's *Organic Remains* is in great forwardness for publication.

Shortly will be published the Adventures of Robert Drury, during fifteen years captivity in the Island of Madagascar; written by himself, and containing a description of that Island, an account of its produce, manufactures, and commerce; with an accounnt of the manners and customs, wars, religion, and civil policy of the inhabitants.

M. Prost intends shortly to publish Physiological Essays on Insanity, with Reflections and Analytical Researches relative to the circumstances which predispose the mind to it, which cause and continue it.

A publication much wanted is now in the press, and will make its appearance soon, entitled, Oxonia Depicta, or a History of the Colleges and Halls of the University of Oxford. This will be illustrated with a complete series of Picturesque and Architectural Views by Messrs. Storer and Greig, who have lately taken drawings for the purpose. The letter-press is on a plan entirely new.

In the press, and speedily will be published, The Report of a Deputation from the Hibernian Society for the Diffusion of Religious Knowledge in Ireland, exhibiting a correct View of the present State of Religion in that country, and suggesting the best probable means of effecting the object of the Society.

The following horrible scene of fanaticism was acted on the 2d of March last at Rapperschovyl, near Bern, in Switzerland. From the process instituted on the occasion by the tribunal of Bern, it appears that the sect from which this atrocity sprung was not unknown to the government; but it was thought to have been quelled the last summer by the removal of one of its doctors named Koerper, who on this account was sent away to his own district. He, however, returned to Rapperschovyl some months since, and, in concert with an old woman with whom he lodged, formed new assemblies, which became daily more numerous. In these they preached the approaching advent of our Saviour, as announced in the 24th chapter of St. Matthew, and the necessity of being converted, by a blind obedience to the inspirations of the Holy Spirit.

The last of these assemblies being dispersed by the presence of the pastor of the place, the sectaries met again at two in the morning, at the house of the subprefect, in order to persuade this respectable old man to embrace their faith, not doubting that his authority would gain to their party the majority of the inhabitants.

bitants. This venerable person was much beloved by the whole of his numerous family, and his grand-daughter, aged 18, who acted the principal part in this catastrophe, seemed particularly attached to him. At the head of the crowd of fanatics she presented herself to her grandfather entirely naked. The old man thought it advisable to appear to yield to their requisitions, and accompanied them to a meadow at some distance from his house. There, the young woman, in a sudden emotion, hung round his neck and pulled him to the ground, and immediately the whole crew threw themselves upon him, stifled and trampled him under foot till he died. These wretches assert that they were incited to the deed by the cries of a sister of the young woman, who has long been in a state of derangement, and who at this moment appeared to them as the voice of God himself. The examinations hitherto made afford no probability that the reason of these people was alienated by the effect of any drug, but rather by the suggestions of the old woman and her director, though Koerper was not present at this scene, and the other took no active share in it. One of the sons of the unfortunate sub-prefect, who was present, affirms that he was in continual expectation of some miracle, like that which saved Isaac when about to perish under the knife of his father Abraham. The young woman sometimes expresses much regret and repentance, but presently falls back into her delusions. "I did not act (says she) according to my own will, but from an imperious necessity for which I cannot account. My reason tells me that I have done ill, but my conscience is tranquil. I yielded only to the Spirit, which cannot be resisted." This is genuine fanaticism!

Rome has lately presented the spectacle of the renewal of one of its most august ceremonies, a canonization. The subjects on whom this new saintship was conferred were Francis Caracciolo, founder of the minor clerks-regular; Benedict de St. Fradelo, a professed laic of the minors of the reformed observance of St. Francis; Angela Merici, of the third order of St. Frances, foundress of the ladies of St. Ursula, called the Ursulines; Colette Boilet, reformeress of the order of St. Clara; and Jacintha Marescotti, a noble Roman lady, a professed nun of the third order of St. Francis. The following are some particulars of the ceremonial.

The sovereign pontiff being received by the chapter of the Vatican at the door of the cathedral, was placed upon a magnificent throne prepared for the purpose, where he received the homage of the cardinals and other dignified clergy. Cardinal Caracciolo, procurator of the canonization, accompanied by a master of the ceremonies and the consistorial advocate, then advanced towards the throne, where, bending the knee, the advocate made in the cardinal's name the first demand for the canonization of the five blessed-ones. An answer was given in the name of his holiness, that his intention was to implore the divine illumination by the intercession of the saints. Then the pope and the whole assembly fell on their knees, while the litany of the saints was sung. A second demand was in like manner made, and a similar answer returned, followed by new prayers. The pontiff being reseated, a third demand was made, in these terms, *instanter, instantius, instantissimè*. It was replied, that "his holiness judged it to be a thing agreeable to God that the five blessed-ones should be placed in the number of the saints." Then, all the cardinals and the rest of the assembly standing, the sovereign pontiff sitting on his throne pronounced the sentence of canonization of the five candidates for saintship above-mentioned, by name. The cardinal procurator and advocate, returning thanks to his holiness, now requested him to expedite the apostolic bulls; to which he replied *Decernimus*, and some other forms were gone through relative to this point. His holiness then gave out the *Te Deum*, upon which trumpets, bells, and artillery suddenly sounded, and the bells of the capitol gave the signal to those of all the churches of Rome, which rang for a whole hour, diffusing a holy joy throughout the city. After the close of the *Te Deum*, the cardinal-deacon sung the verse *Orate pro nobis, sancti Francisse, Benedicte, Angela, Coleta, & Hyacintha*, after which the holy father recited the particular prayer of the new saints. The cardinal-deacon sung the *Confiteor*, adding after the names of the apostles Peter and Paul, those of the new saints. The pope then pronounced

pronounced a benediction on the assembly. The publication of indulgences for visiting the tombs of these saints, offerings made to each of them, and some other ceremonies succeeded, and the whole was closed by the pope's disrobing in the chapel della Pieta. "Thus (says the narrative) terminated this majestic ceremony, to the general satisfaction of all the inhabitants of Rome, and of the immense concourse of strangers whom this august solemnity had attracted to the capital of the christian world." And such (we remark) is the popery of the year 1807!

M. Debosque, captain of the wolf-hunt of the 14th forest conservation, has given an account to the prince of Neufchatel, war-minister and grand-huntsman of France, of the wild beasts killed in that conservation (which borders the Pyrenees, and comprizes four departments) from May 1, 1806, to the same date in 1807. It amounts to 13 bears, 238 wolves, 36 foxes, and 12 badgers.

The Royal Hydrographical Office of Madrid has published, by command of the Prince of Peace, in the Gazette of that city, the following notice, relative to a discovery recently made in the South Sea:—"The frigate La Pala, belonging to the Philippine Company, and commanded by Don John Baptiste Monteverde, on her voyage from Manilla to Lima, discovered on the 18th of February, 1806, a group of islands, the southernmost of which is situated in 3 deg. 29 min. N. lat. and 162 deg. 5 min. E. long. from Cadiz. These islands, 29 in number, occupy a space of ten leagues from N. E. to S. W. and are separated by channels, one or two leagues in breadth. They are low, woody, and intersected with rivers. Their inhabitants are of the most pacific disposition. They first approached the frigate, to the number of 21, in two canoes. When they came within musket shot, they ceased rowing, and held some cocoa nuts towards the Spaniards, shouting and making signs. The frigate clewed her sails, and hoisted the Spanish colours. This manœuvre having apparently excited some apprehensions in the islanders, the Spanish colours were struck, and a white flag was hoisted, the crew, at the same time calling and making signs to the canoes to approach. They accordingly came alongside, and gave the Spaniards some cocoa nuts, without demanding any thing in return, but none of them could be persuaded to come on board. The crew of the frigate then distributed among them some old knives, iron rings, and pieces of red cloth; and this liberality excited such joy and gratitude in these good people, that they immediately stripped their canoes to make presents to the Spaniards; their nets, their fish-hooks, their cocoa-nut shells, which served them for cups, their enormous hats, made of the leaves of the palm-tree, were all in a moment removed on board of the frigate; and they at length proceeded to strip themselves of their only garment, fastened round their waist, in order to testify their gratitude to their benefactors. Still they were not content with themselves, and gave the Spaniards to understand that they would return to their island to fetch other presents, and requested that the frigate would wait for them. These Indians are tall, well made, robust, and active. They are of an olive colour, have flat noses, black curled hair, but of considerable length. In each canoe was a venerable old man, naked like the others, and who appeared to be their chief. One very remarkable circumstance is, that these two old men were white, and had aquiline noses. They had rather the air of Spaniards than of savages. Captain Monteverde adds, that these islanders and their aged chiefs bore a considerable resemblance in their features and conduct to the Indians of the islands of St. Bartholomew, and those of Cafa and Ibictai, where he landed in 1800, with the frigate La Philippine, commanded by Don Juan Iburguitia."

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METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

			Wind	Pressure max.	Pressure min.	Temp. max.	Temp. min.	Evap.	Rain,&c
New M.		Sept. 2	W	30. 15	30. 07	70°	44°	.15	
		3	NW	30. 07	29. 88	72	49	.20	
		4	SW	29. 88	29. 70	69	59	.18	
	d.	5	W	29. 70	29. 37	72	55		
	d.	6	SW	29. 62	29. 36	62	45		
	a.	7	W	29. 90	29. 62	68	37	.91	
1st. Q.		8	W	29. 92	29. 65	59	45		
		9	W	29. 83	29. 47	66	49		
		10	NW	30. 03	29. 83	55	39	.21	.65
		11	W	29. 90	29. 80	58	41		
	a.	12	W	29. 91	29. 79	61	33	.31	
	a. b.	13	N	29. 98	29. 91	54	26	.10	
		14	N	29. 98	29. 92	58	41	.12	
		15	NW	29. 92	29. 92	59	37	9	
Full M.		16	NW	29. 92	29. 88	58	38	9	
		17	N	29. 88	29. 87	57	30	9	
	d.	18	NE	29. 85	29. 79	54	43	.24	
	d.	19	NE	30. 16	29. 85	61	35	.18	
	d.	20	W	30. 16	30. 01	59	51		
	d.	21	SW	30, 01	29. 72	61	54	.25	7
		22	SW	29, 72	29. 56	60	54	6	.24
	d.	23	S	29. 56	29. 49	61	54	8	.10
L. Q.		24	S	29. 52	29. 41	66	47	.13	
	d.	25	Var.	29. 45	29. 37	63	46	8	.23
	d.	26	SW	29. 49	29. 45	66	47		.13
	d.	27	SW	29. 46	29. 42	66	52	.30	5
	d.	28	Var.	29. 91	29. 46	60	41	.11	
		29	E	29. 91	29. 45	61	45		
	c.	30	W	30. 16	29. 46	59	39	.18	
				29. 86	29. 67	61. 89	44. 00	4. 06.	In.
				M. 29. 76		M. 52. 94		In.	1.47

N. B. The Notations comprised in each Line relate to a period of 24 hours reckoned *from* 9 a. m. on the day of the date. A dash denotes that the period so marked is to form a part of that allotted to the next observation.

NOTES.

REMARKS.

a. Hoar frost.

b. This night put a period to the growth of the more tender vegetables, as potatoes, kidney beans, &c. where they lay exposed. The cucumbers were quite killed. This very low temperature (for the season) was confined to a small height, and was detected by exposing the thermometer horizontally four inches above the turf. In its usual position, six feet from the ground, it had not descended on some previous nights to 32°, though spiculæ of ice had been formed on the grass.

c. "From 7 to 8 p. m. observed a star in the N. W. about 25 or 30° above the horizon, apparently a comet, as it has a luminous brush or tail pointing southward, the extremity being raised above the horizontal line." I owe this observation on the comet, probably one of the earliest made in this part of the kingdom, to my friend and assistant in meteorological observations, John Gibson.

d. Strong winds.

RESULTS.

Prevailing Winds Westerly.

Mean height of Barometer -	29.76 In.
Thermometer	52.94°
Evaporation - - - - - -	4.06 In.
Rain - - - - - - - - -	1.47 In.

It is remarkable that the rain this moon agrees exactly in quantity with that of the last. The warm and dry weather terminated, not as usual in thunder showers, but by a sudden and continued depression of temperature; which, with the arid state of the country, constituted a sort of premature winter. The strong southerly winds which blew during the latter half of the period, brought, however, a seasonable supply of moisture, and vegetation has since revived.

L. H.

Plaistow, 6th of 10th mo. 1807.

RESULTS FOR AUGUST.

The wind, for the most part, has been S. W.
Mean Pressure Barom. 29.654—Highest 29.98—Lowest 29.30.—Range 00.68.
Mean Temperature 64.86.—Highest 76°. —Lowest 54°—Range 22°.
Dew-Point - - - - - - - Highest 62°. —Lowest 48°—Range 14°.
Rain this month, 2,540 inches, being a little more than last month.—Total this year, 17,700 inches.

THOS. HANSON.

Manchester Lying-in Hospital, Sept. 3, 1807.

INTELLIGENCE

RELATIVE TO ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c.

Resolutions proposed by a Member of the Committee of the House of Commons, for the better Preservation of the Roads of the Kingdom, as far as regards the Regulation of Weights.

1. That no waggon should be permitted to be drawn on any highway, which, including the burthen contained therein, should weigh more than 6½ tons in summer, or more than 6 tons in winter, except such burden be a single block of stone, a single cable rope, piece of metal, or of timber, or his Majesty's ammunition or artillery. All waggons so loaded to have not fewer than four wheels of nine inches breadth in the fellies. All such articles, except the above belonging to his Majesty, to pay additional tolls in proportion to the additional weights.

2. That no cart shall be permitted to be drawn in any highway, or turnpike road, which, with its load, should weigh more than 3½ tons in Summer, or 3 tons in Winter.

3. That waggons, whose wheels are flat and cylindrical and their axles straight, shall be allowed to be drawn, weighing, with their burdens, as follows:

with fellies 9 inches broad	6½ tons in Summer	6 tons in Winter
8 . . .	5¼	5
6 . . .	4 6 cwt. . .	4
under . 6 . . .	3	2½

If the wheels are so placed as to roll a surface less by two inches than double the breath of one wheel, at each side; then an additional half ton to be allowed, provided the load never exceeds 6½ tons.

	tons	cwt.		tons	cwt.	
Carts with fellies 9 inches broad	3½	0	in Summer,	3	0	in Winter.
8	2	7		2	12	
7	2	10		2	5	
6	2	1		2	0	
under 6	1	10		1	5	

4. That no stage coach drawn by four horses, shall with its burden, exceed the weight of 2½ tons in Winter or Summer, nor carry more than sixteen persons, including the coachman and guard.

5. That the tire of the wheels of such coaches be flat, and cylindrical, and four inches broad rolling six.

6. That four wheeled coaches, with tire flat, cylindrical, and three inches broad, rolling five, be not allowed to carry more than 2 tons, including carriage and passengers, nor more than twelve persons at any time, including the coachman and guard.

7. That coaches with tire formed as above, but only three inches wide, and rolling single surfaces, be not allowed to carry more than 1 ton 15 cwt. including every thing drawn, nor more than nine persons in all.

8. That coaches, whose tire is under three inches, shall not be allowed to carry more than 1½ tons, or more than 6 passengers. Including as before.

9. That carriages bearing fodder or manure shall be subject to the above regulations, to entitle them to exemption from any part of turnpike tolls.

10. That carriages exempt from tolls, as in 9th resolution, shall nevertheless pay half tolls if they pass over more than miles on any turnpike road,

11. That from and after years all waggons drawn by more than horses, and carts drawn by more than one horse, having the tire of their fellies less than six inches broad, shall be prohibited to be drawn in any highway.

12. That the tire of the fellies of all waggons, carts, and other carriages, shall be flat, the nails counter sunk, the circumference of the wheels

cylindrical, and parallel to each other in the whole of their circumference, and the axles straight.

13. That Justices of the Peace shall in all cases be empowered to punish offenders against the laws relating to Highways, at whatever distance they dwell from the place where the offence has been committed.

Patent of Mr. Richard Lavenlz, of Hammersmith, for Instruments which produce instantaneous Fire, dated Feb. 1807.

The first of the Instruments for producing fire, which is described in the specification of this patent, is so contrived that, on raising a button, an electrical spark is produced, which passing through a stream of Hydrogen gas, enflames it, and this flame being directed to the wick of a candle speedily lights it. The Hydrogen gas, in this apparatus, produced from a mixture of zinc and muriatic acid in one vessel, ascends by a pipe into another vessel, previously filled with water, and forcing the water thence into an higher vessel is, in proportion as the water rises, pressed by its statical weight, so that when the cock of a pipe is opened, which admits it to pass outward through a small surface, it is impelled forward in a small jet with considerable velocity.

The electrical spark is produced by an electrophore, previously excited, which is so connected with the cock of the part described, that the same motion which turns the latter, raises the resinous plate of the former, from its metallic plate; the electrical fire thus caused, passes from one metallic knob to another across the jet of Hydrogen gas and enflames it, which knobs are of course joined properly to the electrophere by conducting wires, lastly a candle is so fixed that the jet of Hydrogen gas must strike its wick. The whole is included in one portable box of tin or other materials.

The second instrument, produces fire by a small stream of air forced with great velocity though a minute aperture where it comes in contact with prepared fungus, or agaric, called German tinder. A syringe twelve inches long impels the air forward, which with a fit receptacle for the tinder is contained in an hollow cane, like a walking stick. The discharge of air is made by pressing the end of the piston rod of the syringe strongly against the ground, and the air thus violently compressed gives out its fire to the tinder.

Both these contrivances for producing fire have been long known to the admirers of natural Philosophy, but the former much longer than the other; accounts of them may be seen in various philosophical works, particularly in the Philosophical Journal.

The complication of the first instrument would render it inexpedient for general use: the latter is not liable to this objection, but as a match must be used with it as well as with the old contrivance of flint and steel, it is not very obvious in what respect it is superior to it.

To those who are much affected by the smell of a burning match, the complication and expence of the first instrument may be compensated by its not requiring the use of one.

Patent of Mr. John Palmer, of Shrewsbury, for a new Method of constructing Bridges, dated June 1807.

Mr. Palmer proposes in his specification to form bridges by stretching chains from pier to pier, and from the abutments to the piers, parallel to and at equal distances from each other. Across these chains planks are to be laid, about eight inches broad and four inches thick, which are to be fastened together by hinges, or rings, to keep them in their places, and yet allow them to move properly with the chains. Or the chains are to be formed of flat *hinge-work*, with joints from four to twelve inches long, on which the planks are to be fastened as doors are to their hinges. The side fences are to

be made of smaller chains stretched across from uprights placed on the top of the piers. The supporting chains are to be prevented from swagging, by having iron rods passed through them at proper intervals like basket-work, to brace them. The piers may be either formed of stone, or of cast-iron pillars firmly braced and stayed. The abutments are to be made in the usual manner, and are to enclose a bar or beam of cast iron (to which the chains are to be fastened,) of sufficient strength to bear the strain intended, and so secured as to prevent the possibility of its giving away. The patentee adds that bridges on this plan may be so constructed as to be taken down and replaced with very little trouble or expence.

It is probable that the hanging bridges of America, formed in old times by the natives on cables stretched across their rivers, suggested the idea of chain bridges to Mr. Palmer. Though bridges might certainly be made on chains in imitation of those constructed in America, yet the deviation from this plan which Mr. Palmer proposes, though apparently slight, would in reality occasion a most material inconvenience; for his introduction of piers, would divide the passage into the same number of hanging curves, the ascent and descent of which would be extremely troublesome. Mr. Palmer perhaps may imagine that he could strain the chains so tight between the piers as to make them form right lines horizontally across the river; but in this supposition he would be mistaken, as the well known prodigious power which a weight, applied at the centre of a cord, or chain, stretched horizontally, has to depress it a proportional distance, must ever prevent the possibility of horizontal chains forming right lines. Perhaps in hilly countries, where the banks of rivers had great elevation, the facility with which chain bridges might be taken down, and put up again, which Mr. Palmer mentions, might make them serviceable for Military purposes, as their extremities in such situations might be sufficiently raised, to allow for the necessary depression of the centre of the chains, without the construction of artificial mounds; which in flat countries would be indispensable for the same purpose.

Extracts from Observations by M. R. Braconnot, on the Phytolacca, or American Poke Weed. Annales de Chemie, vol. 72. p. 71.

This plant which is acrid, has a very thick fleshy root, as big as a man's leg. Its stalks are as big as a large walking stick, six or seven feet high, and of a purple colour.

If a piece of the stalk be exposed to the flame of a candle, it is reduced to a reticular texture, exhibiting, when viewed by a lense, a series of longitudinal filaments connected by cross meshes. If this be again exposed to the flame, it swells up, melts, and the result is potash. Four woody stalks of this plant weighed when dry 440 grams (14 oz. troy.) These M. Braconnot burned in an iron crucible; when it began to grow hot, the matter assumed a pasty consistence, and ended by fusing, accompanied with a swelling up, occasioned by the evolution of Hydrogen gas, which burned with detonation as it burst from the melted matter.

When the crucible was cold, it contained an hard brown substance with a caustic taste, which being lixiviated, by pouring boiling water into the crucible, great part of it dissolved: and the liquor being filtrated and evaporated to dryness left 28 grams. (432 grs.) of a saline substance, which in the subsequent experiments, was found to contain 17.5 grams (270 grs.) of pure potash, that contained no foreign matter, as it crystalised to the last particle.

From his observations M. Braconnot infers, that an hundred pounds of the ashes, produced by incinerating the Phytolacca, will yield 66 lb. 10 oz 5 dr. of dried alkaline carbonate nearly pure (potash of commerce) containing about 42 lb. of pure caustic potash.

As potash diminishes considerably in vegetables in proportion as they ap-

proach the woody state, it is probable, that the Phytolacca would afford a much greater proportion of potash in an earlier state of its growth.

After the account of the experiments to determine the quantity of potash contained in the Phytolacca, that of a number of others follows, to ascertain the acid which neutralises the Potash in this plant, and to examine the nature of the colouring matter contained in its berries; and the paper concludes with the relation of the following other properties of the Phytolacca, and of its cultivation.

In North America its leaves are boiled, and eaten as spinage, and are reported to be very good, and the young shoots are said to be as good as asparagus. The juice of the root is purgative, and may be taken in the dose of a table spoonful or two, but must not be used when there is any inflammation of the viscera. The narcotic virtues ascribed to it are illusory, as Lemerey observes.

It may be propagated by seed sown in spring in light ground, and transplanted to a dry soil, which should be dug very deep. When the plants have taken root they require no care, but to be kept free from weeds. The stalks die with the first frosts, but the roots are perennial, and throw out shoots in the spring for several years.

The chief benefit, which this plant at present affords, seems to arise from the quantity of potash, which its ashes produce: and which from the foregoing account seems to be sufficiently great to promise considerable profit from its propagation for this purpose solely, though there is little doubt but that considerable advantage might also be derived, from using its leaves to feed cattle in the farm yard.

The general climate of North America, where it grows, does not differ so much from that of this country, as to render the success of its culture here at all doubtful; especially as it seems to be a very vigorous plant.

A given weight of the dried stalks in the experiment, afforded nearly a fifteenth of their weight of potash. If then an acre produced five tons of the plant in this state, which considering its great size is but a moderate computation, then 6½ Cwt. of potash might be expected from this quantity, which at the present price of potash would sell for about 16*l*: 5*s*; besides affording a quantity of food for cattle that might be equally valuable, if not more so.

On the Use of Zinc for covering Buildings; by Mr. James Randall, Architect. Phil: Mag: No 112.

Messrs. Hobson and Sylvester of Sheffield having discovered that Zinc is ductile and malleable when kept at a temperature of between 210°. and 300°. Fahrenheit, in March 1805 obtained one patent for manufacturing it in this manner, and another in May the same year, including some uses of the metal omitted in their first specification, an account of which patents may be seen in the Retrospect of Discoveries &c. vol. 1, p. 396, and vol. 2, p. 380.

Mr. Randall's communication contains the following account of a trial made by him of sheet zinc, laminated by Messrs. Hobson and Sylvester, for covering buildings, which succeeded perfectly well; and Mr. Randall justly observes that its application to this use is of great importance at present, on account of the great price of copper and lead.

The zinc was laid over the building in this experiment, in *bays*, in the same mode used with sheet lead, and has continued on it for two years in a situation exposed to the most trying heat and inclemency of the weather, without having experienced the least change except that it has acquired a somewhat darker colour. It does not appear at all oxided; nor is there any appearance of unevenness on its surface, as is the case with thin lead, and copper covering. Its partial brittleness renders more care necessary in managing it. Mr. Randall thinks that forming the rolls in the shape of a cima recta instead

of a plain cylinder, would obviate the danger of its cracking on hammering down, and though the advantage of this method does not appear very obvious, yet his experience of its utility renders it deserving of imitation.

The expence of zinc as a covering is comparatively small, as in the above experiment, after every care was taken to lay it properly, the whole charge did not exceed one shilling and sixpence per superficial foot, and it is probable in future it may be used at a cheaper rate, when experience has given facility of execution. This is not more than one third of the price of lead. The architect may also avail himself of the lightness of a zinc covering to economise in the construction of his works.

Mr. Randal thinks zinc will be found extremely useful and cheap for all kind of pipes and gutters, and for almost all purposes to which lead and copper are applied, including that of sheathing ships. It is harder than lead in the proportion of 6½ to 5½, and requires an heat of 700° Fahrenheit to melt it, while lead becomes fluid at 540°.

Zinc has been used by the Chinese for ages, for a variety of purposes, several of which prove that the above method of managing it must have been long known to them; unless they have discovered another process that would have the same effect, which is not very probable in this case. There can be no doubt that zinc would do equally well in this country for all the uses to which the Chinese put it, except that of making coin; and for others to which they have not applied it. That which forms the subject of this paper is one of the most consequence, and besides its advantage in point of economy, would have the additional one, that roofs covered with this substance would impart no injurious quality to the rain water that ran from them, which lead or copper roofs always do in some degree. We agree with Mr. Randal in highly recommending the use of zinc for all the purposes which he mentions, except that of sheathing ships, for which it would probably not be superior to lead in the principal points, and in some respects inferior; for as it is not of a poisonous quality, barnacles and other shell fish would adhere to it nearly as much as to wood, and there can be little doubt that the worms which penetrate lead, would also penetrate zinc, though its being somewhat harder might make it a little less liable to this evil. There is also considerable reason to suppose that zinc would not well sustain the action of salt water, as it is found in galvanic experiments to be much affected by it; and even if we suppose that the vicinity of some other metals must be indispensably necessary to produce this effect, which is by no means certain, except as to its degree, yet in all large ships there must be so much iron or copper used in fastenings, that it would be very difficult to prevent the zinc being influenced by them.

But though it is certain that zinc sheathing would be subject to the evils mentioned, yet the exact degree in which this would happen can only be determined by experiment; and indubitably it is well worthy of a fair trial even for this purpose, on account of its being so much cheaper than copper, and so much harder, lighter, and cheaper than lead.

As zinc is found to answer so well for covering buildings, it would certainly be worth the attention of Messrs. Hobson and Sylvester to establish a place of sale for it in London, and to make it as extensively known to the public as possible.

Observations on the method of producing new and early Fruits, by Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq. F.R.S.—Trans. Hortic. Soc. No. 1.

Variation is the constant attendant on cultivation, both in the animal and vegetable world; and in each the offspring are constantly seen to inherit the character of the parents from whence they spring.

Due attention to selection of a proper soil, situation and culture, will in almost all cases insure the introduction of new varieties of equal merit with those

from which they spring. But the improver has much to struggle with from the cold and unsteady nature of our climate, as he has to combine hardiness, energy of character, and early maturity with the improvements of high cultivation. But nature has in some measure pointed out the path he is to pursue; and if it be followed with patience and industry, all obstacles may be removed or passed over.

Plants raised in cold climates will vegetate strongly at a temperature, in which others of the same species, natives of a hot climate, remain apparently lifeless. The plants of cold climates are thus of a more excitable nature; and as every quality of plants becomes hereditary, it follows that the seedling offspring has a constant tendency to retain the qualities of the parent plant, when the causes, which first gave existence to these qualities, continue to operate; but annual plants appear to acquire most readily the habits of perfect maturity in hot climates: and it has been experienced, that the seed corn, grown in a warm district, will ripen earlier in a cold situation, than the seed produced in the vicinity.

Mr. Knight found his experiments on the apple-tree, originating from these observations, to succeed perfectly well. He detached the branches of a young tree of this species from a south wall, to which it had been trained, and kept them at as great a distance from the wall as possible during the winter, and till in the succeeding spring the blossoms were so far advanced, as to be in some danger from frost. The branches were then trained to the wall; where every blossom, suffered to remain, soon expanded, and produced fruit, which attained in a few months the most perfect maturity, and the seeds afforded plants, which have ripened their fruit very considerably earlier than other trees, raised at the same time, from seeds of the same fruit, grown in the orchard.

Mr. Knight also obtained early varieties by impregnating the blossoms of the richest of our apples with the farina of those of cold climates. That of the Siberian crab managed in this way produces plants which possess an extraordinary hardiness and luxuriance of growth. The annual shoots of some of them exceeded six feet and a half in height: and their blossoms seemed capable of bearing extremely unfavourable weather without injury. Some of the varieties produced in this manner inherited the character of the male, and others that of the female parent in the greatest degree: and of some fruits (particularly of the Dowton Pippin) a better copy was obtained, by introducing their farina into the blossoms of another apple, than by sowing their own seed.

The experiments of the grape, though less successful, are equally favourable to the preceding conclusions. A vinery in which no fires are made in winter, affords a climate similar to that which the southern parts of Siberia afford to the apple, or crab tree; and the sudden transition from a comparative excessive cold to great heat, is productive of the same rapid progress of the growth of the plant, and of the advancement of its fruit to maturity.

The first attempts made were to combine the hardiness of the blossom of the Burgundy grape with the large berry, and early maturity of the sweetwater, but the bunches were short, and ill formed, and the berries much smaller than those of the sweetwater, and the blossoms did not set so well as was expected. But by substituting the White Chasselas for the sweetwater, several varieties were obtained, whose blossoms appeared perfectly hardy, and capable of setting well in the open air, and the fruit of some of them ripened a good deal earlier than that of either of the parent plants. The berries were, however, smaller than those of the Chasselas, and with less tender and delicate skins.

The earliest variety produced was one from the farina of the red Frontignac in a seed of the sweetwater; a species of vine with striped fruit, and variegated autumnal leaves, produced by the white Chasselas and the farina of the Aleppo vine, also ripened its fruit extremely early, and gave a good grape. Mr. Knight has no doubt, from the result of his various experiments, but that varieties of the grape, capable of ripening perfectly in our climate, when trained

to

to a south wall, and of other fruits better calculated for our climate than those we now cultivate, may readily be obtained.

Of experiments made on the peach, Mr. Knight can say no more as yet, but that the plants possess perfect health, and luxuriance of growth, and their leaves afford satisfactory evidence of the good quality of the future fruit, he is of opinion they will produce fruit at three or four years of age.

Mr. Knight observes, after many years attention to these subjects, that new varieties of every species of fruit will be better obtained, by introducing the farina of one variety, into the blossom of another, than by propagating from a single seed. When an experiment of this kind is made, the farina of the smaller kind should be introduced into the blossoms of the larger; as in these circumstances a prevalence of the character of the female parent is in general observed, owing probably to the seedcoats, which regulate the bulk of the lobes and plantule, being wholly generated by the female.

The largest seeds from the finest fruit, that ripens most early, and perfectly, should be selected: when two seeds are contained in one stone the plants produced by them were inferior to others.

Young trees should be neither pruned nor transplanted, but suffered to expand their branches in every direction, not injurious to each other; and the soil should be just rich enough to promote moderate growth, without stimulating the plant to supernatural exertion, which always occasions disease. The periods at which different fruit trees attain the age of puberty admits of much variation. The pear requires from twelve to eighteen years; the apple, from five to twelve or thirteen; the plumb and cherry four or five years; and the vine three or four; the raspberry two years; and the strawberry, if sown early, affords an abundant crop in the succeeding year.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

On Thursday the 15th October, while the curtain was letting down at Sadler's Wells, to prepare for the water-scene, a quarrel commenced in the pit, and some people cried out, "A fight." The exclamation was mistaken for a cry of "Fire," and every part was terror and confusion; the people in the gallery, pit, and boxes, all pressed eagerly forward to the doors, but could not obtain egress in time to answer their impatience. Those next to the avenues were thrown down, and run over by those immediately behind, without distinction of age or sex. Some became desperate; they threw themselves from the gallery into the pit, and from the boxes upon the stage. In this frightful situation the Manager came foward with a speaking trumpet and assured the audience, that there was no fire; that he conceived the alarm was excited by a set of pick-pockets, and that one of them was now in custody. At this time about two-thirds of the audience had effected their escape. The remaining company in the pit and boxes recovered considerably from their alarm; but the assurance of the Manager had not the least effect upon the people in the gallery; for they broke the sides of the gallery, and thus forced their way into the house, and down the private passages. Sixteen hundred persons were supposed to have been in the House. Of these, eighteen lost their lives. Whether they had been plundered or not cannot now be ascertained, but if we may judge of their situation by the little property they had about them, they were in the lowest class of life.—Not a watch, or other article of value, was found upon them. A single purse, one pocket-book, and about twenty shillings in money were all that was collected. They consisted chiefly of women and children. Many more, it is feared, have been killed, as in every direction might be met men carrying away women and children in their arms, with broken bones, or apparently lifeless.—Two men, suspected of being the promoters of the alarm that led to this dreadful catastrophe, were lodged in Clerkenwell Bridewell. All the girandoles, musical instruments, &c. were broken to pieces, and the interior of the House very much damaged.

damaged. Medical assistance was called in from all quarters; not fewer than thirty surgeons were present, and by their exertions many persons were relieved, and restored to life. The following is a list of the sufferers:—

Rebecca Ling, 5, Bridge-court, Westminster—*John Greenwood*, Hoxton-square—*Sarah Chalkley*, 24, Little Castle-street, East.—This woman and her husband were both carried out for dead: on breathing a vein of the wife, there was no emission, but on an incision being made in the arm of the husband, the blood burst forth, and after a few minutes of suspended animation, his senses returned, and the first object which attracted his eye was his own wife, a corpse by his side. A paroxism of frenzy was the immediate consequence, and he was borne off from the scene of death in this dreadful situation—*Caroline Twitcher*, 5, Plough-street, Whitechapel—*Eliz. Marg. Ward*, Plumtree street, Bloomsbury—*John Ward*, 1, Glass-house-yard, Goswell-street—*Rudie Wall*, Crooked-billet, Hoxton—*Lydia Carr*, 23, Peerless-row—*James Phillipson*, White Lion-street, Pentonville—*William Pincks*, Hoxton Market—*J. Sanders*—*Edward Clements*—*Mary Evans*, 3, Hoxton Market—*Joseph Groves*, Hoxton-square—*John Labdon*, 7, Bell-yard, Temple-bar—*Benjamin Price*, 3, Lime-street, Leadenhall-street—*Edward Bland*, Bear-street, Leicester-square—*Charles Judd*, Artillery-court, Bishopsgate-street.

Married. At *St. Mary la Bone* church, George Green, Esq. of Lincoln's-Inn Fields, to Miss Catharine Wilson, daughter of Harry Wilson, Esq. of Baker-street.—Sir John Louis, Bart. of the Royal Navy, to Miss Kirkpatrick, eldest daughter of Colonel William Kirkpatrick, of the East India Company's service.——At *St. George's, Hanover-square*, Lieutenant Colonel Holland, to Miss Charlotte Peters, second daughter of H. Peters, Esq. of Belchworth Castle, Surrey.—Captain Bettesworth, of the Crocodile frigate, to Lady Hannah Grey, youngest daughter of Earl Grey.—At *St. George the Martyr, Queen-square*, Daniel Buchanan, Esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Owen, daughter of the late John Owen, Esq. of Richmond, Anglesea.—At *St. Martin's, in the Fields*, James Gibbon, Esq. of the Adelphi, to Miss Mary Duff, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel John Duff, of the East India service.—At *St. James's* church, Robert Gibson, Esq. of Upper Tooting, to Miss Boydell, of Pall-Mall.—At *Hampstead*, J. W. Warren, Esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Frances Steers, daughter of Charles Steers, Esq.

Died. In *Nottingham Place*, aged 72, the Right Hon. Thomas Wynn, Baron Newborough. He is succeeded in his title and estate, by his eldest son, Thomas John, born 3d April, 1802.—In *Gloucester Place*, Portman-square, aged 72, Mrs. Margaret Horsley, relict of the late Rev. Isaac Horsley.—In *Brook-street*, Grosvenor-square, Washington Cotes, Esq.—In *Trinity-square*, aged 84, Thomas Fothergill, Esq.—In *Manchester-buildings*, aged 84, Thomas Hearne, Esq.—In *Great Russel-street*, Samuel Greig, Esq. Commissioner for the Navy of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and officiating Russian Consul General in Great Britain.—Mrs. Windus, the wife of Mr. Arthur Windus, of the Council of the city of London. This most excellent lady, after sustaining a very long and severe illness, paid the last tribute of nature on the 9th ult. in the 68th year of her age. It is only justice to say that throughout life, this amiable woman fulfilled in their utmost extent the various duties of daughter, wife, mother, and friend. Her conduct was exemplary in piety, humility, and virtue. It created her best hope of the reward of a future state, and was every way worthy of the imitation of her sex.—Alured Shove, Esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, Recorder of Queenborough, and Commissioner of Bankrupts.—Jeffery Smith, Esq. of Horsley-down, Captain in the River Fencibles.—In *St. John's* square, aged 38, Mr. John Wright, printer. His illness began with a cold, caught while on a shooting party, this brought on a fever, which in two days terminated in his death. He was a man of the most cheerful temper, affable manners, and punctual regularity in all his transactions, and his loss is severely felt not only by a beloved wife and child, but by every one of his acquaintance.—In *Old-street*, aged 88, Mr. Kirk, watch-engraver, better known by the name of *Water Kirk*. He never knew sickness until within a few hours of his death, and through a principle of religion, he never tasted animal food,

food, nor any other liquor than water. Some years ago, he was a celebrated field preacher, and a great antiquarian.—At *Brompton*, Horace Walpole Bedford, Esq. of the British Museum.—Aged 73, Charles Wright, Esq. chief clerk in the Admiralty.—At *Hackney*, Mr. James Lack, aged 105 years. He had served as a private soldier under George I. and II. was in the German wars in the reigns of those two Monarchs, and attended General Wolfe in his last moments, at the siege of Quebec. It is worthy of remark, though he had been in 15 engagements, and 25 skirmishes, he had not received a wound, and boasted till his death, that he never shewed his back to the enemy. He flattered himself, some weeks previous to his dissolution, that he should live to the age of Old Parr.—At *Islington*, aged 63, David Donald, Esq. formerly of Jamaica.—At *Kensington Gore*, Mrs. Lawson, wife of Abraham Lawson, Esq.

Sir William Staines, whose death was noticed in our last number, p. 422, was born in 1731, in the parish of St. George, Southwark, where his father carried on the business of a stone mason, in a small way.——At an early age, he left his parents, and made a voyage to Portugal, as a common sailor. The vessel to which he belonged, was captured on her voyage home by a privateer, and young Staines, with the rest of the crew, became the inmates of a French prison. After six months confinement, he was exchanged and came home in a cartel, but so much altered in his appearance by the hardships he had undergone, that his mother could only be convinced of his identity by a mark upon his person, which she insisted on seeing before she would acknowledge him for her son. It was probably on his way to London at this time, that the cravings of hunger induced him to enter a chandler's shop, in a village on the road, where he called for rather more bread and small beer, than the exhausted state of his finances could afford to pay for. His apology and his simplicity of appearance, however was such, that his creditor forgave his imprudence, and dismissed him with a hearty welcome. This act of forbearance he never forgot, and when arrived at opulence, he sought out the donor of this trifling benefaction in the decline of her days, and recompenced her kindness with an annuity for life.

Soon after his return to England he was bound apprentice to a stone-mason, in Cannon-street, and after the expiration of his servitude became journeyman to Mr. Pinder, the city mason. While in the employment of Mr. Pinder, he married and took a chandler's shop and coal-shed, in Philip-lane, London-wall, where after the conclusion of his day's labour abroad, he used to carry out coals to his customers, who little imagined that the man who was performing such laborious drudgery was destined to become their Lord Mayor. When Oxford-street was paved, Mr. Staines was foreman to the stone-mason, who had the contract for laying the foot-way. From a failure in business the master became incapable of fulfilling his engagement; but one of the trustees, who had noticed the foreman's attention and assiduity, got him employed to complete the job, and even advanced him money to purchase materials. This was probably his first introduction to business on his own account. About 1760, the steeple of Bow church standing in need of repair, he was encouraged by a friend who offered to become security for the fulfillment of the contract to apply for the job. His proposals were preferred, and the manner in which he executed this business, laid in his own opinion the foundation of his future fortune, for which reason, when he became Sheriff, that church was represented in perspective in the back ground of one of the pannels of his state carriage.—In 1763, he was employed in the repair of St. Bride's steeple, which had been damaged by lightning. On the introduction of the Scotch pavement he entered extensively into that business, and some time afterwards had the good fortune to be appointed mason to the city of London. His wealth and consequence now rapidly increased. He was elected into the Common Council for the Ward of Cripplegate, in 1783, and in 1791, was appointed one of the Deputies of that extensive Ward. He was elected an Alderman, in 1793, in the room of the late Sir James Esdaile, and in 1796, received the honour of knighthood. In 1797, he served the office of Sheriff, and

and in 1804, was promoted to the Civic Chair. He filled these offices with great assiduity, fidelity, and honour to himself, and with the general approbation of his fellow citizens. When Sir William Staines became Lord Mayor, his former obscurity was not unfrequently referred to, and a rumour of a prediction the consequence of a dream was as frequently attached to it. The story, which was never denied by the worthy Alderman himself, was as follows. That while employed as a journeyman in the repairs of the parsonage-house, at Uxbridge, he was accosted one day by the clergyman's lady, who told him that she had had an extraordinary dream, viz. that he would certainly become Lord Mayor of London. Flattering as this appeared to Mr. Staines, at the time, it was then considered by him as dreams generally are, and it was not till he was made Sheriff that it returned to his recollection. The lady was then dead, and her husband become old, he however, lived long enough to be nominated Sheriff's chaplain, but being too infirm to do the duty, Sir William engaged the Rev. Dr. Gregory, and generously paid both these gentlemen. A second prediction is said to have been delivered concerning this worthy magistrate by another female sybil, who many years before the event, expressed her persuasion that Mr. Staines would be Lord Mayor, during a period of turbulence and scarcity; that we should be at war with France, but that during his mayoralty peace and plenty should be restored. The latter part of this prediction has unfortunately proved deceptive, for though the Alderman lived to see the peace of Amiens, plenty has not yet succeeded it, though he expressed a hope that bread might again be sold for nine pence the quartern loaf. These dreams however, supplied the subject of them with frequent matter for facetious conversation, while contrasting his present situation with the former part of his life, which he generally treated with a vein of pleasantry. This he had many opportunities of exhibiting, for when his wealth increased he did not venture upon a country house, &c. but continued like an old fashioned tradesman, to smoke his pipe every evening among his neighbours at the Jacob's Well, in Barbican, near which he had resided many years, in a house he had erected for himself next door to the Chapel of the Rev. J. Towers. Benevolence seems to have been the ruling principle of Sir William Staines's mind. About 1786, he erected nine Alms-houses in Jacob's Well Passage, but not in the ancient manner, which the facetious Tom Browne, has styled *Charity Pigeon-holes*. The Alms-houses of Sir William Staines, the tenants of which are either his own aged workmen, or reduced tradesmen, cannot be distinguished by their exterior from other dwelling-houses, for no ostentatious inscription in the front proclaims the generosity of the founder, or the poverty of the inhabitants. The Alms-houses, though he belonged to the Carpenters Company, he put into the gift of the parish of Cripplegate. In one of them a peruke-maker lately resided, who had shaved his worthy friend and patron during a period of forty-two years. He presented another of them to a neighbour who had been unsuccessful in business, whom he had been accustomed to spend his evenings with at the Jacob's Well. The poor man after this happening to be at the house, went into the kitchen instead of going into the parlour, where the Alderman was. Sir William appeared much hurt at this distinction, insisted upon his sitting in the room where he then was, assured him that he had not bestowed any favour upon him to degrade, but to advance him in life, and would hear of no apologies on the subject. He also built Alms-houses of a similar description at his quarries in Yorkshire, for the residence of such of his workmen, as through age or infirmity had become incapable of labour. For some years before the soup-shops were established, Sir William had been in the habit of giving soup, &c. to the poor in his neighbourhood, but he made it a rule not to compel those who partook of his bounty, to proclaim their poverty by fetching it from his house, or lose their time by mobbing at a door, but to prevent both these inconveniencies, he sent his alms to the habitation of those who received them.—After the victory obtained by Lord Nelson, at Copenhagen, which occurred during Sir William's mayoralty, he signified to the citizens with characteristic humanity his particular desire, that such as intended to expend money in illuminations, would rather add it to the subscription

tion then opened for the benefit of the widows and children of those who had fallen in that bloody engagement. This suggestion, though it excited some symptoms of displeasure in the mob, was highly approved of by all the sober part of his fellow-citizens; and it is scarcely necessary to add, that on this, as on all other occasions, he did not fail to give weight to his precepts by his example.

Soon after the expiration of his mayoralty the worthy Alderman quitted his house in Barbican; and though he had a town-house, and stone-yard, near Millbank, Westminster, resided principally at a country-house at Clapham, where he passed his concluding years in the enjoyment of that tranquil delight and self-satisfaction arising from the consciousness of a well-spent life. He died at Clapham, 11th Sept. 1807, and on the 19th his remains were deposited in his family vault, in Cripplegate church-yard. He has left a widow, being his third wife, but no children.

On the 2d instant died, at East Sheen, Sir Brook Watson, Bart. an Alderman of London, and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England. He was born at Plymouth in the year 1735, left an orphan in 1741, lost a leg by a shark at the Havannah in 1749, served as an Assistant Commissary, under Colonel Monckton, at the siege of Beausejour, in Nova Scotia, in 1755, and at the siege of Louisbourg, with the immortal Wolfe, in 1758; in 1759 he settled in London as a merchant, and the year following happily married Helen, the daughter of Colin Campbell, Esq. of Edinburgh. He was among the first gentlemen who, in 1779, formed the respectable corps of Light Horse Volunteers, and with them, when they were highly instrumental in suppressing the alarming riots in 1780. The following year he had the honour of presenting them with a standard from the King, in testimony of his Majesty's approbation of their meritorious service. In 1782 he was called upon to fill the office of Commissary General to the Army serving in North America under the command of his friend, the wise, brave, and upright General Sir Guy Carleton, now Lord Dorchester. On his return from that service he was rewarded with an annuity of 500l. granted by Parliament to his wife.

In January, 1784, he was sent to Parliament a Representative for the city of London, and on the dissolution in that year was re-elected, and at the same period elected a Director of the Bank of England, and soon after an Alderman for Cordwainers' ward. In 1786 he served the office of Sheriff for London and Middlesex, and had the honour of being Chairman to the Committee of the House of Commons in 1788, during their debates on the Regency Bill. On the dissolution of Parliament in 1790, he was again re-elected to represent the city of London, but voluntarily vacated his seat in 1793, by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds, on being called upon to serve as Commissary General to the Army on the Continent, serving under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York. In 1796 he retired from the service, and was elected Lord Mayor, and had the duties of that high office to discharge during a period replete with unexampled difficulties, arising from the effervescence of party spirit, the mutiny in the fleet, and the restraint laid on specie payments by the Bank of England, of which he continued to be a Director. In March, 1798, he was commissioned Commissary General of England, and in November, 1803, his Majesty was graciously pleased to express the Royal approbation of his services by creating him (gratuitously) a Baronet of the United Kingdom, with remainder to his nephews William and Brook Kay.

Having no surviving issue, he has devised his inherited estate (about three hundred pounds a year) after the death of his wife, to his sister, the widow of the late Wm. Pitt, Esq. and his slender acquired property, after paying a few inconsiderable legacies to relations, friends, and servants, to be placed in the public funds, the interest to be paid Lady Watson during her life, the principal at her death to his own and her named relations, in equal proportions.

He was, through life, to his King and country, a constitutional loyal subject—a diligent, zealous, and faithful servant—a firm, upright, and merciful Magistrate—to his wife a most affectionate and tender husband—to his relations a kind and substantial friend—in his friendships constant—in faith a firm Christian—in deeds a benevolent honest man.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died. At *Shornhook*, near Redford, Wm. Fraser, M. D. late of Lower Grosvenor-street, and a member of the corporation of Bath.

BERKSHIRE.

Married. At *Reading*, James Mackenzie, Esq. of Exmouth, to Miss Ann Pococke.—The Rev. A. Start, of Hereford, to Miss Sarah Clark.

Died. At *Reading*, Mr. Thomas Monday, of Mount Pleasant. To those who were best acquainted with the character of this worthy man, a laboured eulogium is unnecessary; and for others it may be sufficient to say, that his affectionate conduct to his family, and his general disposition to render service of the most useful kind, had made him the object of universal respect and regard.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. At *Amersham*, the Rev. Richard Thorne, curate of that parish, to Mrs. M. C. Corbett.

Died. At *Beaconsfield*, in an advanced age, Mrs. Heaviland, relict of the late General Heaviland; a woman in many respects justly memorable. Her talents were lively, keen, and powerful; her acquaintance with elegant literature extensive and various; she possessed a style polished, pointed, and sparkling; her conversation, rich, entertaining, and instructive, abounded with anecdotes of those who in her early days had been most eminent for letters, wit, and humour, in her native country of Ireland; and in her memory were preserved many beautiful fragments of ancient songs and ballads which have escaped our most diligent collectors; above all, her heart was benevolent, friendly, and affectionate, and she discharged the manifold duties of a long life, in a manner which peculiarly endeared her to those who were more nearly connected with her. Admired by all who approached her, and beloved by those who knew her best, her loss will long be sincerely lamented.

CAMERIDGESHIRE.

On the first day of Term the following University Officers for the year ensuing were elected, viz. *Proctors.* William Hunt, M. A. King's-college; Henry Pearce, M. A. Catherine-hall.—*Moderators,* R. Wodehouse, M. A. Caius-college.—George D'Oyley, M. A. Bene't-college.—*Scrutators.* John Green, B. D. Sidney-college; John Hunt, B. D. Queen's-college.—*Taxors.* Jeremy Day, M. A. Cains-college; John Gilbert, M. A. Emmanuel-college.—The Caput is elected as follows: The Vice Chancellor; Dr. Turner, of Pembroke, D. D.; Dr. Clarke, of Jesus, LL. D.; Dr. Sill, of Emmanuel, D. D.; Mr. Caldwell, of Jesus, Sen. Reg.; Mr. Hollingsworth, of Peterhouse, Sen. Non. Reg.

Married. At *Cambridge*, the Rev. Francis Creswell, rector of Great Waddingfield, in Suffolk, late Fellow and Tutor of Clare-hall, to Miss Jane Okes.

CHESHIRE.

Married. Peter Bayley, Esq. of Nantwich, to Miss Mary Wright, of Weston Coyney.—At *Great Budsworth*, Peter Jackson, Esq. of Cogshall-Hall, to Miss Highfield, eldest daughter of John Highfield, Esq. of Highfield-House.

Died. At *Chester*, aged 76, John Ford, late of Old Bond-street, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Linnæan Society, in whose character unsullied worth, well known professional skill, and a deep sense of religion, were eminently united.—The Rev. Mr. Winfield.—Aged 54, Mrs. Mary Martin, late of Liverpool.—At *Nantwich*, aged 72, Samuel Hodgson, Esq.—Mr. George Steele, attorney.—At *Macclesfield*, aged 51, the Rev. John Pugh.—At *Morton*, aged 50, Mr. Peter Dawson.—At *Preston Hall*, Mrs. Yates, wife of John Yates, Esq.—At *Hawarden*, Mr. Hughes, butcher, a man much respected. In the act of speaking to a neighbour opposite his door, he fell backwards and was never perceived to breathe after.

CORNWALL.

At *Penzeance*, suddenly, Mr. Henry Roberts.—Aged 83, Mrs. Jenkins.

CUMBERLAND.

CUMBERLAND.

The Meeting of the Workington Hunt, and Agricultural Society, was numerously attended by the gentlemen of this and the neighbouring counties. At the Agricultural Anniversary, five hundred and thirty persons were entertained by Mr. Curven, the President, in a tent, besides a large party of ladies in one of the rooms of the farms adjoining. After dinner thirty-two premiums given by the Society and by the President, to the best Agriculturists and Breeders of Stock, for improvements in agricultural implements, and for meritorious servitude, were distributed: among others, a Cup was awarded to J. Yarker, Esq. for successfully cultivating the top of a mountain originally worth only 2s. 6d. an acre, but which he has rendered worth 40s. an acre. Nearly an hundred new members were added to the list of the Society.

Died. At *Carlisle*, aged 83, Mr. Thomas Wilson.—At *Edmond Castle*, aged 91, Thomas Graham, Esq.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married. At *Baslow*, the Rev. Alexander Crawford, of Eckington, to Miss Elizabeth Gardom, eldest daughter of Thomas Gardom, Esq. of Cliffe-House.

Died. *Buxton*, aged 71, Mr. Samuel Abel.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married. At *Wythycomb-Raleigh*, the Rev. Thomas Craig, of Borking, Essex, to Miss Davis, of Exmouth.

Died. At *Exeter*. Mr. John Tidboald, formerly a respectable linen draper.—After an illness of two days, Mr. John Lillington, of Birmingham.—Mrs. Mackintosh, relict of the late John Mackintosh, Esq. of Islington.—At *St. Thomas*, aged 72, Mr. Harris Wills.—At *Plymouth*, Mrs. Gibbs, relict of the late Rev. Philip Gibbs, minister of the Baptist congregation.—At *Newton-Abbott*, Mr. John Weatherston, by whose death, society is deprived of a most valuable member, whose loss as an affectionate husband, a tender parent, and a sincere friend, can only be estimated by those to whom he stood in these relative capacities; the short but painful illness which closed his existence, he bore with a manly and truly Christian fortitude, which had characterised a life of sixty years, forty of which were passed in a station the most interesting of all others to the welfare of society, the education of youth.—At *Exmouth*, Aged 58, Mr. John Staples. He was a gentleman greatly respected in that place and neighbourhood, his character and conduct being worthy the imitation of all. The early part of his life was spent in laudable industry, which was recompensed by a satisfactory competency. His amiable and agreeable deportment, combined with genuine piety, rendered him a pleasant companion to the good and virtuous, and a useful member of that community by which he will long be regretted.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married. At *Weymouth*, Ponsonby Tottenham, Esq. to Mrs. Symes, widow of the late Colonel Symes.

Died. At *Beminster*, aged 85, Thomas Harris, Esq. whose exemplary life and conduct gained him the esteem of a numerous acquaintance, and the affection of all his relations.—At *Gillingham*, aged 65, Mr. William Godwin.—At *Yetminster*, aged 70, Mr. Henry Sheppard, returning from Stoford fair, he fell over a narrow bridge in the foot path, called Gallitram-bridge, by which accident he unfortunately lost his life. It is remarkable that he fell over the same bridge not long since, and often cautioned his acquaintance to be careful in passing it.

DURHAM.

Married. At *St. Oswalds*, the Rev. Thomas Jackson, of Kirby Ravensworth, to Miss Ann Hayes, daughter of the Rev Thomas Hayes, vicar of St. Oswald.

Died. At *Durham*, after a long and severe illness, which he bore with true christian fortitude and resignation, aged 63, Mr. John Lampson, late master of the blue-coat school. He was an able mathematician, and much respected.

—At *Bishopwicarmouth*, Mr. Robert Swan, ship-owner.—At *Gateshead*, aged 86, Mr. Edward Simpson—Cooper Abbs, Esq.—At *South Shields*, Mr. William Holmes, master mariner.—At *Sunderland*, aged 74, Mrs. Hopper, relict of the late Henry Hopper, Esq. of Walsingham.—At *Gateshead*, aged 28, deeply lamented by all his friends, Mr. James Roddam, son of Mr. John Roddam.

ESSEX.

Married. At *Deadham.* The Rev. Gervas Holmes, chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, to Miss Charlotte Isabella Williams, only daughter of the late Stephen Williams, Esq. one of the directors of the East India Company.

Died. At *Bishop-Stortford*, Richard Brome, Esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married. At *Bristol*, the Rev. Isaac Tozer, jun. of Teignmouth, Devon, to Miss Ann Goodman, of Chippenham, Wilts.

Died. At *Clifton*, early on Monday October 12th, to the piercing grief of her family, Mrs. Grosett, wife of Shaw Grosett, Esq. of Clifton. Soon after her return from divine service on the preceding Sunday, her clothes caught fire, whilst alone in the drawing-room; her cries gave instant alarm; but such was the rapidity and violence of the flames, that the injury she received proved fatal, in defiance of every exertion, and the immediate aid of the faculty. In this scene of woe, the house took fire, and was with difficulty saved. Thus died a most exemplary woman, distinguished for her virtues as an affectionate wife, a kind and tender mother, a charitable friend, of universal benevolence, and the greatest piety.—At *Bristol*, aged 75, Mr James Spearing of Norfolk-street.—Aged 58, Mr. John Deering, traveller to Messrs. Fry, Ball, and Co. He had spent upwards of thirty years in that occupation, and by his unremitting assiduity had uniformly gained the respect and confidence of his employers as well as the esteem of all who knew him—Captain Bullock, many years in the Irish trade from this place.—Miss Newton, niece of the unfortunate Chatterton.—At *Henbury*, Major Edward Trevayon, of the first foot guards——At *Gloucester*, Joseph Pierce, Esq. superintendant of the Ordnance business in Wiltshire—Mrs. Newton, relict of the late Rev. B. Newton—At *Winterborne*, Robert Tucker, Esq.—At *Kington*, near Thornbury, aged 75, Mr. William Osborne, a gentleman of sound judgment, great integrity, a liberal benefactor to the poor, and justly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintance.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married. At *Christ Church*, Captain Stuart, of the Royal Navy, second son of the late Honourable Sir Charles Stuart, K. B. to Miss Sullivan, eldest daughter of the Right Honourable John Sullivan.—At *North Stoneham*, The Rev. Gilbert Heathcote, Fellow of Winchester College, to Miss Beaden, youngest daughter of the Rev. Edwards Beaden.—At *Lymington*, William Towsey, Esq. surgeon, to Miss Beeston.—At *Stockbridge*, James M'Kay, Esq. Adjutant of the Bourne Volunteers, to Miss Fortune Major.

Died. At *Winchester*, aged 70, the Rev. Matthew Woodford, Archdeacon, of the Cathedral.—At Thruxton, aged 86, Mr. Robert Noyes —At *Hilsea Barracks*, Lieutenant Munro, of the 1st. Veteran Battalion, Assistant Paymaster of Detachments at Hilsea.—At *Guernsey*, on board his Majesty's ship Race-horse, Lieut. Arthur Hyde Nason.—At *Alverstock*, universally lamented and esteemed, the Rev. John Sturges, LL. D. Chancellor of the diocese and Prebendary of Winchester. By his death not only his own family but the community at large have experienced a most afflicting loss. His exact and equal discharge of the many duties which his several professional situations required, will long be remembered with gratitude by the parish of which he was minister, the diocese of which he was Chancellor, and the cathedral of which he was a most distinguished and most useful member during the space of forty-eight years. His extensive erudition rendered him an instructive companion, and his facilities of manners and readiness of communication a pleasing one. His discourses on the evidence of natural and revealed religion will transmit him to posterity as a profound and candid reasoner, a learned and judicious divine, while his solicitude for the credit and benefit of the clergy, so forcibly expressed in his Thoughts

Thoughts on the Residence Bill, evinces him to have been sincerely interested (to use his own words) for "the good order and utility of our church, and the welfare and comfort of its ministers. His remains were interred in Winchester cathedral on Friday, the 9th of October. At *Butts Ash*, in the New Forrest, aged 94, Thomas Moody, Esq. one of the oldest Lieutenant in the Navy, superannuated with the rank of Commander. He served as Lieutenant of the flag ship of the late Admiral Sir Charles Knowles, in all his actions in the West Indies, in the war which ended in 1748, and again in the succeeding war, until the Admiral struck his flag in 1757, after which he did not again go to sea.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married. At *Eardesly*, the Rev. Martin Amphlett, vicar of Ryhall, in Rutlandshire, to Miss Bourne, daughter of the late Rev. John Bourne, vicar of Kempley, in Gloucestershire.

Died. At *Hereford*, aged 79, Lacan Lambe, Esq. of Henwood, Worcestershire.—At *Landinabo*, aged 63, Kenneth M'Kenzie, Esq. a native of Cromartie, formerly a Captain in the Scotch brigade, in the service of the Sates General of the United Provinces.—At *Wellington*, aged 75, after a long and painful illness, borne with true Christian fortitude and resignation, the Rev. Thomas Willington, vicar of Hope-under-Dinmore.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married. At *Labridgeworth*, Mr. William Thurnall, merchant and malster, son of Thomas Thurnall, Esq. of Whittlesford, near Cambridge, to Miss Howard, only daughter of the late Rev. Robert Howard, rector of Quendon.

KENT.

The damage occasioned on the coast by the late high tides is almost incredible. The small craft at Sandwich were driven on shore, and three of the boats broke to pieces. Several small buildings were damaged, and the embankments torn down at Ramsgate; the boats moored inside of the outer bason were greatly damaged, by the sea breaking over the pier wall; and in the inner bason, several cutters, &c. were on shore. Fortunately the bathing machines were removed in time. At Broadstairs, several of the fishermen are nearly ruined, owing to their warehouses, on the left side of the pier being washed away. Several large trees, which had maintained peaceable possession for upwards of forty years, were torn up by the roots, and the chalk rocks, of amazing size, were washed over the pier into the sea. Several boats were entirely demolished, and three bathing machines broke to atoms by the heavy swell; the whole of the houses near the pier were inundated, and the inhabitants obliged to remove out of them. Tremendous large quantities of the cliffs, to the right and left of Broadstairs, have been washed away; and a bath (known by the name of Lord Keith's Bath) fell in, and, with several yards of the cliff, was carried into the sea. The cliffs to the westward of Margate, have sustained considerable damage, and numbers of turnip and potatoe fields have been entirely spoiled by the salt water; upwards of thirty sheep near the Reculvers were washed away, and a large lugger was driven half a mile up to the marshes, and found in a turnip field at Herom Bay. Numerous houses have been washed away, and it was with difficulty some of the distressed inhabitants could save their beds, on which they were obliged to sleep on the cliffs during the remainder of the night: one poor fisherman was obliged to carry his three small children out of the house tied up in a blanket. The inhabitants of Whitstable shared a harder fate, their houses being built on marshy grounds and nothing to divide them from the sea but a small wall, which soon fell a victim to the waves, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the inhabitants could escape with their lives, for houses trees, and walls, were carried away, by the devouring element. The vessels in the harbour drove on shore in the marshes, the boats dashed to pieces, and the colliers that were hauled high on the shore, being repaired, were set afloat, and destroyed several houses by being dashed against them. It was a fortunate thing the wind set in shore, and was not high, otherwise they would have been drifted to sea. It is not known what number of lives have been lost; but the most dreadful fears are entertained.

The

The monastry at the Reculvers, which serves as a sea mark, and is very conspicuous from its two spires, built in the form of pyramids, called by the seamen the "Two Sisters," has received great damage. This ancient structure is surrounded by a strong wall, in the interior of which is a burial ground, and has been expected for a long time to have been washed away. The tide has carried away ten yards of the wall, which is not ten yards from the foundation of the church, and has left exposed great pieces of coffins, and a quantity of bones and skulls, and from the situation in which it now stands, the Church and Monastry, it is expected, will soon be swept away. This ancient structure, according to the history of Kent, has had the names of *Regulbrum*, *Reculf*, and *Reculf Cester*; and it is said, was built in anno 205. There was formerly a strong fort on the right, as part of the walls which have not been washed away are still visible, and appear about twelve feet thick, but the facings are nearly destroyed. On the tide retiring several Roman coins were found on the sand, some of which, have the head of Julius Cæsar, some are of brass, with an inscription, very plain, of Honorius Tiberius, and one has Nero inscribed on it. It is supposed they were washed into the sea by the breaking down of the wall where they were deposited.

Died. At *Blackheath*, Charles Kensington, Esq.—At *Igtham Court Lodge*, Richard James, Esq. Receiver General for the county, and many years Colonel of the West Kent Regiment of Militia.—At his apartments in *Greenwich Hospital*, Lieutenant Peter Van Court, the oldest Lieutenant of that place, as also in his Majesty's service, he having been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 25th of December, 1747, and was in the 86th year of his age.—At *Canterbury*, aged 90, Mr. John Goodwin, formerly a quarter-master in the 3d Dragoon Guards. He was of parsimonious habits and singular manners, having secluded himself from the world and not suffered the shutters of his windows to be opened, nor passed the threshold of his doors for upwards of fourteen years. He has bequeathed fifty pounds to the Kent and Canterbury hospitals.—At *Sevenoaks*, Mrs. Richardson, wife of Major General Richardson, Captain of Carisbrook Castle, and daughter of the Rev. Thomas Redding, formerly one of the Prebendaries of Winchester.—At *Bourn Place in Bishops-bourn*, aged 52, the Rev. John Charles Beckingham, rector of Great Hardress, with the curacy of Stelling annexed. At *Feversham*, John Smith, Esq. many years one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this county.—At *Cranbrook*, the Rev. Richard Podmore, nearly thirty years vicar of that parish.—At his seat at *Wooton Court*, aged 58, the Rev. Edward Tymewell Brydges, rector of Otterden and Wooton. Death was a release to him from a complication of the most painful bodily sufferings, which he bore with the greatest patience and resignation. He was a man of many amiable qualities and much sweetness of manners, which endeared him to a very extensive acquaintance. His fate in life was singular, and the severe litigation for the birthright of his ancestors, in which he was for many years engaged, and which met with the most unjust, unprovoked, and in its conduct unexampled opposition, preyed upon his irritable mind, and materially injured the natural susceptibility of his frame. The Chandos claim, like the Douglas cause, must ever make a striking feature in the annals of litigation, and did not delicacy prevent the too painful detail of the management of those who took a hostile part in that affair, its fate would appear still more extraordinary. Though for some time all worldly honours had become of little concern to him, and he might, perhaps, have enjoyed them for a short period, yet the plaintive tone on which he talked on the subject a few days before his death, proved how deeply the arrow of ill-usage was fixed on his heart. The peasantry around him expressed unfeigned regret at his decease; he was kind in his address to them, and benevolent in his actions, of a most independant spirit, the hater of oppression, and the determined enemy of pride, and of mean and vulgar greatness. He has left no children.—At *Maidstone*, after a long and painful illness, aged 58, Mrs. Mackett: when twenty-three years of age, she was considered as the principal equestrian performer at Astley's Amphitheatre, and was the first person who rode three horses in hand at one time; and jumped over the garter while the horses were in full speed. She married John Crispe, Esq. of Loose,

Loose, who was fascinated on seeing her perform. After his decease, she was alternately the sport of good and bad fortune, sometimes enjoying the splendour of affluence, at other times suffering under the pressure of poverty, and at last dependent on the kind offices of well disposed persons who knew her, and who did every thing in their power to tranquilize the last moments of her existence.

LANCASHIRE.

Married. At *Manchester*, Samuel Grimshaw, Esq. to Miss Ann Hulme, of Mosley-street.—Mr. W. Jordan, to Miss Woodburne, of Mount-pleasant.—Mr. Thomas Fletcher, of Eccles, aged 83, to Miss Alice Hargraves, of Salford, aged 76.—At *Ormskirk*, Sir Thomas Windsor Hunlocke, of Wingerworth, Derbyshire, to Miss Eccleston, daughter of Thomas Eccleston, Esq. of Scaresbrick.—At *Warrington*, David Sumner, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Bibby, second daughter of Mr. William Bibby.

Died. At *Liverpool*, after a severe and tedious illness, which she endured with exemplary piety and resignation, Mrs. Sarah M'Donna, relict of the late Captain Brian M'Donna, and daughter of the late Captain James Johnson. Few females ever made an equal proficiency with her in the nautical part of mathematics.—Aged 84, Mrs. Bare, relict of the late Mr. Francis Bare.—Aged 50, Captain Robert Freers, late of the ship Fortitude, of Liverpool. The severe wounds he received in his gallant though fruitless attempt, to preserve his ship from the grasp of the enemy (two French privateers of superior force) off St. Domingo, on the 14th of May last, brought on a fatal illness, which has at length terminated his existence, and left his family and friends to lament his loss.—At *Leighton-hall*, Mrs. Gage Rockwood, wife of Robert Gage Rockwood, Esq. of Coldham-hall, Suffolk.—At *Wigan*, aged 83, Mr. James Catterall.—At *Everton*, aged 64, John Shaw, Esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Died. At *Leicester*, Mrs. Harris, of Humberston-gate, in whom the several charities of that town have lost a liberal benefactress.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Died. At *Long Sutton*, aged 59, Mrs. Shillito, wife of Mr. John Shillito, of Ickworth Park, Suffolk.—At *Welbourn*, aged 27, Mrs. Browne, wife of F. Browne, Esq.—At *Great Grimsby*, Mr. Martin Robinson, one of the chief constables of the wapentake, of Bradley-Havertoe.

NORFOLK.

Died. At *Norwich*, aged 80, Mrs. Howes, wife of Mr. F. Howes, formerly of Pulham.—Aged 76, Mr. Henry Gooch, yarn-factor.—Aged 81, Mrs. Rivet, relict of Mr. Francis Rivet.—Mrs. Dickins, relict of the late Col. Dickins, of Dereham.—Aged 82, Mrs. Elizabeth Dale.—Aged 74, the Rev. Thomas Beckwith.—At *Lynne*, aged 60, William Bagge, Esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married. At *Castle Ashby*, the seat of the Earl of Northampton, the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Powys, to Miss Gould, sister of Lord Grey, of Ruthen.—At *Peterborough*, Capt. Howell, of the royal Pembroke militia, to Mrs. Waldegrave.—At *Walgrave*, the Rev. Benjamin Parke, M. A. vicar of Tilney, in Oxford, to Miss Stockdale, of Walgrave.—At *Wansford*, Mr. F. Kirby, of Barrowden, to Miss Jane Shore. It is remarkable, that in that considerable parish, this is the only wedding solemnized in the church for nearly six years.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

On Michaelmas-day, the foundation stone of the new light-house, near the centre of Dockwray-square, Newcastle, was laid. At the same time the Corporation, of the Trinity House, of Newcastle, contracted with the Right Hon. Lord Collingwood for another piece of ground in the angle of the Lowlights quay for another light-house; the former is to be seventy, and the latter eighty-four feet high, and when finished will afford a safer direction for vessels to enter the river Tyne.

Married.

Married. At *Newcastle*, John Donken, Esq. Captain in the 11th foot, to Miss Maria Ann Sanders, of Ryton.—At *Eglingham*, George Thomas Leaton, of Wickham House, in the county of Durham, Esq. to Miss Harriet Collingwood, second daughter of Henry Collingwood, Esq. of Lilburn Tower.

Died. At *Newcastle*, aged 78, William Yielder, Esq. many years an alderman of that borough.—Aged 85, Mr. John Wind, formerly master of the Old Queen's Head.—At *Dunstanburgh Castle*, Lieut. William Hoggan, R. N.—At *Christonbank*, aged 87, Henry Taylor, Esq.—At *Berwick*, Thomas Standfast Smith. He put an end to his wretched life by cutting his throat. He was originally a poor carpenter, but by the death of an uncle became possessed of property to the amount of 1000l. per annum, which, by saving and scraping, he had increased to 1500l. For several years, however, he was so strongly impressed with the idea that he should come to poverty and die a beggar, that life became burthensome to him, and he resolved on self-destruction, which he attempted about a month ago by means of laudanum, but unwilling to expend the money for the necessary quantity, he escaped the intended effect.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. At *Cottam*, near Newark, John Booth, Esq. of Stockport, to Miss Ann Neal, daughter of George Neal, Esq.

Died. At *Bramcote*, aged 87, Mrs. Robinson, relict of the late George Robinson, Esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Rev. Henry Richards, D. D. rector of Exeter College, having been nominated by his Grace the Duke of Portland, Chancellor of the University, to be his Vice-Chancellor for the ensuing year; has appointed the following gentlemen as Pro Vice-Chancellors, viz. the Rev. Michael Marlow, D. D. President of St. John's College. The Rev. Whittington Landen, D. D. Provost of Worcester College. The Rev. John Parsons, D. D. Master of Baliol College. And the Rev. David Hughes, D. D. Principal of Jesus College.

Mr. William Goodenough Dodd is appointed to be clerk of the University, in the room of Mr. Richard Blenkunop, deceased.

Died. At *Bletchington*, the Rev. James Coward, rector of that parish. The loss will be long and severely felt by his parishioners, as well as his friends; to whom his mild and amiable manners had highly endeared him, and by those who knew him best he will be most lamented.—At *Leachdale*, aged 88, Mrs. Lodder, relict of the late Charles Lodder, Esq. Her loss will long be sincerely lamented by the poor and distressed of that neighbourhood.—At *Oxford*, aged 63, Mr. Thomas Newman, of St. Giles's. For thirty-five years he had faithfully discharged the offices of cook and manuple to St. John's college, and was highly respected for the general integrity of his character.—At *Southampton*, Mrs. Marshall, widow of the Rev. Christopher Marshall, of Great Hazely.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Died. At *Lyndon*, aged 76, Mrs. Barker, wife of Thomas Barker, Esq.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married. At *Chetwynd*, John Massey, Esq. of Market Drayton, to Miss Morris, of Parkend.—At Madeley, the Rev. Samuel Walter, curate of that Parish, to Miss Bray.

Died. At *Ludlow*, Mrs. Hall, relict of the late William Pearce Hall, Esq.—At *Wembridge*, aged 112, Mary Heyward.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Tesselated pavements recently discovered at Wellow, near Bath, are three in number: one at the Western extremity, 26 feet in length by 15 in breadth, the far greater part of which is in its original, perfect state; a second, towards the opposite end, 33 feet long by 22 broad, very much mutilated; and a long narrow strip, connected and running parallel with it, 26 feet in length, and five feet nine inches in breadth, in the highest state of beauty and preservation,

servation. The other floors are formed of the common Roman square tile. The patterns of the two larger pavements appear to have been rich, diversified, and tasteful: they exhibit a beautiful variety of forms, involutions, elegant borders, fascia, representations of beasts and birds regularly disposed, and included within fanciful borders of a good taste. Of the strip the pattern is neat and simple, much resembling those of our modern Scotch carpets, or painted oil-cloth. The *tesseræ* which compose them are not formed with much attention to the exactness of the cube, but are irregular squares of diameters, from half an inch to nearly two inches. They present four colours—blue, red, white, and purple. For the first of these, the blue lias in the neighbourhood of Weston was resorted to; for the second, the common red brick; for the third, the white lias by Newton Park; and materials for the last were procured from the quarries of red mountain lime-stone, near the Hotwells, Bristol. Throughout the whole of the work there is a spirit and taste in the plan, and a correctness and neatness in the execution, which bespeak the better age of the Roman arts, and forbids us to place it lower than the conclusion of the second century.

Married. At *Bath*, Sir C. Alston, Bart. to Mrs. Pigot, widow of the late Col. Pigot.—The Rev. Edwin Stock, eldest son of the Bishop of Killala, to Miss Louisa Droz, daughter of Simon Droz, Esq. of Portland-place.—At *Stoke Courcy*, James Cragg, Esq. to Miss Mary Rawlins, youngest daughter of John Rawlins, Esq.—At *Walcot Church*, the Rev. Sumner Smith, vicar of Ashill, to Miss Mary Anne Spry, second daughter of the late Rev. Benjamin Spry, vicar of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol.

Died. At *Bath*, aged 86, Mr. Josiah George.—At *Chard*, Thomas Langdon, Esq.—At *Comberdown*, aged 76, Mr. Birchall, formerly an eminent upholder at Bath.—At *Kingston*, near Taunton, John Braud, Esq. late of Wookey-house, many years one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace, and a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Somerset.—At *Norton Fitzwarren*, after a short illness, Thomas Bampfyld Tyndall, Esq. barrack-master, at Taunton, and adjutant of the Langport volunteers.—At *Taunton*, at an advanced age, Mr. John Clitsome, brewer.—At *Yeovil*, John Hookins, Esq. banker. His death was occasioned through a fall, in mounting his horse, on the preceding Sunday, by which he unfortunately broke his leg, a mortification ensuing, amputation was found necessary, which was performed on Friday, but this was ineffectual to preserve his life. In the character of a man of business, a Christian, a father, a husband, and a friend, he shone with peculiar eminence, his loss, in each of these relations, can be appreciated properly only by those who knew his real worth. His disinterested benevolence and general conduct were such as to endear him to all classes of society who were acquainted with him, and occasion universal lamentation at the removal of so good a man in the vigor and prime of useful life.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married. At *Elford*, Roderick O'Conner, Esq. of Dublin, barrister at law, to Miss Maria Bourne.

Died. At *Hanley*, in the Potteries, aged 46, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. David Wilson.—At *Ark-hall*, near Tamworth, Humphrey Woodcock, Esq. whose amiable disposition and sincerity of heart endeared him to his family, friends, and acquaintance, and will be a lasting monument to his memory.—At *Birmingham*, aged 68, Mrs. Barnes, relict of the late Mr. Henry Barnes, iron-founder.—In *Walsall-workhouse*, aged 104, Peter Danks. His faculties were but little impaired till within a few days of his death.—At *Newcastle-under-line*, Mrs. Wilson, relict of the late Mr. Robert Wilson, of Hanley, in the Potteries. In her life and conduct was exemplified every virtue which dignifies the Christian character. She was a sincere lover of and a liberal benefactress to the cause of truth, an affectionate relative, a true friend to the poor and distressed, and a promoter, as far as providence had enabled her, of every benevolent institution within her sphere of action.

SUFFOLK.

Married. At *Lowestoff*, Joseph B. Smyth, Esq. of Spronghton, to Miss Rogers, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Rogers.—At *Ipswich*, Haughton Spencer,

cer, Esq. of West Wrating, Cambridgeshire, to Miss Amelia Strutt, daughter of Wm. Strutt, Esq. of Sudbury.—At *Little Wenham*, Mr. Geo. Waller, of Spital-square, London, to Eliza, second daughter of the late Joel Johnson, Esq. of Dedham.

Died. At *Shropham*, aged 59, Mr. Nathaniel Hunt.—At *Sampson's-hall*, the Rev. Christopher Tennant, perpetual curate of Higham, to which he was elected in 1774.—At *Nacton*, aged 84, Mrs. Jacobs.

SURREY.

Married.—At *St. Mary, Newington*. George Shaw, Esq. of the Custom-house, to Miss Elizabeth Nicols, of Walworth.—At *Camberwell*, Edward Gibbon, Esq. of Friday-street, to Miss Blackwell, of Peckham-rye.—At *Clapham*, Edward Rogers, Esq. barrister at law, to Miss Wolff, eldest daughter of George Wolff, Esq. his Danish Majesty's consul in England.—At *Lambeth*, Alexander Campbell, Esq. captain of the Sovereign, East Indiaman, to Miss Wallis, of Kennington.

Died. At *Richmond*, the Rt. Hon. Lady Charlotte Bishop, wife of Cecil Bishop, Esq. and eldest daughter of Marquis Townshend.—At *Norwood*, Christopher Spencer, Esq. of Great Marlborough-street, while crossing a paddock, betwixt his house, at Norwood, and the turnpike road, he dropped down and instantly expired.—Drowned, near *Putney*, Miss Emily Headley. This young lady was returning to London in a boat, managed by an unskilful party of four young men, which was unavoidably run down by a cutter, and the side of the boat staved. The rest of the company, including an elderly lady, escaped before the boat sunk; but the deceased, in her alarm, threw herself out of the boat, and her body was not found for above an hour. She was the daughter of a man of property, at Mapledurham, Oxon, and was on a fortnight's visit to the family of Mr. Southly, hatter, Lambeth.

SUSSEX.

Married. At *Arundell*, Capt. Arthur Morris, of the 73d foot, brigade major of the inland district, to Miss Georgina Frederica Morris, only daughter of Capt. Charles Morris, of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.—At *Frant*, William Haldane Barton, Esq. to Miss Morgan.—At *Worthing*, Charles Augustus Tulk, Esq. of Russell-square, to Miss Hart, only daughter of Marmaduke Hart, Esq. of Hampstead,

Died. At *New Shoreham*, most deservedly and universally respected, Mrs. Kilvington, wife of H. M. Kilvington, Esq. and sister of S. Rolleston, Esq. of the Secretary of State's Office.—At *Southover*, aged 73, Mr. John Blackman.—At *Brighton*, Mrs. Huddlestone, wife of John Huddlestone, Esq. one of the directors of the East India company.—At *Ringmer*, Henry Thurloe Shadwell, Esq. a justice of the peace for this county, and captain of the corps of volunteer cavalry called the Sussex guides.—At *Lewes*, Mr. Woodward, of All Saints, aged 81.—Philadelphia Pollington, of St. Michael's, aged 91.—Mrs. Cuel, of St. John's, aged 81.—Mr. Edward Varrall, aged 64.—Francis Whitfield, Esq. banker, aged 61.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Died. At *Birmingham*, aged 69, Joseph Clark, Esq. head distributor of stamps for the counties of Northampton and Rutland.—Aged 102, Mrs. Pratt, of Woodcock-street.—After being confined to his bed-room upwards of eleven years, Mr. Joseph Hattersley, aged 82. In the early part of his life he was the most celebrated steel-drawer within the limits of the corporation.—At *Wappenbury*, aged 41, the Rev. John P. F. J. Plunquette, fifteen years officiating priest to the Catholic congregation of that place. He was a man of a benevolent heart, an amiable temper, and agreeable manners. Though attached by education and by conviction to the doctrines and ceremonies of the Romish church, he admitted none of those intolerant principles which have been with shameful injustice, and in opposition to the strongest facts, imputed to the modern Catholics, merely because such principles were maintained by their ancestors ages ago. He was born of a good family, at Caen, in Normandy, and received a learned education at one of the universities of his native country, after which he

he served for a short time in the corps of Royal Engineers, but at length, agreeable to his original destination, he took holy orders, and was ordained priest in 1792. In his early years he had the prospect of enjoying an opulent fortune, but his hopes were annihilated by the memorable revolution in 1793. About that period he fled from his native country, and sought repose in England: soon after his arrival in this country was appointed by the Right Hon. Lord Clifford to the charge of the Catholic congregation at Wappenbury. Here, with a very moderate income, in contented and tranquil retirement, diligently attentive to the duties of his sacred office, agreeably amused in his hours of leisure by rural occupations, he passed the remainder of his days, honoured by his congregation, esteemed by his friends, and respected by all who knew him.—At the Castle, *Salthill*, the Hon. William Bligh, second son of the Earl of Darnley. He had been removed from Eton to the above inn, for the greater conveniency of attendance and the accommodation of the Earl and Countess of Darnley, who remained with him till all hopes of recovery were over.

WESTMORELAND.

Died. At *Brough*, on Saturday evening, Mrs. Browne, aged upwards of 80; and on Sunday morning, Mr. Browne, her husband, also at an advanced age. They were both taken ill on the same day about a fortnight before, and died within twelve hours of each other, were both laid out on one bed, and buried on Monday afternoon in the same grave.

WILTSHIRE.

Died. At *Salisbury*, E. Hinxman, Esq. of Durnford-house, an Alderman of the corporation, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Wilts.—Aged 61, Mr. Charles Lee, of Castle-street—At *Alderbury*, aged 54, George Yalden Fort, Esq. one of the Aldermen of Salisbury, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Wilts.—At *Bradford Peverel*, aged 47, Mr. Henry Kellway.—At *Chippenham*, Samuel Neale, Esq.—At *Melksham*, aged 80, John Newman, Esq.—At *South Bruham-house*, Mrs. Whalley, wife of the Rev. T. S. Whalley, of Mendip-lodge.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Died. At *Worcester*, Mr. R. M. Mence, attorney, clerk to the General Meeting of the Lieutenancy of that county.—At *Upton upon Severn*, aged 57, Thos. Brockhurst, Esq.—At *Great Malvern*, Shuckbrugh Apsley Apreece, Esq. eldest son of Sir Thomas Apreece, Bart. of Walshingley.—At *Hallow*, aged 60, Mr. John Hall, Deputy Registrar of the diocese of Worcester. He was a gentleman of distinguished abilities in his profession, and is sincerely lamented by his family and numerous friends.

YORKSHIRE.

Married. At *Hutton Bushell*, Richard Fountaine Wilson, Esq. of Melton, High Sheriff of the county of York, to Miss Sophia Osbaldiston, daughter of the late George Osbaldiston, Esq.—At *Conisbro'*, York, Henry Campion, Esq. eldest son of Wm. Campion, Esq. of Lewes, to Miss Frances Watkins, third daughter of the Rev. Henry Watkins, Prebendary of York.—At *Guisbro'*, John Harrison, Esq. to Miss Susanna Williamson, eldest daughter of the late Rev. W. L. Williamson.—At *Pately Bridge*, Matthew Hanley, Esq. of Maunby, to Miss Hawkridge, daughter of the late Mr. Hawkridge, surgeon.

Died. At *York*, Mr. George Cattle, jeweller, one of the common councilmen of Bootham ward.—Mr. Dennis Peacock. He had been upwards of twenty years a common councilman of Monk ward.—At *Bradford*, aged 54, the Rev. Thomas Holdgate, who had been twenty-five years pastor of the Independant congregation of that town.—Aged 83, Mr. George Naylor.—At *Beverley*, aged 50, Mrs. Handley, relict of the late Thomas Handley, Esq. of Repton, Derbyshire.—At *Doncaster*, aged 46, the Rev. John Ramsden, rector of Crofton and vicar of Arkrey, both in this county.—Samuel Platt, Esq. of Manchester.—Aged 81, the Rev. Wm. Moore, vicar of Collingham.—Edward Miller, Mus. D. well known in the musical world as a man of genius and integrity. He was the father of the profession in the North of England, and one of the very few survivors who performed in the Oratorios of Handel under the personal direction of that immortal composer. Besides an History of the Town and

Neighbourhood of Doncaster, Dr. M. was the author of several musical productions of reputation, particularly of "Elements of Thorough Bass and Composition," a treatise in which science, simplicity, and practice are happily united, forming altogether the first work of its kind. His Psalms of David for the church of England were patronized by his Majesty and the clergy, and went forth with a list of subscribers only inferior to Pope's Homer. Other works, composed expressly for the dissenters, promise to become the standard of singing in their respective societies. The poetry of Watts and Wesley have received fresh charms from a style at once simple and expressive, and admirably adapted to the capability of public congregations. After a long life, actively spent in the hurry and dissipation of general society, he gradually retired within the circle of a few religious friends, in whose company he passed the latter years of his life. He was seventy-five years of age, and had been organist of Doncaster upwards of fifty years. Mr. Brailsford, late of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, has been elected organist of Doncaster in his room.—At *Halifax*, Mr. Thomas Priestley, inspector of the woollen manufactures. The death of this gentleman was occasioned by his being precipitated into a well nearly sixty feet deep, which by an act of unpardonable negligence had been left uncovered. —At *Haliwell*, near Bolton, aged 70, Peter Ainsworth, Esq. a gentleman universally and deservedly esteemed. By his death the labouring classes of the community will experience an irreparable loss.—At *Hull*, aged 40, Mrs. Anne Sherwood, wife of Mr. George Sherwood, builder.—Aged 72, Mr. Thomas Watson.—Aged 52, Mr. James Pickard, ship-owner.—At *Kilvington*, near Thirsk, aged 70, the Rev. Francis Henson, B. D. thirty-one years rector of that place, and formerly Fellow of Sidney-college, Cambridge. A gentleman highly respected by all who knew him. At *Mannington*, near Bradford, aged 90, Mr. Thomas Anderton.—At *Tickhill*, Mrs. Bowser, who for many years had been afflicted with the dropsy. She had been tapped 100 times, when, at each operation, upwards of five gallons of water were taken from her, making in the whole the astonishing quantity of more than 500 gallons.—At *Pollington* near *Snaith*, aged 80, John Fretwell, Esq. sincerely lamented by all who knew him. He was a great friend to the poor, by whom his loss will be severely felt. —At *Whitby*, aged 70, Mr. John Calvert.—At *Scarbro'*, Sir Wharton Amcotts, Bart. of Kettlethorpe park, Lincolnshire. He had represented the borough of Retford in three parliaments. The extensive estates of this ancient family descend to his daughter, Lady Ingelby (who takes the name of Amcotts) and he is succeeded in the title by his grandson, Wm. Ingelby, M. P. for Retford, only son of Sir John Ingelby, of Ripley park, in this county.

WALES.

Married. At *Carmarthen*, Mr. John Evans, of London, to Miss Eliza Llewellyn.—At *Harbrandson*, William K. Sayers, Esq. to Miss Ann Gibbs, of Southook.—At *Llanvihangel Penbedw*, Mr. George Kirtley, of Manchester, merchant, to Miss Elizabeth Hassall, daughter of Thomas Hassall, Esq. of Kilrhue, Pembrokeshire.—At *Llanddensant*, Mr. John Mackinney, of Whitehaven, merchant, to Miss Frances Emma Jones, third daughter of the late Herbert Jones, Esq. of Llynan, Anglesea.

Died. At *Carmarthen*, aged 76, Miss Havard.—At *Abergavenny*, Mr. Richard Lloyd, merchant, of Haverfordwest.—At *Blanc-Ivor*, near Caerfilly, aged 83, the Rev. Lewis James, upwards of thirty years pastor of the Baptist church, at Cavan-Hengoed, Glamorganshire.—At *Highmead*, Mrs. Evans, relict of the late Herbert Evans, Esq. By her death the poor have lost a benefactress, the ignorant a guide, the sick and weak a support, and her family a blessing. Her illness, which was long, she bore with perfect resignation to the will of the Almighty Being, in whom she ever trusted, and by whose strength she was enabled to become the comfort and example of her surrounding friends.—At *Mount Pleasant, Swansea*, aged 73, Mrs. Swallow, relict of the late Mr. Swallow, British Consul, resident in Russia during the reigns of Peter III. and Empress Catherine.—At *Wrexham*, Thomas Oliver Vassall, Esq. third son of the late John Vassall, Esq. of Bath.

SCOTLAND.

A grand organ lately erected in St. Andrew's church, Glasgow, was opened on

on Sunday the 6th of September, being the first instance, of the admission of instrumental music into public worship in any Presbyterian church, in this kingdom; but the Presbytery conceiving this to be contrary to the statute laws of the kingdom as well as the canons of the church, have put a stop to its farther use, until the opinion of the General Assembly is known.

Married. At *Edinburgh*, John Burn, Esq. of Caldoch, to Miss Cockburn, daughter of the late Captain Cockburn, of the marines.—John Ferguson, Esq. of Stronvar, to Miss Anne Geddes, daughter of Robert Geddes, Esq. of Cupar, in Fife.—At *Ballacheon*, John Shearer, Esq. Surveyor General of the General Post-office, to Miss Isabella M'Pherson, youngest daughter of the late Captain John M'Pherson, of Ballacheon.—At *Glasgow*, the Rev. William Fraser, of Boleskine, to Miss Robina Muir M'Brayne, daughter of the late Donald M'Brayne, Esq.—At *Selmur*, the Rev. James Cordiner, late chaplain to the Garrison of Gibraltar, to Miss Jane Maxwell Russell, daughter of Thomas Russell, Esq. of Banff.—At *Sprinkell*, Captain Charles Johnston, of the Scots Royal Regiment, to Miss Isabella Maxwell.

Died. At *Edinburgh*, aged 77, Dowager Lady Stuart, of Allanbank.—William Scott, Esq. of Ashieburn.—Aged 70, William Mitchell, Esq. of Campbeltown, formerly of Aberdeen.—Lady Louisa Orde.—At *Aberdeen*, aged 78, Mrs. Innes, relict of Alexander Innes, Esq. late commissary clerk.—At *Catrine-bank*, Mrs. Helen Robertson, wife of Archibald Buchanan, Esq.—At *Dumfries*, William Copland, Esq. surgeon.—At *Fordun*, aged 74, the Rev. Alexander Leslie, minister of that parish.—At *Glasgow*, Mr. James Coats, merchant. He has bequeathed 100l. to Lennox's school; 50l. to Millar's school, and 50l. to the General Sessions.—At *Greenock*, aged 89, Mr. James Ewing, merchant.—At *Inverness*, John Forbes, Esq.—At *Kingston*, near Forfar, aged 107, John Maxwell. He retained his senses to the last, and only a few hours before he died gave directions as to his funeral. He had been four times married, and previous to his death requested that he might be buried at Mains of Strathmartine, beside his first wife.—At *Kenross*, aged 87, Mrs. W. Stark, widow of the Rev. R. Stark, minister of that parish.—At *Lanark*, aged 88, James Wilson, better known by the name of *Kinchen*. He had spent a life of indefatigable exertion, and was universally allowed to be the first pedestrian in the west of Scotland. For upwards of sixty years he had officiated as a guide to those strangers, whose curiosity led them to visit the Falls of the Clyde. He affords a strong instance that longevity, is not *always* the effect of temperance, for *Kinchen* drank freely all his life. For many years before his death he regularly drank at least a pint and a half of whiskey, or other ardent spirit every day. He has left a son inheriting all the qualities of his father, and equally zealous in the service of the public.—At *Nairn*, Alexander Hay, Esq. a Captain in the Nairn volunteers, and one of the Deputy Lieutenants for that county.—At *Newmilnes*, aged 87, Mr. Robert Murdoch, who had taught the school of that parish for forty-six years.—At *Paisley*, Mrs. Margaret Storric, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Simpson, town-clerk of that burgh.—At *Peebles*, aged 74, in the forty-seventh year of his ministry, the Rev. William Dalgliesh, minister of that parish. By his death his flock has been deprived of a faithful and much esteemed pastor, and the church of one of its most estimable ornaments.—At *Pettencrief*, William Hunt, Esq.—At *Strathblane*, Robert Brisbane, Esq. of Milton.—At *Sterling*, Thomas Gilfillan, Esq. late a captain in the 71st regiment.—At *Hamburgh*, Mr. George Walker, son of Mr. G. Walker, session clerk of Glasgow. He was one of a number of our countrymen, who on the commencement of hostilities with Denmark, were put under arrest by that Government. The Senate of Hamburgh, however, claimed him as a citizen, and procured his release, but not in time to snatch him from that untimely fate which this unfortunate circumstance, accompanied with a lingering disease had prepared for him.

IRELAND.

At the celebrated Sheep Fair, at Ballinasloe, there was an evident improvement in the quality of the sheep exposed for sale. The prices were rather higher

higher, and the demand much quicker than last year. The number of sheep sold amounted to 70,611.—The meeting of the Farming Society was both numerous and respectable.—The exhibition of live stock for premiums very interesting. We observe among the competitors the names of several eminent breeders, viz. the Marquis of Sligo, Lord Ashtown, Lord Clonbrock, Sir T. G. Newcomen, Sir Edward Crofton, Mr. Wynne, Mr. Doyne, Mr. Mahon, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Scully, Mr. Going, &c. &c.

Married. At *Dublin*, William John Tucker, of Petersville, in the county of Meath, Esq. to Miss Wilson, third daughter of the late James Wilson, Esq. of Parson's-town.—Cornelius Hone, Esq. of Summer-hill, to Mrs. Connolly, relict of the late Rev. T. Connolly, of York-street.—At *Ballycastle*, the Hon. James Butler, brother of the Earl of Ormond, to Miss Grace Louisa Staples, daughter of the Right Hon. John Staples, of Lissan.—At *Castle Forbes*, the Right Hon. Lord Rancliffe, to Lady Elizabeth Mary Forbes, eldest daughter of the Earl of Granard.—At *Church-hill, Kerry*, Jonathan Davis, Esq. of Cork, to Miss Benson, daughter of the late D. Benson, of Tralee, Esq.—At *Cork*, Parker Roche, Esq. of Bandon, to Miss Browne, only daughter of Thomas Browne, Esq. of Castle-View.—At *Kilkenny*, George J. Murphy, Esq. of Dublin, to Miss Rebecca Loughnan, youngest daughter of Connel Loughnan, Esq. banker—Lieutenant Colonel Caulfield, of Curraghmore, Roscommon, to Miss Baker.—At *Killarney*, James Magill of Tralee, Esq. to Miss Julia Lawler, third daughter of Hugh Lawler, Esq. M. D. of Killarney.—At *Mallow*, Abraham Orpin, Esq. M. D. to Mrs. Smithwick, relict of the late Michael Smithwick, Esq. of Mount Catherine, Limerick.—At *Mount Leader*, John Rye Coppenger, of Carhue, Esq. to Miss Amelia Leader, third daughter of William Leader, Esq.

Died. At *Drogheda*, William Gibbon, Esq. M. D. one of the aldermen of that borough.—At *Foxhall, Tiperary*, aged 80, William Anderson, Esq.—At *Kilioman, Galway*, Mrs. Blake, relict of the late Walter Blake, of Ballyglunan, Esq. a lady, whose amiable manners and benevolent mind, endeared her to all her friends and acquaintance, by whom she is sincerely regretted.—Mr. and Mrs Greaves, of Capel-street, *Dublin*, fancy flower makers, on returning to their lodgings in Irishtown, owing to the darkness of the night, fell into one of the docks and were both drowned. They were found next morning, after the dock had been emptied, clasped in each other's arms. Mrs. Greaves had scarcely attained her 25th year, her husband is not 30.—At *Leixslip*, Mrs. Ferral, wife of John Ferral, Esq. of Bloomfield, Roscommon.—At *Lisburn*, aged 47, Mrs. Craig, wife of the Rev. —— Craig, minister of the Presbyterian congregation; being taken ill during divine service, she retired to a neighbouring house where she expired in less than two hours.—At *Summerhill*, near Limerick, Major Charles Smith, paymaster of the Limerick City Militia.—At *Belfast*, aged 123, a poor woman of the name of Johnston. Her brother who is still alive, is 100, and his wife is the same age.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

Married. At *St. Christopher's*, the Right Hon. Lord Cranstown, to Miss M'Namara, eldest daughter of John M'Namara, Esq. of that island.

Died. At *Verdun*, in France, after an illness of three days, the Hon. Coulson Wallop, youngest brother of the Earl of Portsmouth, and formerly Member of Parliament for the borough of Andover.—At *Senigaglia*, aged 83, Cardinal Onorato. There are now fourteen Cardinals' stalls vacant.—At *Alexandria*, about the 24th of July last, in the prime of youth and health, Lieutenant and Adjutant Thomas Hamilton, of the 78th Highland regiment. He fought with that distinguished corps at the battle of Maida, and on the plains of Egypt; he was an honour to his name and family, and in him his King and country lost an active and zealous officer.—At *St. Petersburgh*, on the 18th Aug. O. S. Matthew Guthrie,

Guthrie, M. D. F. R. S. and F. S. A. of London and Edinburgh, physician to the first and second Imperial corps of Noble Cadets in St. Petersburgh, and Counsellor of State to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.—Off *Port Antonio*, on his passage home in the last Jamaica fleet, William Angus, Esq: of Montego Bay, son of the deceased Mr. Alexander Angus, bookseller in Aberdeen.—At the Government-house, *Antigua*, Lord Lavington. The many valuable endowments possessed by this amiable nobleman, his uncommon talents for public business, and his unremitting attention to the discharge of it, his affability, politeness, and elegance of manners to those who accosted him, endeared him, while living, to all ranks of people, and can not fail to cause his memory to be long and warmly cherished. Lord Lavington's great abilities at a very early period of his life, on his first return from England to St. Christopher's, were immediately discovered and duly appreciated by his countrymen, who took the earliest public opportunity of testifying the high opinion they entertained of him by sending him as a representative for one of the parishes to the House of Assembly in that island. And so great was the influence he had acquired from the avowed superiority of his talents and knowledge, that at the first meeting of the House he was called to the chair, and by his conduct in that distinguished situation, fully justified the choice that had been made. It was said at the time this event took place, that his Lordship was not legally qualified from his state of minority to take his seat as a member of the Assembly, and consequently could not assume the duties of the chair. This might have been, and it was believed that the House knew it to be true, but the acquisition it had made was too great to be hazarded upon the result of a motion, and the question was never agitated.—His Lordship, on his return to Europe, was introduced in the highest circles, and his accomplishments made his society universally acceptable.—After making the tour of Europe, on the general election of Members of Parliament in 1768, his Lordship became the representative for the borough of Shaftsbury, and served in the successive Parliaments of 1774 and 1780, for Camelford and Plympton. In 1772 his Lordship received the honour of the Order of the Bath, and died the senior Knight of the order. In 1771 he was appointed Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Leeward Islands, and continued in that station until 1775, when his Lordship returned to England, and was appointed Clerk of the Board of Green Cloth, in which department he remained during the existence of it. In October 1795, his Lordship was advanced to the Peerage of the kingdom of Ireland, and created Baron Lavington, which title, in consequence of his Lordship's dying without heirs, is now extinct. In 1795 his Lordship was again elected a Member of the British Parliament for the borough of Woodstock; and in 1801 was again appointed Capt. General of the Leeward Islands, and sworn a Member of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council; and on Saturday, the 1st day of August, 1807, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Government-house in Antigua, his Lordship departed this life, in the 69th year of his age. Lord Lavington married Mademoiselle Francoise Lambertine, Baroness de Kolbel, of a noble Saxon family, daughter of Frederick Maximilian Baron de Kolbel, a General in the Imperial service; a lady eminently distinguished by the beauties of her person, and universally admired by all who enjoy the honour and pleasure of her acquaintance, for her uncommon affability, suavity of temper, elegant manners and accomplishments.

At *Sunderland*, Massachusetts, July 19, 1807, a son of Mr. John Rowe, a worthy and promising young man, aged 19 years, in the prime of life, much respected and universally lamented. The circumstances of his death are here faithfully stated. Six weeks before his death, as he was returning to his lodgings, late in the evening, he was attacked in the street by a mad dog. The young man defended himself with his hands as long as he could; but, unhappily, in the contest, the dog wounded him in two of his fingers. He immediately entered his lodgings, washed his wounds, squeezing, rubbing, and cleansing them to the bottom, in the most careful manner he could, applying salt and vinegar, or spirits. Early the next morning, he advised with Dr. Wells, of Montague: he prescribed for him, and wrote to me his mode of practice, wishing me to attend upon him. His directions were strictly attended to. The Mercurial Ungt. was applied,

applied, but no ptyalism succeeded; the quantity of Ungt. was increased, and persisted in for about five weeks, but no salivation ensued, only his gums and mouth were a little sore, and a bad taste in his mouth. It was then concluded, that although there was no ptyalism, the mercury must have destroyed the poison, and friction was omitted. He then complained of a pain in the shoulder of the wounded side, the wounds having been perfectly healed for some time, which pains were attributed to taking cold, making a partial rheumatism. Applications were made to the pained part, the pain abated and left him. He then, two days before his death, complained of a numbness in the same arm, which increased, until it was almost useless, before his death. Two days before his death, the air affected him very sensibly, increasing to that degree, that he could not bear any persons approach without symptoms of great uneasiness, and even a person breathing with his face towards him, greatly affected him; taking nothing into his mouth without a kind of shiver, as if from the sense of cold air. In this manner he expressed his feeling, and thus it appeared to the bye-standers. His mind was much agitated through fear of canine madness, and he often spoke as if in a temporary derangement, but would answer correctly to any question proposed. He could see water, and swallow it as easily as more solid substances, and said, the sight of water, or of luminous or transparent objects, was not offensive; but in his last hours his expressions were, that his blood was in a foam, and his eyes felt as if they were balls of fire. The night on which he died, the symptoms were like a true phrenzy; exerting himself to the utmost, sometimes would he propose wrestling with his attendants, sometimes would warn them of their danger, for perhaps he should bite them; but after this, deranged to the last, he would swallow water, and never refused. Thus ended the scene, and he died miserably He complained of no pain in his wounds, no swelling appeared, and they were perfectly smooth; no wandering pains, except the shoulder, no unquiet troubled sleep, or frightful dreams; no convulsions, or subsultus of the tendons; no trembling at the sight of liquors or pellucid things, no spasms or vomiting, no frothing at the mouth, no efforts to spit at the bye-standers, or to bite them, no foaming at the mouth, or gnashing of the teeth, or inclination to do mischief.

Retrospect of Public Affairs.

THE past month has been distinguished by no new events of consequence, and has chiefly been employed in the winding up of former transactions, and in the preludes to future operations.

The aggression on Copenhagen has, as was to have been expected, imprinted a deep sense of resentment against the British nation on the minds of all the Danes, which does not yet seem to fade, although it is acknowledged that the discipline kept up by the English General is exemplary, and the injury inflicted, as little as is compatible with the main purpose of the expedition. The Prince Regent of Denmark has refused to ratify the capitulation of Copenhagen, and has issued orders for the detention of all British subjects and property in the Danish dominions, and granted letters of marque for cruizers against the English shipping. What is a more important step, he has thrown himself into the arms of France, and a treaty offensive and defensive is said to have been concluded between the two nations. The French are collecting in great force upon the borders of Holstein, and may shortly be expected to enter Denmark. In the mean time great activity has been displayed by the English naval commanders at Copenhagen in fitting out the captured men of war and embarking the stores of the dock-yard and arsenals for conveyance to England. A division of these is arrived in Yarmouth Roads. Whether any British troops will remain in the island of Zeeland seems yet uncertain. A small force would evidently be inadequate to resist the efforts that may be expected from the Danes, assisted by the French, and a great one will scarcely be hazarded in the present circumstances of the country.

The intentions of Russia with respect to England appear to be very dubious. It is certain that the attack on Copenhagen was regarded in a heinous light by the

the court of Russia, and that measures were immediately taken for securing Cronstadt from any similar attempt. The English interest seems to have since declined at that court, and not long ago such apprehensions prevailed of an embargo being about to be laid on British ships in the Russian ports, that the English Consul-general advised several captains to hasten their departure. The last accounts, however, state that the alarm had subsided, and that several vessels which had stopt at the Sound proceeded on their voyages to the Russian harbours. Meantime the condition of foreign merchants in Russia, especially the English, will be materially affected by an ukase issued by the Emperor relative to the admission and departure of foreigners in his territories, which lays them under several very troublesome restrictions, and is evidently calculated to throw commerce more into the hands of the natives.

It was probably in consequence of a secret article in the treaty of Tilsit that Louis XVIII. (as he is termed by those still attached to the Bourbon succession) left the Russian territories for Sweden, where he was received with royal honours. It is said that his final retreat is to be Great Britain, and that he is embarked on board a Swedish frigate for the voyage hither.

King Ferdinand with his family has either left, or is about to leave, the island of Sicily, which he considers as no longer a secure abode. An English man of war is to convey him, but to what place of refuge is not yet known.

The French Emperor perseveres in his plan of excluding the English from all communication with the continent of Europe. Since Cattaro has been given up to the French, it is said that their troops have occupied Trieste and Fiume, for the purpose of excluding English merchandize, and that with the same view they have taken possession of Civita Vecchia and other ports in the ecclesiastical states.

A more important measure connected with the same system of policy is the intended occupation of Portugal. A large French force has been assembled at Bayonne, for the purpose of marching through Spain, and, in conjunction with the Spaniards, entering the kingdom of Portugal, which certainly can make no resistance to such an attempt. Very different reports have been published of the progress of this enterprize, but in the meantime it is known that the French and Spanish ambassadors have withdrawn from Lisbon, and that all is alarm and confusion in that capital. The English merchants in particular, there and at Oporto, are taking up all the shipping they can procure for the conveyance of themselves and their property to a place of safety. The royal family appear seriously to have entertained the project of quitting the country and removing their court to Brazil; but whether they will put it in execution, or enter into some accommodation with the hostile powers, is yet uncertain.

The dispute between Great Britain and America is still unsettled. A court martial at Halifax upon one of the deserters taken on board the American frigate Chesapeak, fully ascertained the fact of his entering the British navy as an Englishman, and serving on board different ships; and as he was proved to have been particularly contumacious to the officers after his desertion, he was condemned to death and executed. This just assertion of right has, however, been followed by a step to prevent future occurrences of the kind that occasioned the unfortunate quarrel. A proclamation was published in the London Gazette on Oct. 17th, for recalling and prohibiting sailors from serving foreign princes and states. In this piece, the right of searching *national* ships for British seamen is renounced, but that of seizing them, and taking them from *merchantmen*, is retained. That an alarm, however, exists respecting the continuance of peace between America and some other power, appears from a dispatch sent a short time since from the American minister at Paris to the consuls of his nation residing in France and Holland, requesting them to apprize all the American captains in the ports of those countries that it would be advisable for them to hasten their departure with all expedition.

On the first of September Colonel Burr's trial was concluded by a verdict which acquitted him of the crime of treason. The proceedings on this occasion gave a melancholy proof of the degree to which party rancour prevails in the United States.

At home the utmost tranquillity obtains, notwithstanding the gloom that [seems

seems thickening on all sides, presenting no prospect but that of interminable war. And though the public appear to confide in no plan for carrying it on with success, the word *peace* is equally banished from the language of all parties.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE public attention, during the last month, has been chiefly occupied with our differences with America, and an apprehended rupture with Russia.

At one time, indeed, a report was generally credited, that an embargo on British shipping at Cronstadt was ordered to take place on the 28th September, but subsequent advice has happily brought a contradiction of this unpleasant rumour.

With regard to America, although we cannot confirm in their full extent the assurances of speedy adjustment circulated through the City ten days ago, we look forward to this result with confident expectation, because the state of Britain and America affords of itself the means of remedying their mutual grievances. We should never forget that our conduct to America should be influenced by very different considerations from those which guide our conduct towards France. France is our hereditary enemy, and it becomes us to watch with a jealous vigilance every attempt she may make to encroach on our right. But America stands to us in a light at once more humble and more useful—that of a great customer for our manufactures. She knows her incapacity to dispute with us the palm of national honor in the field of battle, and she confines herself to the safer competition of trade. Like the Dutch, a century ago, she is the carrier of half the world; but her naval forces are far inferior to what those of Holland were at that time. Holland lies in the centre of Europe: she possessed considerable colonies in the West Indies, and an extensive domain in the East. Her territories at home were compact and defended by the strongest barrier in Europe. She was therefore much more justly an object of jealousy to the English than America can now be. America trades with every part of the world; but the riches which she acquires are not accumulated in her own bosom. On the contrary, by far the greater part of these riches find their way to this country for the purchase of our manufactures. Her gains therefore are most truly our gains:—to aid and promote her commerce during war would in fact be good policy on our part; but without carrying our generosity to a point, which to many would appear romantic, we have no hesitation in affirming, that to impede the navigation of the United States during war, is the most mistaken course which Great Britain could pursue. It would be different, could we substitute our own ships for hers; but as that is impossible, our business is to let her shipping go where ours cannot; assured that the profits of her trade with France, with Spain, with Italy, will in the course of the twelvemonth be chiefly deposited in Great Britain.

The Proclamation of the 16th October, relinquishing the claim lately set forth of searching by force neutral ships of war, has been much blamed by the well-wishers of Administration. Now so far from joining in this disapprobation, there has been of late years no public measure of which we more cordially approve. We are pretty tenacious of our maritime rights; but neither we nor any other country have in former ages asserted the maintenance of this privilege. Can we seriously say that it is now necessary, when we have in our royal navy no less than 130,000 seamen: when in our mercantile navy we have as many, and when even in the score of number, much more of quality, we are superior to all the world together.

The Sugar Market continues in the same melancholy state: The planters and merchants are already far advanced in the path to ruin, and another twelvemonth of such times will render their situation incurable; the principal cause of all this mischief is not the prohibitory system of Bonaparte, but our own excessive jealousy of our colonial monopoly. Monopoly is a very good thing when the consumption is equal to the produce, but a very disadvantageous thing

thing when the produce is nearly twice as great as the consumption. We must forsooth carry off the whole 270,000 hogsheads of Sugar produced by our plantations, although we consume only 150,000. Now, would it not be much better to try to gain the American market, and get rid in this manner of 40 or 50,000 hogsheads of our surplus?

This is the season when the outward bound convoys begin to take their departure for the West Indies. As usual the out-ports have got the start of the London shipping.

In confirmation of the pacific appearances with Russia, we have observed with satisfaction, that some ships lately sailed for the Baltic.

Little doubt can be entertained that we shall be excluded during the rest of the war from the Portuguese harbours. This will be a heavy loss to us, and a cruel hardship on our faithful ally. The Portuguese government endeavours by every possible means to soften the bitterness of this measure by lenity in the mode of its execution.

20th Oct. 1807.

CURRENT PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

American Pot-ash per cwt.				21	10s	0d.	to	31.	6s.	0d.	Logwood Chips . ton.			12l.	0s.	0d	to 13l	0s.	0d.
Ditto Pearl				2	14	0	—	3	10	0	Madder, Dutch crop cwt.			4	5	0	—	5	5	0
Barilla				2	5	0	—	2	18	0	Mahogany —— ft.			0	1	2	—	0	2	0
Brandy, Coniac gal.				1	1	0	—	1	2	0	Oak Plank, Dantz. last			11	0	0	—	12	0	0
Ditto Spanish				0	19	0	—	1	0	0	Ditto American ——				none					
Camphire, refined lb.				0	4	8	—	0	4	10	Oil, Lucca 25 gal. jar			16	0	0	—	17	0	0
Ditto unrefined cwt.				16	0	0	—	20	5	0	Ditto spermaceti— ton			85	0	0	—	90	0	0
Cochineal, garbled lb.				1	0	0	—	1	8	0	Ditto whale ——			24	0	0	—	25	10	0
Ditto East India				0	3	0	—	0	6	0	Ditto Florence ½ chest			2	15	0	—	2	18	0
Coffee, fine cwt.				6	0	0	—	6	10	0	Pitch Stockholm cwt.			0	14	6	—	0	15	6
Ditto, ordinary				4	0	0	—	4	15	0	Quicksilver —— lb.			0	3	9	—	0	3	10
Cotton-wool, Surin. lb.				0	1	9	—	0	1	11	Raisins, bloom,—cwt.			3	18	0	—	6	0	0
Ditto Jamaica				0	1	4h	—	0	1	6	Rice, Carolina ——			1	6	6	—	2	0	0
Ditto Smyrna				0	1	5	—	0	1	7	Ditto East India ——				none					
Ditto East India				0	1	3	—	0	1	4	Rum, Jamaica — gal.				3	1	—	0	4	6
Currants, Zant cwt.				4	0	0	—	4	5	0	Ditto Leeward Island				2	6	—	0	3	2
Deals, Dantz. piece				1	16	0	—	1	19	0	Saltpetre, E. In. cwt.			2	11	0	—	2	12	0
Ditto Petersburgh				22	0	0	—	0	0	0	Shellach ——			5	0	0	—	10	0	0
Ditto Stockholm				0	0	0	—	0	0	0	Silk, Thrown Italian lb.			1	11	0	—	2	15	0
Elephants' Teeth				30	10	0	—	34	0	0	Silk, Raw Ditto ——			0	17	0	—	1	13	0
—— Scrivell				18	0	0	—	24	0	0	Ditto China ——			1	16	0	—	1	19	0
Flax, Riga ton.				69	0	0	—	70	0	0	Ditto Beng. —— novi			0	12	0	—	1	6	0
Ditto Petersburgh				72	0	0	—	73	0	0	Ditto Organzine ——			1	10	0	—	1	18	0
Galls, Turkey cwt.				5	5	0	—	7	0	0	Tallow, English cwt.			3	5	0	—			
Geneva, Hollands gal.				1	1	0	—	1	2	0	Ditto Russia, white—			3	0	0	—			
Ditto, English				0	8	3	—	0	12	0	Ditto —— yellow —			3	6	0	—			
G. Arabic, Turk. cwt.				6	0	0	—	11	15	0	Tar, Stockholm - bar.			1	10	0	—	1	11	6
Ditto Sandrach				6	5	0	—	7	5	0	Tin in Blocks— — cwt.			6	6	0	—			
Ditto Tragacanth				19	0	0	—	20	10	0	Tobacco, Maryl. — lb.			0	1	0	—	0	1	1
Gum Seneca cwt.				5	5	0	—	6	10	0	Ditto Virginia ——			0	0	4½	—	0	0	10
Hemp, Riga ton.				64	0	0	—	65	0	0	Wax, Guinea—— cwt.			7	0	0	—	10	10	0
Ditto Petersburgh				64	0	0	—	65	0	0	Whale-fins —— ton.			15	0	0	—	25	0	0
Indigo, Caracca lb.				0	10	6	—	0	11	6	Wine, Red Port pipe			86	0	0	—	94	0	0
Ditto East India				0	3	0	—	0	12	0	Ditto Lisbon ——			83	0	0	—	90	0	0
Iron, British, bars ton.				15	0	0	—	16	0	0	Ditto Madeira ——			93	0	0	—	120	0	0
Ditto Swedish				25	0	0	—	26	0	0	Ditto Vidonia ——			74	0	0	—	80	0	0
Ditto Norway				24	0	0	—	25	0	0	Ditto Calcavella ——			84	0	0	—	95	0	0
Ditto Archangel ——				25	0	0	—	26	0	0	Ditto Sherry —— butt			84	0	0	—	105	0	0
Lead in pigs — fod.				30	0	0	—	0	0	0	Ditto Mountain ——			70	0	0	—	82	0	0
Litharge — ton.				28	0	0	—	29	0	0	Ditto Claret — hogs.			86	0	0	—	90	0	0
Ditto white ——				48	0	0	—	49	0	0	Yarn Mohair —— lb.			0	4	3	—	0	8	0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Oct. 6th	Oct. 9th	Oct. 13th		Oct. 6th	Oct. 9th	Oct. 13th
Amsterdam	35 5	35 5	35 5	Bilboa	39 1-h.	39 1-h.	39 1-h.
Ditto at sight	34 9	34 9	34 9	Leghorn	51	50 1-h.	50
Rotterdam, c. f.	11 1	11 1	11 2	Naples	42	42	42
Hamburgh	34 4	34 4	34 4	Genoa	45 1-h.	45 1-h.	45
Altona	34 5	34 5	34 5	Venice, N. C.	52	52	52
Paris	24 6	24 6	24 6	Lisbon	62	62	62
Ditto 2 us.	24 10	24 10	24 10	Oporto	63 3-q.	63 3-q.	62
Bourdeaux	24 10	24 10	24 10	Dublin	10 1-h.	10 1-h.	10 1-q.
Cadiz	39 1-h.	39 1-h.	39 1-h.	Cork	11 1-q.	11 1-q.	11 1-q.
Madrid	40	40	40	Agio on the Bank of Holland			5 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Portugal Gold, Coin and Bars	per oz.	4l. 0s. 0d.
New Dollars		0 5 5
Silver in Bars, standard		0 5 6

PRICE OF STOCKS.

3 per Cent. Reduced	$61\frac{7}{8}\ \frac{5}{8}\ \frac{1}{2}$
4 per Cent.	$79\frac{3}{8}\ \frac{1}{2}\ \frac{5}{8}$
Omnium	$\frac{1}{2}\ \frac{1}{2}\ \frac{1}{4}$ d. par. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Imp. 3 p. c.	$62\frac{21}{8}\ \frac{5}{8}\ 7\frac{13}{4}\ \frac{13}{16}$
Exch. Bills 2d. par. 1d. par.	
Lottery Tickets	21l. 0s.
Consols for ac.	$62\frac{1}{8}\ \frac{1}{2}\ 62\frac{3}{8}\ \frac{5}{8}\ \frac{7}{8}\ \frac{5}{8}$

NEW LLOYD'S COFFEE-HOUSE, 20th Oct. 1807.

PREMIUMS OF INSURANCE.

LONDON to	
the East Indies	7l. 7s. per ct.
out and home	12 — —
Jamaica	8 gs. retr. 4l. 0s.
Leeward Islands	ditto
Musquito Shore	10 do.
America (their ships)	3 do.
Ditto (British ships)	10 do. retr. 5l. 0s.
Newfoundland	8 do. ret. 3l. 0s.
Greenland (out and home)	8 do.
Southern Fishery (do.)	20 do.
Mediterranean	10 do. retr. 5l. 0s.
Lisbon or Oporto	6 — — 3 0
Stockholm, &c.	5 — — 3 0
Gottenburgh	5 — — 3 0
Tonnengen (Neutrals)	$2\frac{1}{2}$ do.
Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Newry, or Belfast	$2\frac{1}{2}$ do.
Limerick or Galway	4 do. ret. 2l. 0s.
Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverpool, Whitehaven, &c.	2 do.
All parts of Scotland	2 do.
Hull or Gainsborough	$1\frac{1}{2}$ do.
JAMAICA to the	
American States	15 gs. with returns
Quebec or Montreal	12 do.
Newfoundland	12 do.
London, Liverpool, Bristol, Dublin, &c.	10 do.
LEEWARD ISLANDS to	
Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland, &c.	12 do.
American States	10 gs.
Cork, Waterf. or Dublin	8 do. ret. 4
Bristol, Chester, Liverpool	do.
NEWFOUNDLAND to	
American States	5 gs.
Jamaica & Leeward Island	15 do.
Lisbon or Oporto	15 do. retr. 5l.
Plym. Dartm. Exeter, &c.	8 do. — 4
Bristol, Liverpool, &c.	8 — — 4 0
Dublin, Cork, &c.	do.
Portsmouth, London, &c.	do.
QUEBEC to Ireland	12 gs. retr. 6l. 0.
Great Britain	do.
DENMARK or SWEDEN to Bengal and China out and home	no sum fixed

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in Oct. 1807; *at the Office of Mr. Scott, 25, New-Bridge-street, London.*

Grand Junction Canal, at 201. per share.—*Grand Surrey*, 47l. to 45l.—*Ellesmere*, 55l.—*Rochdale*, 40l.—*Kennet and Avon Original*, 20l.—*Ashby de la Zouch*, 24l.—*Lancaster*, 18l.—*West India Dock Stock*, 148l. per cent.—*East India ditto*, 120l.; ex-dividend of 2l. 10s. nett for the last half year.—*London ditto*, 112l. per cent.—*Commercial Road*, 120l. per cent.—*Globe Insurance*, 112l.—*Rock Life Assurance*, 7s. per share premium.—*East London Water Works*, 50l. to 49l. prem.—*West Middlesex ditto*, 12l. prem.—*Southwark Brewery*, 2l. prem.—*Tavistock Mineral Canal*, at par.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR OCTOBER, 1807.

Autumnal wheat sowing may be looked upon as finished among all early farmers, and never more auspiciously within the memory of man, the lands working admirably, and the fallows, from the dryness of the summer, and the critical intervention of showers, being in an uncommonly clean and pulverized state. Much wheat is up in the southern and forward counties, and indeed upon the warm and good soils in the north; in Essex, Kent, Sussex, South Hants, and Berkshire

Berkshire particularly, the young wheats appear beautiful in colour, and strongly and thickly planted. Wheat maintaining so respectable a price, notwithstanding the great bulk and weight of the late crop, holds forth vast encouragement, and it is generally supposed that wheat has been put into the ground upon every acre wherever there was the least pretence of fitness or opportunity for it, and that however great the breadth of preceding years, that of 1808 is likely to be far superior over the whole island. Accounts from Ireland also speak of a very favourable seed-time, plenty of hands, and an improving state of arable culture; the same from those parts of Wales most in want of improvement, with the unfavourable statement from the latter, that their farmers, notwithstanding the shortness of keep, have been very unthriftily backward in the culture of winter and spring crops for cattle. In the best cultivated districts of England and Scotland, exclusive of turnips, the crops of winter tares, rye, cole, &c. are very extensive. Without such provision, indeed, it would be altogether impossible to winter and spring feed the immense flocks and herds which cover the country.

The event proves, as has been before stated, that no other crop is large, excepting wheat, and the goodness of that, from all late accounts, appears to be universal on the continent and in America.

Drilling gains ground slowly; Suffolk, perhaps, exhibits the best example of this greatest and most important of all agricultural improvements, because there it may be seen upon the heaviest and wettest soils, and with the widest intervals; viz. wheat in twelve and eighteen inch rows. In the common husbandry, and even upon strong and good soils, it is too often the practice to dung the wheat fallows; and the clover leys, sown with wheat, are generally choaked with couch and every kind of rubbish.

Very little hemp has been raised this season, an article, the growth of which, it is supposed, ought to be encouraged by the political circumstances of the country; the same of flax, both here and in Ireland. The turnip crops have improved beyond expectation, and will be of vast utility this season; the latter grass has also improved considerably, but is no where very abundant, but the clovers took remarkably well. The thousand-headed cabbage introduced by Gibbs, seedsman to the Board of Agriculture, has succeeded as a winter crop for cattle even beyond all that was said of it, and is now looked upon as one of the most profitable and convenient articles in use, from its standing the severest weather, and growing upon ordinary soils of almost any description. Cattle markets full and sales heavy. The supplies of our army and navy in the Baltic have, however, kept some movement in the provison trade.

Smithfield, Beef, 2s. 6d. to 4s. Mutton, 3s. to 4s. Veal, 3s. to 6s. 0d. Lamb, 4s. to 5s. Pork, 2s. 6d. to 6s. 8d. Bacon, 6s. Irish, 2s. 8d. to 4s. Fat 3s. 10d. to 4s.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The sowing of wheat on light and loamy soils has been carried on with great alacrity, and a great breadth of land is already finished. The tilths and clover leys on strong lands want rain before they can be sown.

The early sown wheats already up look healthy and well, with a strong blade. Winter tares and rye are equally promising.

The crops of turnips which have escaped the mildew grow fast; and the valuable Swedish sort, which were less affected, are fine and thriving. Stubble turnips for spring sheep feed are also flourishing.

The winter crops of potatoes are nearly all taken up, and prove very good and abundant.

Pastures on moist cool lands continue to grow, affording good keep; on dry and elevated situations they have suffered much from the dryness of the weather. The store and young cattle, by the warmth and mildness of the season, have been kept out of the yards, which has prevented much barley being brought as yet to market. Little has been threshed but wheat for seed; however enough has been threshed out to verify the accounts formerly given of both the quantity and quality of the grain of this last harvest.

From

From the scarcity in some situations, and the total want in others, of winter food, lean stock, shewn in great abundance at the late fairs, have been sold at reduced prices.

The country fat cattle markets have been well supplied, and very low; but pork is every where on the advance.

PRICE OF GRAIN.

	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat	68	7	64	0
Rye	46	0	42	9
Barley	39	1	35	5
Oats	27	9	28	2
Beans	52	5	57	8
Peas	65	5	55	5
Oatmeal	46	3	24	1
Bigg	—	—	29	10

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE take the liberty to suggest to the respectable correspondent who has sent a letter animadverting upon the immorality of our theatrical exhibitions, that as his opinion is not the common one, it might be advisable to confirm it by particular instances.

The writer who remarks upon the passage in Hamlet, "*I know a* hawk *from a* handsaw," *that the latter word should probably be* hernshaw, *is informed that such a correction has been long ago proposed, and is unquestionably the original reading of the proverbial saying here alluded to, though the editors of Shakespear may have done right in giving it in its corrupted form, according to the early copies.*

We have received a letter signed C. D. containing remarks on the paper "On the Inequality of Conditions" in our 7th Number. Notwithstanding the lateness of its arrival, we should have inserted it without hesitation, had not the substance of it been almost entirely anticipated by a letter inserted in our 9th Number.

We are desired to make known, in consequence of the letters that have appeared in the Athenæum concerning the effects of Lettuce, that Mr. F. Smith, No. 29, Haymarket, will supply gratuitously any gentleman of the faculty who may wish to make trial of the inspissated juice of that plant, with a few drams of it.

THE ATHENÆUM.

No. 12. DECEMBER 1st, 1807.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

APOCRYPHA READ IN THE CHURCH SERVICE, &c.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

THE readers of the Athenæum are much indebted to S. S. for his liberal and interesting correction of the translation of Espriella's Letters from England, relating to the reading of the Apocrypha in our churches; but he has himself committed a slight error in stating that, "antecedently to the reign of James I. the *whole* of the Apocrypha stood in the order of the lessons to be read in the public services of our churches." It will be found, on inspection, that some of the Apocryphal books have been always omitted. Instead, therefore, of the above words "the whole of the Apocrypha," it is submitted that it would be better to substitute "the whole of the 25th chapter of Ecclesiasticus," thereby rendering the correction more exact.

It might be curious to trace the causes of the several new appropriations of the lessons for the day which will be found to have taken place in the rubric, by collating various editions of the Common Prayer. Thus in that of 1549, Ecclesiasticus xxv. is appointed to be read on the 11th of November; in that of 1606 on the 7th of November, and at present on the 6th of November. In 1606 the whole of this chapter was retained, and it is remarkable that the offensive passage relating to women in chap. xxvi. was then ordered to be omitted, whilst that in chap. xxv. by no means less so, was read. It is equally singular that the description of a *good woman* in chap. xxvi. was omitted in 1606, though antecedently read, as it ought always to be, as a beautiful contrast to the other. No part, however, of chap. xxvi. is now retained. Quere when was chap. xxv. originally reduced to thirteen verses?

The communicator of the account of the Order of Fools will confer an obligation on the present writer if he would state the size, date, and language of the work he has cited under the title of "Van Buggenhaven's Account of the Antiquities discovered at Cleves," and also

also some further particulars of the German translation by Geiler of Sebastian Brand's celebrated work the *Navis stultifera*. It is well known that Geiler published an imitation in Latin of Brand's work, under the form of sermons. Brand's Ship of Fools was originally composed in German, and had been printed long before 1520, the date ascribed to Geiler's work. A great deal more relating to the Order of Fools may be found in Emilian's History of Religious and Military Orders.

The communicator of *Popular Superstitions* is respectfully informed, that there is another account of the "Footsteps of the Devil," which he has mentioned, p. 248. They are generally supposed to have been the steps that marked the distance between the duellists, and were well known by the name of "The brothers' steps." The spot is within a few paces east of the stables at the north-east end of Upper Gower-street, and it used, till lately, to be visited, especially on Sundays, by multitudes of people, the superstitious part of whom made a point of plucking up the grass which grew from time to time in the holes. An account of the duel between the brothers is preserved in one of the contemporary magazines.

D.

ON MILTON'S IMITATIONS OF TASSO.

IN Dr. Symmons's spirited Life of Milton it is said, that "for the adoption of blank verse as the instrument of his muse, Milton had not only the example of Trissino's *Italia Liberata*, of which he probably never thought, but also that of Tasso." To which it is subjoined in a note, that "Tasso is celebrated by his friend and biographer the Marquis of Villa (Manso) for the introduction of blank verse into Italian poetry." If by this assertion Manso means that Tasso first used the *versi sciolti* in Italian poetry, it certainly merited the notice and correction of the learned biographer. After having mentioned the *Italia liberata* of Trissino, how could Dr. Symmons allow the error of Manso to pass without remark?

I should not, perhaps, have noticed this slight oversight in a work of real merit, and which is highly valuable as an additional and successful vindication of our great poet against his malignant and bigotted adversaries, had it not reminded me of an observation made in the course of my reading, that Milton had not only perused the fine poem of Tasso, intitled "*Le sette giornate del mondo creato*," by far the most sublime of all his works, but had left certain proof, in his own writings, of the effect which such perusal had produced upon his mind. Thus the grand apostrophe in the opening of the poem,

> —"But chiefly thou, O Spirit, who dost prefer
> Before all temples th' upright heart and pure,
> *Instruct me, for thou knowest*,"

may

may be traced in the following lines:

—" Divino amore
Tu dal padre e dal figlio in me discendi,
E nel mio core alberga; e quinci e quindi
Porta le grazie, e'nspira i sensi e i carmi."

—" tu ch'l sai tu'l rivela; e chiari e conte
Signor, per me fa l'opre, i modi e l'arti."

And again,

—" thou from the first
Wast present, and with mighty wings outspread,
Dove-like sat'st brooding o'er the vast abyss
And mad'st it pregnant."

Dr. Newton considers this passage as suggested by the figure in Genesis, " The spirit of God moved on the face of the waters;" but a much nearer prototype is found in Tasso.

—" anch' ei presente al opra,
Spirando già forza e virtute al onda;
D'uccello in guisa, che da frale scorza
Col suo caldo vital covata e piéna;
Trae non pennato'l figlio e quasi informa."

The following passages afford also a remarkable coincidence.

" Before the hills appear'd or fountains flow'd,
Thou with eternal wisdom didst converse;
Wisdom, thy sister, and with her didst *play*
In presence of th' Almighty Father, pleas'd
With thy celestial song."

" Seco era allor ch'al ocean profondo
Termini pose, e die sue leggi al onde;
E quando ei collocò dell' ampia terra
I fondamenti, era pur seco al opra,
Seco tutto 'l fornio di giorno in giorno
Quasi scherzando."

This idea of Wisdom *playing* before the supreme Being occurs in Prov. chap. viii. (see Dr. Newton's note on the Par. Lost, *book* vii. *l.* 8.) and might have suggested to these two great poets the above passages, without the one being borrowed from the other. But upon the whole the foregoing citations appear to me to demonstrate that Milton had seen and admired the sublime productions of the Italian bard. At the same time it must be acknowledged, that if he has derived from Tasso any of his materials, he has transmuted them sufficiently to render them his own.

I shall only observe, that to the admirers of Milton, who are acquainted with the Italian language, it would not be easy to propose a higher

higher treat than the perusal of the kindred poem of Tasso; a poem which seems to have been obscured by the superior admiration bestowed on the *Gerusalemme liberata*, but which will be found to abound with passages of the finest poetry and the most fervent devotion.

W. R.

For the Athenæum.

ON SYSTEMS OF MORALS.

CICERO, in his Dialogue concerning Laws, relates a laughable instance of simplicity displayed by a Roman proconsul of Greece, one Gellius. Being at Athens, he summoned together the philosophers with which that city abounded, and told them "that he had observed with much concern the perpetual disputes in which they were engaged—that he thought, if they were so inclined, they might find means to bring their controversies to a conclusion—and that he was ready to assist them in this point to the best of his power." It is needless to say that the honest man only got ridiculed for his pains. In fact, he betrayed his ignorance in two respects; first, in thinking that it was possible to bring academical disputants to an agreement; secondly, in supposing that their differences were of any sort of consequence. To themselves, it is manifest that agreement would have been fatal: it would have destroyed their occupation, and put an end to their very existence. Moreover, their debates were perfectly harmless as long as the civil power took no part in them, nor did their widest differences produce any effect upon the public, scarcely upon themselves. Even Pyrrho, who held all things to be indifferent, and was said to have been as ready to walk into a well as to avoid it, contrived to reach in safety his 90th year, though he passed much of his life in travelling to distant countries.

The simplicity of Gellius is perhaps equalled by that of many good people in modern times, who work themselves up into a zealous concern about various points of speculation, and seem to think it both possible and important to establish an uniformity of opinion respecting them. Unconvinced by the experience of mankind during a long series of ages, and confiding in their grand maxim, "Truth will prevail," they consume time and paper without end in discussions which to a cooler judgment would appear both frivolous and interminable. That these epithets are not unmerited will surely follow, if it be constantly found that with conclusions directly opposite upon the motives of action, men act precisely in the same manner; and that speculative differences which have subsisted ever since reasoning began, still continue with equal pertinacity, while the character of a philosophic reasoner is the same in all systems. The disputes concerning the foundations of morals are especially of the kind to which I allude. In language

language nothing can be more opposite than the principles assumed by the different parties, for they embrace all the contrariety between selfishness and universal benevolence—between an innate moral sense and experimental utility. If these by argumentative skill can be brought to concur in the same practical inferences, what can be more manifest than that the whole disputation is nugatory, and a mere contention of words?

The reality is, that all the practical difference in social morals turns upon the single circumstance of *the association men have been led to make between their own happiness and that of their fellow-creatures*, which association is not determined by any one set of abstract principles, but by education and habit. This may be exemplified both in public and in private life. To begin with the high virtue of patriotism—The Decii devoted themselves for their country long before moral philosophy had been taught in any Roman school; but they, in common with all their countrymen, had been imbued from childhood with the maxim that a Roman could have no interest so dear to him as the welfare of his country. With this, all the selfish love of fame was entwined, so as to become one indivisible passion. Nor did they nicely examine whether the fame acquired by dying for one's country continued to belong to the devotee after death, or whether any ulterior reward awaited such an action. The living Decius identified himself with the Decius of all future ages, who should be cited as an example of sublime virtue. He identified himself with his saved and triumphant country, his family and friends who would acquire reflected glory from his deed.

Nothing, indeed, can more forcibly illustrate the power of association than the passion for posthumous fame, which has always subsisted independently of moral considerations, and therefore apart from the notion of a future consciousness of it, given as a reward for virtue.

> What shall I do to be for ever known
> And make the world to come my own?

says Cowley, when writing Pindaric odes and love verses. Even with the doctrinal disbelief of a future state, the passion for fame has urged man to hazards which implied a contempt of that life on the continuance of which their whole reward must depend. In theory what can be more absurd than such conduct? but it proceeds from the incapacity of detaching *self* from the *name of self*—the living Alexander of to-day, from the dead Alexander of to-morrow. We are indeed told by historians, that when Cineas, the minister of king Pyrrhus, explained to Fabricius the tenets of the Epicurean philosophy, particularly the fundamental principle, that the *summum bonum* consisted in pleasure, the Roman chief devoutly prayed that all the foes of Rome might become epicureans. But Pyrrhus himself appears, from a dialogue recorded between him and the same minister, to have been of that sect, and yet was not a less formidable foe to the Romans;

Romans; and the epicurean Cassius entered into the conspiracy against Cæsar as heartily as the academic Brutus. In both cases the individuals were influenced by their associations of fame, honour, patriotism, and the like, in opposition to their philosophical system.

It is the defect of abstract principles, that in their application to particular points of conduct, they are liable to such inflexions and modifications that their influence is little to be relied upon. Louis XIV. was trained up in the firmest belief of his religion; and it was, doubtless, inculcated upon him as a fundamental truth that kings are responsible to God in the execution of their high office, and that it is their duty to consult the good of their subjects in preference to their own inclinations. But it was not difficult for him to persuade himself, or to be persuaded by his courtiers, that the glory and advantage of conquest belonged to his nation as well as to himself; that sumptuous palaces conferred a splendour and consequence on the nation in the eyes of foreigners; and that expensive luxury of every kind gave encouragement to the fine arts, which was a national benefit. The nation itself, by identifying its glory with that of its monarch, fostered the delusion; and thus he felt no check in following his most ruinous propensities. Indeed, there is scarcely an instance of a sovereign's conscience restraining him from the most mischievous of all royal gratifications, that of war. The rights of his crown, the honour of his country, the obligation of treaties, and the plea of self-defence (which can never be wanting while there exists a more powerful neighbour) furnish never-failing arguments to quiet his mind under any misgivings. He perpetually talks of peace, indeed, in his public declarations, and pathetically laments the waste of human blood, and the necessity of laying additional burdens upon his people; but in the meantime he pursues his plans in perfect apathy, undisturbed by any remonstrances from his courtly clergy, who, though the ministers of a gospel of peace, have very rarely been known to have brought home to a royal penitent the guilt of engaging in wars of dubious justice or necessity.

In private life, the want of a precise *bearing* of general principles is equally obvious. Many a person who is sufficiently guarded by religion and morality against those deviations which lie under an express note of reprobation, feels no restraint from indulging propensities which may destroy the comfort of all with whom he is connected. Such an one may be a morose husband, a peevish wife, a stern parent, an imperious master, a quarrelsome neighbour—may be indolent, sensual, fickle, and capricious, without the consciousness of having violated any enjoined duty. System has here nothing to do—no dogma or principle is called in question. The whole evil results from a want of social feeling—from not being accustomed to look for happiness in the happy countenances of others. Kind-heartedness, the great sweetener of human life, the source of all that is delightful in the intercourse of families and neighbourhoods, is not to be taught by rules, but must be bred and nourished by the habitual reciprocation of good offices and

and tender endearments. It does not deal out its benevolence by weight and measure, but flows free and unstinted. It does not engage in calculations how to produce the greatest sum of good either to self or to society; for if such calculations happen to be founded on wrong data, they may exclude all the charities of private life. The stoic, although taught

Non sibi, sed toto genitum se credere mundo,

to consider man as born not for himself, but for the whole world, was frequently, for want of these interchanges of kindness, a hard unsocial individual, neither loving nor beloved; and the same may be affirmed of the christian ascetic, though deriving his rule of life from the most benevolent of systems.

From these considerations I cannot think that the writers termed *sentimental* have deserved the contempt and disapprobation which they have incurred from certain grave theorists. The best of that class aim at opening the heart to kind and generous emotions, at curbing the propensities which terminate in mere self-gratification, and fostering the sympathies which render the joys and sorrows of one human being interesting to another. They do not, indeed, attempt any exact scale or comparison of duties, and perhaps they may sometimes give to *feeling* the merit that belongs to *action;* but unless that feeling be previously excited, the didactic moralist can make little impression. The excellent Fenelon, when engaged in the momentous task of forming the mind of a young prince on whom the happiness of a great nation was to depend, thought it necessary first to soften a temper naturally harsh and obdurate, by pathetic scenes of private distress, and by the pleasure of relieving it; and in his "Telemachus," which he evidently intended as the institute of a sovereign, he has throughout intermixed addresses to the heart with precepts for the understanding.

Fiction, indeed, possesses the peculiar advantage that it can render virtue attractive, and vice odious, by all those concomitants which are rarely met with in real life, and can enforce its lessons by that kind of poetic justice in the final results, of which the world seldom affords complete examples. By these means an almost indissoluble strength may be given to moral associations; and in fact, it is no improbable supposition that a large share of the sentiment which produces honour and generosity in both sexes has been derived from the pictures of fiction. Such associations are in general more to be depended upon than the conclusions of argumentation, which sophism may undermine, or stronger reasoning overthrow. They stand apart from all distinctions of sect and party, and are as universal as human nature. The man who has firmly linked his own happiness to that of his fellow-creatures, is the same beneficent being under all the varieties of faith, custom, and country.

SOPHRON.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. WILSON.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

I particularly request the admission of the following lines into your classical repository of taste and literature, which were written on occasion of the much regretted death of one of the most distinguished and successful preceptresses of which this or any country could boast. The lines deserve a more extensive circulation than the fugitive memorial of a local paper could afford, as they at once reflect honour on the writer, and on the memory of the object on whom they are bestowed. Although not publicly acknowledged as such, they are the reputed production of a dissenting clergyman at Newcastle, no less respected for his liberality and benevolence, than he is respectable for his various talents, and his happy application of them to the most valuable and important interests of society.

VIGILIUS.

Newcastle, Oct. 12, 1807.

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*Lines on the Death of Mrs. Wilson.**

Let others teach the meaner course of art,
To give the polish, but neglect the heart;
To point to female youth life's flowery way,
And tell them, pleasure dwells but with the gay;
On beauty build their influence and power,
Beauty, that blows and fades within an hour!
Far, far from her, o'er whom we mournful bend,
Youth's firmest guardian, best and gentlest friend,
Far, far from her such precepts of the day,
Which bear o'er fashion's slaves resistless sway:
Her's was the task those lessons to impart
Which "raise the genius" and which "mend the heart;"
Confer by culture dignity and grace,
And give to ornament a second place;
Make the fair form intelligent, refin'd,
The eye the index to the tutor'd mind;
To plant those guides which elevate the soul,
Taste to direct, and reason to controul.—
—Long shall the memory of thy virtues rest
The faithful tenant of this sorrowing breast.

* See Athenæum, Vol. I. p. 96. The amiable author of both these short, though just tributes to her memory, than whom no one is more competent to undertake the office, would do a service to the important cause of education, if he would supply the public, through the channel of the Athenæum, with a more detailed account of this excellent woman, and of the peculiar plan of instruction which she pursued.

MR. WAKEFIELD'S GREEK LEXICON.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

HAVING observed under the head of Literary and Miscellaneous Information, in the last number of the Athenæum, a statement relative to the projected Greek and English Lexicon of the late Mr. Wakefield, which is not in all respects accurate, I beg leave through the medium of your journal to offer a correction of it. It is true that Mr. Wakefield's preparations for that work were chiefly confined to his interleaved copy of Hederic, to which, in the course of his reading, he was in the habit of constantly committing his observations. He had thus gradually formed a vast accumulation of materials, consisting of additional words, and significations, and references to authorities, which he himself would in all probability have easily reduced to order for publication, and which in the hands of a skilful editor would afford most valuable assistance for the completion of a similar design. What is said respecting the destruction of this work by fire is altogether erroneous. The fire alluded to is probably that which happened in the premises of Mr. Hamilton, the printer, by which, among other works, many copies of Mr. Wakefield's edition of Lucretius were destroyed. The interleaved Hederic was never committed to the printer, but has remained, since the death of Mr. Wakefield, in the possession of his family. I cannot on this occasion avoid expressing my regret, that a work so important as this would have proved, should be lost to Greek literature. To a profound and extensive acquaintance with the Greek tongue, Mr. Wakefield added an intimate knowledge of the powers of his own, and was peculiarly fortunate in adapting to each other the correspondent expressions of the two languages, which, with a wide difference of structure, often present a wonderful conformity in their idioms and phraseology.

Your's, &c. *J. Dewhurst.*

Nov. 4th, 1807.

For the Athenæum.

A DAY-DREAM.

Mr. Editor,

IT has been my misfortune in the course of my life, which has not been a very short one, to meet with my full share of ill usage from mankind. I have twice been ruined by becoming security for pretended friends, and several times robbed on the highway. My domestic peace has been more than once broken in upon by the insidious intrigues of those in whom I thought I had a right to confide, and I have frequently been the object of resentment to those to whom I never gave offence. For some time I bore these vexations with patience,

conceiving them to be merely accidental, and hoping that in my further progress through the world I should meet with less annoyance and more enjoyment on the road. In this, however, I was mistaken. Disaster succeeded to disaster, injury to injury, till at length I could no longer refrain from expressing the distress that agitated my bosom. It was on the evening of the day on which I had received intelligence of the death of my nearest relation, who had cut me off from all claims under his will, upon a false report that I had expressed an impatience for his exit, that I indulged myself in a soliloquy nearly to the following effect.

"Why was I born?—Why am I obliged to toil through this world of trouble? On every side I am surrounded with difficulties; at every step I meet with disappointment. If I shun the society of my neighbour, he hates me; if I trust him, he betrays me. Such are the specious appearances of mankind, that I find it impossible to be sufficiently on my guard against them. Happy indeed had it been for the world had nature set a mark upon all men, that might have served to distinguish their true characters; had she placed a window in their bosoms, that we might then have read their real dispositions. I might then have associated with true friends, and avoided my vindictive enemies. Affection would then have been sincere, because there could have been no possibility of deception. Jealousy would have been banished from the earth. Cruelty would have missed its mark. Every different temper would have met with a kindred mind, and earth itself would have become a paradise."

As I spoke these words I sank on my pillow to sleep; when the operation of my agitated fancy suddenly transported me into the midst of a large company, who had just partaken of a convivial banquet, in which I too seemed to have had a full share. The dinner was just completed, the glass had begun to circulate, hilarity swelled every heart, and satisfaction beamed from every face; the toast, the song, the jest went round, and every one strove to contribute to the mirth of the company as much as in his power. For a moment I too forgot my misfortunes, and indulged the kind feelings of human nature. I looked round me with delight, and thanked heaven that at length I had met with the balm that medicined all my evils. Just at this moment a sudden faintness oppressed my senses; my ears tingled; darkness veiled my eyes, and I fell almost lifeless in my chair. I had not, however, entirely lost my recollection, but when I recovered myself, I saw a most horrid and revolting sight. I still occupied the same place at table. My companions were still seated around me. The mirth and conviviality had rather increased than diminished; but instead of chearful and friendly countenances, I saw with surprise and terror that every face was converted into the appearance of some animal, frequently of the most ferocious kind. The person who sat on my right hand, and who had just before promised to call on me the next day to explain to me a business in which it was in my power to render him an essential service, now turned towards me with the pointed nose of a fox. Another, who sat opposite to me, whom I had observed several times mischievously filling the glass of his neighbour,

bour, in order to hasten the moment of his intoxication, now exhibited the disgusting grimace of a monkey. An officer, who had served in the East Indies, and whose face was marked with the scars of battle, appeared to be only a ferocious tyger; an attorney in great practice opened the devouring jaws of a wolf; and a doctor in divinity, who had just began to harangue a small party who were seated near him, had his broad shoulders surmounted by the head of an ass. Innumerable other heads of hogs, bears, dogs, cats, and even toads and serpents, filled up the motley group. I was so shocked with the spectacle, that I was just relapsing into my former state of insensibility, when a sudden clap of thunder once more roused my attention. I raised my eyes, but instead of my former companions, an angelic being stood before me. His countenance was divinely bright, but at the same time so tempered with benignity as to inspire me with immediate confidence. In his right hand he held a spear, which he gracefully waved, as if to require my attention. I listened with eagerness and delight, whilst he thus spoke: "Hear the words of wisdom. I am the Angel Ithuriel; my purpose on earth has been to reprove thy presumption, but at the same time to point out to thee the path of tranquillity. Thou hast been unfortunate. Thou hast been the victim of open violence and secret slander, and the friend of thy bosom has been the destroyer of thy peace. Undesigning thyself, thou hast desired that all mankind should appear to be what they really are. I have given thee thy wish. My spear has touched thy companions, and they have displayed their proper characters. What has been the result? The moments of happiness which thou mightest have enjoyed, were instantly banished. Like a traveller in the wilds of Africa, the lion, the tyger, or the snake seemed ready on every side to attend thee. Such would be the case, if the evil dispositions and passions of mankind were displayed in their external features. Go, then, and pursue thy path with greater caution; but notwithstanding what thou hast seen, dismiss not thy confidence in human kind; for know there are some, who, if I were to touch them with this spear, would exhibit a countenance so serenely bright, as would exceed even the angels themselves in beauty."

I am, &c.

A DAY-DREAMER.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

AN ACCOUNT OF ARCH-BISHOP PARKER'S COLLECTION OF MSS. IN BENE'T COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

Sir,-

SOME time since I gave a short account of the libraries in the British Museum. It would be in order if I could give a similar account of all the libraries in the university of Cambridge. But an account of these would much exceed the usual length of your literary articles, and it will easily be believed, that I am by no means equal to the task. My limits and my powers, therefore, being necessarily so circumscribed,

circumscribed, I shall confine myself to one library, but that, in some respects, the most important of any in the university of Cambridge, and more resembling Sir Robert Cotton's, in the British Museum, than any in this country. I must, however, be supposed to allude to its contents, not to its size; and it will be immediately understood, that I can mean no other, than that, consisting entirely of manuscripts, belonging to Corpus Christi, and the B. Virgin Mary, commonly called Bene't college.

No one acquainted with the strict law by which this library was hedged in by the founder, will expect a very particular account of its contents, except from a resident fellow, nor from him, unless peculiarly privileged and indulged.

The law alluded to is this: "Ea enim est Lex hujus Bibliothecæ a fundatore sancita, ut neque socius aliquis solus eam adire potest, sed semper alio socio vel scholari comitatus, neque plusquam tres codices in cameram suam asportare, idque non sine licentiâ magistri duorumq; sociorum prius impetrata,"

But the law of the donor here alluded to by Nasmyth is stricter still. The books were to be kept (as they still are) under three locks, the keys of which were ordered to be in the possession of the master, and of the keepers of the Billingford Hutch.

Further, the time of consulting them is prescribed. In winter-seasons, the hours being from eight to eleven o'clock in the morning, and from one to four in the afternoon. In the summer, from six to eleven, and from one to five. The library also is subject to an annual visitation from the Masters of Gonville and Caius college, and of Trinity Hall. The loss of a single leaf is subject to a small fine; the loss of a whole book to a fine to be levied at the discretion of the visitors; but should it ever happen that six MSS. in folio, eight in quarto, and twelve of a smaller size, should be lost, the whole library becomes forfeited, together with all the plate left by the donor to the society.

It will be readily believed, from the nature of the law, and the great strictness with which it has been obeyed, from the first founding of the library down to the present day, that the books have been preserved entire. But this belief must be exercised no further than the Society is concerned; for it appears from the donor's MS. catalogue, which lies on the table in the library, that between the time the books were left to the college and the time they were received, there must have been committed at least some mistakes; some titles of books being in that catalogue, and yet the books themselves not to be found in the library.

As to myself, all that I shall say is this—that I have been occasionally indulged, though not a fellow, with the perusal of MSS. deposited in this collection, and have availed myself of the labours of a person, who was not only a resident fellow, but who employed much industry and ability in giving a report of its invaluable contents.

These MSS. then, were left to Bene't college by Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury in 1557, who had formerly been fellow of this

this society, and in 1544 had been appointed Master; a man of considerable learning, and particularly conversant in the scriptures, the ancient fathers, and the antiquities of this country.

Parker's situation had been peculiarly favourable to his pursuits as an antiquary. In 1535 he had been appointed Dean of the collegiate church of Stoke-Clare, in Suffolk, and continued to govern this college till the dissolution of monasteries in the reign of Edward VI. He at that memorable period became possessed of several valuable manuscripts, that belonged to Stoke; and, by an order of Privy Council, bearing date July 5, 1568, he, or his deputies, were authorised to view and peruse all the records and monuments belonging to the late dissolved monasteries; and thus he became possessed of many important writings relative to the history and antiquities of this country.

The collection of MSS. therefore, that we are now inquiring into, will readily be supposed to take its complexion from the character and pursuits of the founder. He was an ecclesiastic, by his profession, much interested in those studies and controversies which found employment for men of talents in the 15th and 16th centuries. It accordingly comprehends numerous writings of the ancient fathers, legends of the saints, papers relating to the disputes between the catholics and protestants, together with expositions and commentaries on the scriptures. It likewise contains some mass books and ancient liturgies, with a few psalters, gospels, and vulgate bibles. The most splendid MS. in the whole library, on account of the illuminations, is a book of the Revelations, written in the 14th century, a Latin version, with a French translation on the side in verse. It is accompanied with an account of the coronation of the kings of England, written by the same scribe, and accompanied with a fine illumination. It is in French, and entitled 'Manere de Coroner novel Roy (d'Angleterre.)' The grandest manuscript is a Latin vulgate bible, in two folio volumes, as big as a church bible; the oldest is, the Gospels, in Latin.

Here are a few old English and Saxon poems, and French romances in verse, and these not a little curious. Some of them have never been printed, and the presumption is, that one of them, in old English, entitled, 'The rumaunce of the St. Graal,' has not even been read through for these two or three hundred years at least. It consists of more than 40,000 lines. Nasmyth acknowledges that he was deterred from the perusal of it; and Archbishop Parker himself seems to have been but imperfectly acquainted with its contents, or thought but meanly of the work.

There are scarcely any classics, and the few that are here found are neither very ancient nor of any great account. The two or three Greek MSS. are modern; there is, however, a fair MS. of Terence's plays, as old as the twelfth century.

Numbers CVI. CVIII. CXVIII. and CCXLII. contain many curious papers relative to the ancient customs, laws, and privileges of the university of Cambridge. These have often been of great consequence as books of reference, and many of them are copied by Strype, in his Life of Archbishop Parker, and by Baker and Cole into their valuable

valuable collections. A curious book, containing an account of the rentals, property, &c. of the college, as old as 1376, together with other papers in this library, as containing some of the archives of the house, were of great use to MASTERS, in writing his useful work, the History of Bene't College.

Number CXIV. entitled Epistolæ Principum, contains two Letters from Pope Julius II. to Henry VIII.; Henry VIII.th's recommendatory Letter for Dr. Parker to be appointed Master of Bene't college; one from queen Catharine, and some of queen Elizabeth's; but most of them are letters written to Parker himself, when Archbishop of Canterbury, from different persons, nobility and gentry, sometimes on private business, and sometimes on matters of a more public nature. No. CXIX. entitled 'Epistolæ Virorum illustrium,' answers its title more exactly, being all from distinguished men, either princes, nobles, or reformers.

But the most interesting, useful, and characteristic part of the present collection embraces the history, laws, antiquities, and government of this country. It includes histories of England, annals, chronicles, polychronicons, Saxon laws in the Saxon character, constitutions, &c. It comprehends, of course, what must be called the fabulous, no less than the genuine and true history of Britain.

It was in reference to this part of the collection that Dr. Fuller, in his History of Cambridge, called it "the Sun of English Antiquity, till it was eclipsed by that of Sir Robert Cotton," and as Mr. Masters adds, "very justly, since it contained more materials relating to the history of this kingdom, both civil and ecclesiastical, than could have before been met with any where else."

With respect to the antiquity of these MSS. the greater part of them are of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries; several of them of the 11th, 12th, and 13th; some of the 10th, and a few of the 9th. The Latin Gospels alluded to above is two or three centuries older.

But thus much must suffice for the present.—The libraries of the university of Cambridge are a vast object, and I must leave it abruptly:

Ως δ'οτ' ανηρ απαλαμνος,——
Στηη επ' οκυροω ποταμω αλαδε προρεοντι,
Αφρω μορμυροντα ιδων, ανα τ'εδραμ' οπισσω.

Iliad. E. V. 598.

With respect to this library, concerning which a few imperfect hints have here been thrown out, it has been frequently lamented that so useful a repository should be so scrupulously guarded. But before we judge of actions, we should trace the causes: we should inquire into the circumstances of the time in which Archbishop Parker lived, and not too hastily say, that he marred a noble present by the ungracious manner in which it was conferred.

Prior to the invention of printing, people could have only MSS. and these were very scarce and valuable; the consequence was, that the temptation to steal them was very great. And even some years after

after the invention of printing, the books in circulation were very few, and very liable to be purloined. This occasioned the monks often to prefix to their books the most serious warnings, and the most direful anathemas. At the time Caius published his History of the Antiquities of Cambridge, he informs us, that most of the books had been stolen from the Public Library, and similar thefts had been committed at Oxford.

We should then consider the untoward circumstances of the times, of which Parker could not fail to have a perfect recollection; and though we may lament the severity of the law, we shall easily find an apology for the Archbishop.

Various other benefactions were bestowed on this society by Matthew Parker; and the College-library was enriched by him with many printed books. These must, of course, have been some of the early printed ones, and on that account, if on no other, must be valuable. These things, however, I shall not attempt to discuss now.

G. Dyer.

Written at Cambridge, October, 1807.

AN HISTORICAL VIEW OF THE NATIONS OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

IN the present acceptation of the words *Russian Empire*, we understand not only Russia and the Russians, but also all those countries and nations which have been gradually incorporated with the mother-country, and formed into one great state. According to its superficies, Russia Proper is very much smaller than the Russian empire; but in population the chief nation exceeds all the collateral ones, however numerous their subdivisions may be.

No other state under heaven comprises such a diversity of inhabitants: Russians and Tatârs, Germans and Mongols, Finns and Tunguses, live here as fellow-citizens of the same country, though at an immeasurable distance from each other, and in the most opposite climes. Their political constitution unites them; but in regard to personal qualities, language, religion, customs, and manners, the contrarieties are infinite. There are certainly some countries in Europe where we meet with more than one nation governed by the same polity, or where we may perceive evident marks of an original distinction between the aboriginal and more modern inhabitants. But in those countries generally the conquered are lost among the conquerors, and the individuality of the former is nearly extinguished through the lapse of ages. Russia, on the contrary, is peopled by an immense number of different nations; each preserves its peculiar language, which, though mixed and corrupted, is still in most cases deducible from a generic classification. Each retains its religion and customs, although political regulations and a greater degree of error among some produce a greater uniformity. Most of the principal nations, in short, bear

bear in their features and make, the characteristic stamp of their origin, which neither time nor the union with other nations have hitherto obliterated.

Without pretending to overcome all the difficulties which have arisen respecting the origin of the major part of the nations in the empire of Russia, we shall merely endeavour to collect the results of the ablest historians, as a clue to guide us through the labyrinth of intricate accounts of the middle ages, and to conduct us into the more illumined paths of historical records.

Besides the Sclavonians, to whom the ruling nation belongs, there are in the Russian empire three main branches, whose original identity is generally admitted, and among whom may rank many other tribes as collateral branches, namely, the Finns, Mongols, and Tatârs. To them may be added the Tunguses, who, though not an aboriginal race, yet are the only ones of their tribe. A sixth class is composed of those nations, whose language and history have not yet been sufficiently investigated so as to assign to them a determinate situation in the general system. And the last article of this classification may comprise the scattered tribes of Europeans and Asiatics who have settled in particular provinces, partly as victors and partly as voluntary colonists, but whose numbers are too inconsiderable to claim separate titles.

The Sclavonian race belongs to the most remarkable and the most extensive in the world. Next to the Arabs, who once ruled from Malacca to Lisbon, no nation has spread its language, its dominion, and its colonies in so astonishing a manner. From the Adriatic northwards to the shores of the Frozen Ocean, and from the coast of the East Sea, through the whole length of Europe and Asia, as far as America and the vicinity of Japan, every where we meet with Sclavonian nations, either as rulers or subordinate. The origin of this powerful race is lost in the darkness of antiquity; by the Greeks and Romans they were probably included under the indefinite denomination of Scythians and Sarmatians. Poland, Prussia, Lithuania, and southern Russia were in all likelihood the most ancient habitations of the Sclavonians. From these they overran Dacia, Germany, and the countries beyond the Danube; and these became the cradle of those innumerable hordes which inundated half Europe and Asia, or rendered them tributary.

About the middle of the fourth century all the Sclavonian tribes were subdued by Ermanarich, and incorporated with the state of East Gothia. Soon afterwards, these domineering Goths, as well as the vanquished Sclavonians, became subject to the Huns. In the next century those ravagers were partly annihilated and partly driven beyond the Danube, on one side by the Gothic Gepidæ, and on the other, by the Finnic Hungarians and Bulgarians. The Sclavonians began to shew themselves in Dacia, penetrated between the Hungarians and Gepidæ, and seized on a portion of the northern banks of the Danube. Here we see them rising among the barbarians as a separate nation; from thence they plundered the Roman provinces, and inundated part of

of the country of the Gepidæ, who were almost entirely rooted out by the Longobards and Avars. The latter usurped a species of authority over the various Sclavonian tribes, and extorted now and then a tribute from them; but they were at last overpowered by the Bulgarians, who then spread themselves over the whole of Dacia. Most of the Dacian Sclavonians, suffering by their oppression, forsook their dwellings and retired towards the north, probably in the middle of the seventh century. Some tribes went to Poland, others to Russia, and part of them remained on the Danube.

Thus those countries became peopled by Sclavonian colonies, which were constantly spreading; they founded states every where, and in the north of Europe brought about the most remarkable revolutions. All the branches of this great family, which have formed or still form separate states, may be divided into seven classes according to their present condition; viz. Russian, Polish, Bohemian, German, Illyrian, Hungarian, and Turkish Sclavonians. We find three of these branches at present within the territory of the Russian empire; *i. e.* the Russians, Poles, and Serbes, or Servians.

The aboriginal inhabitants of Russia were the Finns and Sclavonians: the former possessed the countries near the Volga and Dina, the latter lived on the Nieper and upper Don. The chief residence of the Sclavonians was properly in Lithuania and Poland; a branch only of them wandered as far as the Nieper. As the Sclavonians of the Danube, when oppressed by the Bulgarians, retired northwards, they spread themselves further on the Nieper, where they built Kiew. A colony extended as high up even as Wolchow, and founded Nowgorod. After a dark period of more than a century this latter tribe revived among the Finnic race, and here it was that the Russian state received its origin from Scandinavians or Normans.

Soon after the establishment of the two Sclavonian tribes on the Wolchow and Nieper, two hostile nations rose up against them; viz. the Chazars from the Black Sea, and the Waragers or Normans from the Baltic: the former harrassed the tribe of Kiew, the other that of Nowgorod. After various changes, which are but imperfectly known, both tribes maintained their independence till the 9th century, when the Waragers took from the Russians (a northern Gothic people) the countries about Reval, Petersburg, and Archangel, and rendered the Sclavonians, Kriwitshes, Tschudes, Vesses, and Merains tributary. The Russians retired to Finland and Karel; but the Sclavonians, in league with the other nations mentioned, drove out the Waragers, and formed themselves into a federal republic at the lake of Ilmen, near Nowgorod. As the badness of their constitution soon excited internal commotions, the five united nations determined, with a view of restoring peace and protecting their country, to call in to their assistance the Russians, to whom they readily offered the sovereignty. The Russian prince Rurik and his brothers Sineus and Truwor accepted the invitation. Rurik assembled his people, arrived at the mouth of the Wolchow in 862, and entered upon the government of the new state, that included six different Sclavonian, Finnic, and Waragian

colonies, who occupied the present governments of Riga, Reval, Polotsk, Pskow, Wiburg, Petersburg, Nowgorod, Smolensk, Olonez, Archangel, Wladimir, Jaroslaw, Koshoma, and Wologda.

Although the Waragians constituted the ruling part, and, under Ruric, the most respectable part of the nation, (which is proved by the history of his time, as Waragian names then generally prevailed) yet the Sclavonians and Russians soon amalgamated into one nation: and although the whole nation adopted the latter name, yet Sclavonian manners and language predominated, as the former were superior in number and more enlightened than the others.

Rurik, who was properly the founder of the Sclavico-Russian state, fixed his residence immediately in the city of Staraja-Ladoga, and styled himself grand prince, to shew his elevation above the subordinate princes. A kind of patrimonial government gave to the grand prince the right of granting particular principalities to his sons or younger brothers. Thus Rurik gave to his brother Sineus Belo-Osero, and to Truwor Isborsk, as capitals of dependant countries. Both died childless, and nearly at the same time; Rúrik united again their states to his own, and in the fourth year of his reign transferred his residence to Nowgorod, which afterwards became the chief seat of the Russian monarchy.

Scarcely had Rurik established himself as autocrat of the Nowgorodian state, when the Sclavonians on the Nieper, being oppressed by the Chazars, applied to him for aid. He sent them his step-son Oskold, who defeated the Chazars, and founded in Kiew the second Sclavico-Russian state, dependant on the kingdom of Nowgorod.

The subsequent history of the Russian monarchy abounds with so many remarkable occurrences, and is so incorporated with the history of the neighbouring nations, that it cannot be included in this historical view. We shall confine ourselves, therefore, to the most important events of the principal nation, that we may be able at one glance to comprise the progressive extension and amelioration of an empire so powerful and vast as Russia is at present.

(To be continued.)

PASSAGE IN LYCOPHRON EXPLAINED.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

THE prevailing taste for oriental literature promises to contribute much to the improvement of philology. And when classic scholars engage in this pursuit, the more ancient Greek writings will share in the general benefit, by the lights reflected upon them from the East. The acknowledged derivation of the Greek from the oriental tongues, the frequent use of terms which Homer, Hesiod, Lycophron, and others have adopted in their primary significations, have occasioned difficulties which a critic, however able, but versed only in Greek and Roman

Roman authors, is hardly able to solve. These difficulties, instead of being explained, have been glossed over by the futile etymologies of the ancient scholiasts and lexicographers; and they can be properly felt, and successfully removed, only by those who have extended their study from the elegant language of Greece, to the less polished dialects of Persia, Arabia, Egypt, and Judea. In illustration of this position I will here subjoin one instance; and if a corner in your valuable Journal be open for such disquisitions, a specimen of the same sort shall occasionally be at your service.

Lycophron, who flourished under Ptolemy Philadelphus, is known to have studiously affected the use of obscure terms, which, from their antiquity, must demand the attention of Asiatic scholars. In his *Cassandra*, the only remains of his once voluminous productions, occur these lines.

Τραμπις σ' σχησει και φερεκλειοι ποδες
Δισσας σαλαμβας, κἀπι Γυθιου πλακας
Εν ἁισι προς κινουρα καμπυλας σχασας
Πευκης οδοντας ἑκτορας πλημμυριδος.
l. 97.

They contain a prophetic address to Paris, now commencing his expedition for the rape of Helen, and may thus be literally rendered:—*The ship and feet of Pherecleus will bear thee to the two ports and coasts of Gythium, having in these fixed to the rocks the crooked teeth of the pine, restrainers of the flood.*

Pherecleus, as an artist, constructed the ship, and as a soothsayer consulted the gods, and endeavoured to conciliate them to the projected expedition. As such he was naturally led to give the vessel the name of τραμπ-ις, which, with the Greek termination, is the Chaldean and Phœnician term for the tutelary gods תרפים *tarpim* or *trapim*. The scholiast says, it is the name of *a foreign ship;* and in this he is followed by Hesychius. It was certainly usual to carve the images of the gods on the ship which they were supposed to protect; and to these the sailors applied in seasons of danger. See Horace, Lib. i. 14. The figures which, at this day, are often framed in the fore part of the ship, are but the remains of the same custom. The practice, no doubt, originated with the Phœnicians: and it was natural for them to call their ships by the name of those gods who were supposed to preserve them. The rudder, the oars, the sails, by which the vessel was moved, are here affectedly called *the feet of Pherecleus*, he being the author of them. Of the derivation of the term, the scholiast and Hesychius appear ignorant.

The ancients had statues of their gods, erected before their doors and in the entrance of their harbours. These received the salutations of passengers and strangers. Lucretius mentions this custom in his first book. Hence the doors or ports had the name of σαλαμβαι given them, as places where the gods were *saluted*, from the Arabic שלאם *salaam*, *salutation*. It is curious to observe the account which the scholiast gives of this term. σαλαμβαι δε, αι θυραι λεγονται, παρα

το εν σαλω βαινειν. The explication of Hesychius is not more rational. σαλαμβη, ἡ οπη δι ἡς το σελας βαινει. This is a fair specimen of the manner in which Greek words are explained in the old glossaries. Farther, πλακας, *coasts*, is the Hebrew פלג *paleg* or *plag*, the vowels being arbitrary and not existing in the original, and signifies to *divide*, or any *thing divided*, such as *portions* of the land and sea. From the same origin is derived πελαγος, as serving to divide the earth into distinct territories. Hence, too, the Latin *plaga*, a *clime* or *region*. Finally, the unusual term κινουρα, *rocks*, originated in the Persian *kinaar*, *an extremity* or *limit*, which, as the limits of a river, came hence to signify *its banks*, as the limits of the sea, its *shores* or the *rocks* lining them. The limits of a door are its posts. Hence the Celtic *kynnor*, *a door post;* and hence, moreover, from their *remoteness*, the appellation assigned to the *Canary* Islands. The attempts of Paris, under the auspices of Pherecleus, to appease or conciliate the gods, are alluded to by Horace in Lib. i. xv. who appears to have had the above passages of Lycophron in view. Pherecleus, the first adviser, perhaps, of the expedition, is represented by Homer as properly punished, for he received an ignominious death from the hand of Merion. The poet adds, επει ουτι θεων εκθισφατα ηδη, *since he did not at all know the decrees of the gods*. Il. v. 65. To say that Pherecleus did not possess this knowledge, appears not only a *prosaic*, but an *unnecessary* saying; for who is there that is acquainted with the divine decrees while yet in futurity? But when it is considered that he *pretended* to be so knowing, and that the event turned out very different from his predictions, there is much propriety and even point in the remark. It is holding forth the *diviner* as a *deceiver*, who, by his impostures, brought ruin upon himself and his country. From this we may conclude, that the beauties of Homer, who confines himself beyond any other poet to general nature, yet in many instances depend upon circumstances unknown to, or unobserved by, modern readers.

J. Jones.

SKETCH OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

THOSE of your readers who were interested by the account of the College of Edinburgh, contained in a late number of the Athenæum, may possibly derive some gratification from a sketch of the neighbouring university of Glasgow, conducted on a similar plan. It is drawn up by one who has had considerable opportunities, both from personal observation and collateral means, of making himself acquainted with the present state and conduct of this institution; and who conceives that the circumstances connected with a scheme of academical education, which now possesses so extensive and increasing an influence, must form an interesting object of contemplation to every one,

one, who has at heart the welfare, the happiness, and the intellectual progress of the rising generation.

The university of Glasgow owes its origin to the literary zeal of William Turnbull, who, in the year 1450, when he occupied the episcopal chair of this see, laid the foundation of the institution, by establishing a teacher of theology, and three professors of philosophy. From this, its infantile state, the progress of the college was, in the first instance, slow but uniform. New professorships were created, as the advancing state of literature indicated a necessity for such additions to the establishment; while the more general diffusion of science, effected by this and other academical institutions, reciprocated the advantage in the powerful stimulus which it gave to the vigour and activity of their exertions. During the last forty years, the progress of the college has been more than usually rapid. The celebrity attached to the names of several of the professors has attracted students from every part of the kingdom; and the instructions of Adam Smith, of Reid, of Anderson, and Miller, have been sought for and received with an eagerness proportioned to their merits. This prosperity continues to the present day with unabated vigour; the number of students is annually increased, and the size of many of the lecture rooms is now found completely inadequate to the purposes for which they were originally designed. The chairs of the university still continue to be occupied by men of learning and talent; the dependence of whose interests on their own exertions, gives the fairest pledge of the future progress and utility of the institution.

The college buildings are situated in the High-street of Glasgow, at a distance of a quarter of a mile from the cross which forms the centre of the city. Though displaying few of the ornamental beauties of architecture, they nevertheless interest the stranger by their venerable and classic appearance; while their general arrangement entitles them to the more appropriate praise of convenience and usefulness of structure. The front which they present to the street is 110 yards in length, and has an elevation of three stories. At the northern extremity is a gateway leading to an area or court of considerable extent, in which are situated the houses of the different professors: a corresponding gateway at the other extremity conducts to the house of the Principal. The grand entrance to the college is through a large gate in the centre of the building, surmounted by the royal arms. This leads to a flagged court, 88 feet in length and 44 in width; on one side of which is a broad stone staircase, conducting to the faculty hall, a large and splendid room, in which the professors meet for the transaction of the private business of the college. Passing forwards through another gateway, we come to a second area, 104 feet in length and 80 in breadth. This is surrounded by the different lecture rooms of the university; a passage to those on the upper stories being formed by staircases placed in circular turrets, projecting from the building. On the outer side of this area, and on the second story, is the common hall of the college; a large, but gloomy and inelegant room, in which the public meetings of the students are held, and divine

divine worship is performed every sabbath day. The general appearance of this second area is striking: and the imposing effect of the scene is heightened by the presence of the students, arrayed in their gowns, either repairing to the several classes, or assuming the Peripatetic character, and discussing the several topics of literature and science, as they lounge in groupes along the court. A gateway, much too narrow and undignified for its situation, passes under the common hall, and leads to a third area, which, though less regular than the second, displays considerably more grandeur of general effect. One side of it is formed by the Hunterian Museum, an elegant edifice, lately erected, under the superintendance of Mr. Stark, for the reception of the valuable collection of the late Dr. Hunter. The college library, which occupies another side, is likewise a modern building. The number of volumes contained in it exceeds thirty thousand; in the arrangements for the circulation of which among the students much liberality and judgment have been displayed. Behind this third area is the college garden; an extensive piece of ground, well wooded, and laid out with considerable taste. It is intersected by a stream which, though flowing through academic groves, has certainly no claim to the character of the "purior electro amnis;" the neighbourhood of manufactures producing a contamination of its waters, which effectually defeats all the purposes of ornament, while it has possibly denied existence to many a poetical lay, which the lively enthusiasm of youth might otherwise have poured forth on its banks.

The government of the university is constituted by a Lord Chancellor, a Lord Rector, a Dean of Faculty, the Principal, and the Faculty of Professors. The Chancellorship is a permanent office, at present occupied by the Duke of Montrose. The appointment of the Lord Rector is annual, and is vested in the professors and public students; the votes of the former having no other superiority than that derived from the influence natural to their situation. The mode of procedure in this appointment is somewhat curious. The election is determined not directly by the individual votes, but by a majority of classes, into which the voters are divided, according to their respective places of nativity. The decision in each of these classes, which are five in number, is made by individual votes, and these several decisions are afterwards brought together, and the result of the election determined accordingly. The person to be proposed for the office is previously fixed upon by the faculty of professors; and this choice is almost invariably confirmed by his election; though usually not without considerable opposition from the students of a turbulent and riotous character. The Lord Rector is required to be present at a certain time after his election, to go through a number of trifling and unessential ceremonies specified in the statutes of the college. The situation of Principal is a permanent one, under the patronage of the crown, and is connected with a salary of 600l. per annum. The duties annexed to the office are few, comprising little more than an attendance upon the different public meetings and examinations of the

the college. The present Principal is Dr. Taylor, one of the ministers of the city.

The Professorships of Glasgow are fourteen in number. They are supported partly upon the funds of the college, which, arising from landed property in the town and neighbourhood, are now extremely valuable, and partly upon the fees derived from the students. The former source of emolument, though considerable, is not sufficient to induce a languor in the exertions of the professors, or to render them indifferent to the reputation and success of their respective classes. The fees are usually smaller than those taken at Edinburgh; in few instances exceeding two guineas; to some courses of lectures not being more than a guinea and a half. The divinity students at Glasgow are entirely exempted from the payment of fees, on which account a much larger salary is annexed to the theological chair than to any other in the university.

The general scheme of education at Glasgow is more systematic, and connected with a greater number of academical forms and distinctions, than that adopted in the Edinburgh college. Of the classes conducted by the different professors, there are five, to which the epithet *public* is distinctively applied, and which may be said to constitute the basis of the whole institution. These are the Latin, Greek, Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy classes; composing, in the order in which they have been mentioned, the *curriculum*, or complete course of college education. The student, who enters upon this course, is obliged by the laws of the university to devote one session of six months to each of the public classes; during which period he is subjected to a strict attendance upon the daily lectures and examinations, and is required to compose a certain number of exercises or essays upon subjects connected with the particular studies of each class. He is likewise much more completely controuled by the general forms and restraints of college discipline, than the students who have not entered upon this course of public education. He is obliged in the first instance to go through the ceremonies of matriculation, and afterwards to attend all the public meetings which are held in the common hall of the college. As a compensation for these restrictions, he is allowed to give his vote on different questions relating to the concerns of the college; to contend for the prizes proposed in the several classes, as well as for the public prizes of the university, and to offer himself for the degree of Master of Arts, after having accomplished his academical career. The public student is characterized externally by a scarlet gown, or *toga*, which hangs loosely from the shoulders over the whole body, and, when not invaded by the rents or rustiness of age, has an appearance far from displeasing. The *non togati*, or private students, as they are more commonly and familiarly termed, in their relation to the business and forms of the college, are placed very nearly on the same footing as the whole body of students at Edinburgh. They simply fee the professors, and attend the lectures: no restriction being imposed upon them as to the objects of their study,

or

or the punctuality and perseverance of their attention to these objects. The students of theology, medicine, mathematics, and law, as well as those engaged in the minor pursuits of natural history, elocution, &c. are all brought under the general description of *non togati*, unless connected at the same time with some one or other of the public classes, as is not unfrequently the case. The number of public and private students attending the college is usually very nearly equal. During the last session, the total number of students exceeded nine hundred, of whom, it is probable that about seven hundred were natives of Scotland, a hundred and fifty of Ireland, and that the remainder were either Englishmen or foreigners.

When a young man, of seventeen or eighteen years of age, enters the college with a view of becoming a public student, he not unfrequently omits the Latin and Greek classes, and beginning at once with that of logic, pursues his course forwards through the classes of moral and natural philosophy. This step, however, can only be taken where there is a considerable previous acquaintance with the Greek language, as the laws of the university render it necessary for every student, on entering into any one of the public classes, to submit himself to an examination from the professor of the preceding year, with a view of ascertaining the extent of his capacity and progress. Thus the student passing from the Latin to the Greek class, is examined by the professor of Latin: when he proceeds to the logic class, an examination is made of his proficiency in Greek; and the same system is pursued throughout his whole course of public study. These examinations, which take place during the second month of each session, are attended by the Principal of the college, and by the professor, into whose class the students to be examined are then entering. The ceremony is named a *profession*, or, not unfrequently, the *black stone examination*, from the circumstance of the student, *sub judice*, being seated on a large black stone chair before the professors. The whole transaction is of an imposing nature, and may certainly be regarded as productive of beneficial consequences to the prosperity of the college.

It may here not be uninteresting to follow the steps of the student through these several gradations of academical education, accompanying his progress by a brief account of the general mode of study pursued in each of the classes which have been mentioned.

Previously to his admission into the Latin or Humanity class, it is necessary that every student should have made himself acquainted with the rudiments of the language and with a few of the elementary writers.* In the instance of those who are residents in Glasgow or the

* At the Scotch universities, the term *Humanity* is usually and familiarly applied to this department of education. Perhaps the following may be the theory of this application. By the Latin writers the word *Humanitas* is employed to denote a cultivated intellect; a mind ameliorated and improved by an acquaintance with those liberal arts and sciences, which confer dignity upon the nature of man. In his oration for Archias, Cicero says, "ut me pro summo poetâ, atque eruditissimo homine, dicentem, hoc concursu hominum literatissimorum

the neighbourhood, this is usually done by a continuance of four years at the public grammar school of the town; an institution well conducted and numerously attended. No peculiarity of moment is observable in the management of the public business of the Latin class. Passages from the different classics are appointed as objects for the attention of the student: examinations take place on these passages, and translations and exercises are prescribed with a view to expedite his progress in the acquirement of the language. That the instructions of the professor may be accommodated, in some measure, to the progress of the students, the class is divided into two bodies, the *seniores* and *juniores*: the former are those who have been among the *juniores* of the preceding year, and who still continue to pursue their Latin studies, though more immediately connected with the Greek class, the next in the order of succession. The number of students in the Humanity class has of late years considerably exceeded two hundred; few of these, however, are more than fifteen or sixteen years of age. The present professor of this department is Mr. Richardson, the author of some ingenious and interesting essays on the dramatic characters of Shakespeare.

The Greek class is the second into which the student enters, in the course of his public academical progress. At the commencement of the session, devoted to this study, he makes his profession of Latin, by submitting to an examination on a series of Latin authors, selected by himself for the occasion. A small prize is usually given to the student, whose merits in this examination have been the most conspicuous. In the Greek class, as well as the Latin, a division is established among the students, for the purpose of facilitating the general means of instruction, and of adapting it to different stages of acquirement. Among the *juniores*, even the rudiments of the language are taught by the professor; with this deviation, however, from the practice of common schools, that very much is here left to the private exertions of the students themselves: a youth, who cannot resign a few hours of his daily domestic leisure to this pursuit,

monum, hâc vestrâ humanitate patiamini de studiis humanitatis ac literarum paulo loqui liberius:" and again, "ab iis artibus quibus ætas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet." During the middle ages, when the glooms of barbarity and superstition hung heavy over the west of Europe, a knowledge of the Latin language constituted the sole remaining link between the ignorance of the times and those improvements in civilization and the arts, which had been made in the preceding ages of the Roman empire. By a conversion, perfectly natural in this peculiar state of things, the medium of acquisition was substituted for the acquisition itself; and the term *humanitas* was employed to designate that language, through which alone literature and the arts then existed to mankind. This application was adopted in many of the academical institutions established at that period; and the teacher of the Latin language was synonimously termed the Professor of Humanity. It may be remarked, at the same time, that it has been usual at Glasgow to connect a series of lectures on the belles-lettres with the ordinary business of the Humanity class; a circumstance which seems, in some measure, to authorize the theory just stated with regard to the present application of this term.

must give up the competition with his fellows, and suffer himself to be thrown without opposition into the back-ground of the class. The present professor of Greek, Mr. Young, has occupied this chair during a period of more than thirty years, with the highest credit to himself, and with the most important advantage to the interests and success of the university. It is a circumstance much to be regretted, that the eminent talents and extensive literary acquirements of this gentleman are not more completely developed to the public view. To those more immediately connected with the college, he has long afforded a high gratification by an annual course of private Greek lectures: in which, the elucidation of some of the finest writers in the language, and an exposition of the general principles of the grammar, are conducted with a degree of philological acumen, of happy illustration, and nervous eloquence, which at once informs the understanding and refines the taste of the hearer.

The profession, or public examination, in Greek, is conducted on the same plan as that connected with the Latin department. The writers, from whose works selections are usually made for this purpose, are Homer, Anacreon, Sophocles, Euripides, Xenophon, and Demosthenes: a prize is generally given to those who distinguish themselves on the occasion. Having passed through this ordeal, the student enters into the logic or first of the philosophy classes. The zeal, perseverance, and ability of Professor gardine have long annexed a high degree of reputation to this department; and the lively emulation and animated industry which his judicious management creates among the students, have probably been the means of begetting in many a youthful mind that ardent love of philosophical pursuit, which impresses so noble a distinction on the after character of the man. Two hours are each day devoted to the business of this class; the first occupied by the lecture of the professor, to which the private as well as public students are admitted; the second exclusively confined to the examinations, and to a recitation of the essays composed by the public students. In his course of lectures, Professor Jardine has very judiciously refrained from entering with minuteness into the principles of the Aristotelian logic. The attention of the student is chiefly directed to a general view of the philosophy of the human mind; to a consideration of the origin and progress of language and of the several varieties of grammar, style and composition; and to a review of the different opinions with regard to the nature and modifications of taste. To assist his progress in these studies, and to communicate the habits of writing with facility and elegance of style, a series of essays is prescribed on subjects immediately connected with the business of the course. These essays are read in the class, and publicly commented upon by the professor: occasionally, the exercise prescribed to one student is a critique upon the performance of another; a practice which, though disadvantageous on some accounts, is certainly, upon the whole, beneficial, from the powerful stimulus which it gives to the respective energies of the youthful writer and reviewer.

Having

Having made his profession of logic, by an examination conducted with considerable strictness, the student devotes the following session to the studies of the ethical or moral philosophy class. The distinguished reputation which this chair has derived from the venerable names of Hutcheson, of Smith, and of Reid, is still continued to it by the talents and exertions of Professor Mylne, whose lectures are characterized by an acuteness of reasoning and a liberality of sentiment, highly creditable to himself and advantageous to the interests of the college. The metaphysical opinions of this gentleman differ in many essential particulars from those of his predecessor, Dr. Reid; and may, perhaps, upon the whole, be regarded as displaying a more general consistency with reason, and a greater freedom from the prejudices and partialities natural to a controversialist. On all the disputed points, however, in metaphysics and morals, Mr. Mylne studiously avoids the expression of any decided sentiment on his own part, while he endeavours to communicate to his students that clear and impartial understanding of the opposed arguments, which may furnish the most secure foundation for their own reasoning and conclusions. No examinations are connected with the business of this class, but essays are composed and publicly read, the subjects of which are, in some instances, prescribed by the professor; more frequently, however, the choice is committed to the discretion of the students themselves. Much attention is usually paid to the style and matter of these compositions, as upon their comparative excellence depend, in a great measure, the decision and distribution of the prizes at the close of the session. The subjects are not unfrequently those of a controversial nature; and the practical student of the human mind might here be gratified by an observation of the state and progress of new-born opinions, on questions which have agitated the learned world through so many succeeding ages and generations of men.

From the moral philosophy class the student passes forward to the last in succession of the public classes, that of natural philosophy. The clearness and precision with which Dr. Meikleham, the professor of this department, illustrates the general principles of physics by the aid of mathematical reasoning, experience a most insufficient return in the languor and indifference with which all studies, having a relation to mathematical science, are here received. At this part of his academical career, the energies of the student seem to be suddenly suspended: even those youths, whose industry and abilities have enabled them to occupy the most eminent situation in the preceding classes, here relax all the vigour of their exertions, and sink silently and gradually into that dull fraternity, with which they had before been so proudly contrasted. An opinion, indeed, seems to have established itself among the students, that physical science is an object of inferior moment in a course of general study; that it is a pursuit of a lower and less dignified cast than the abstract philosophy of mind and morals. There may be some doubt as to the most efficacious mode of counteracting the prevalence of this opinion: none, however, can possibly exist as to the propriety or utility of such a counteraction. In connection

nection with the business of the natural philosophy class, Dr. Meikleham delivers a course of experimental philosophy, which likewise meets with much less attention than might be expected, from the interesting and important nature of the subject.

(To be continued.)

EDITIO PRINCEPS OF VIRGIL.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

HAVING lately met with a paragraph in the Morning Chronicle, stating that the Editio Princeps of Virgil was not printed at Venice in the year 1470, as was generally supposed, but at Rome, prior to that time, I should like to have the opinion of some of your classical readers on this subject, and shall therefore request the favour of its insertion in your useful and widely-circulated Miscellany.

"It has lately been ascertained, that the first edition of Virgil was not printed at Venice in 1470, as asserted by Fabricius and De Bure, but at Rome, by Sweynheym and Pannarts. It is extremely scarce, and the only copy ever brought into England is in the library of Earl Spencer. It contains the Eclogues and Georgics, on 270 leaves of folio paper, with thirty-two lines on a page. The exact date of this edition cannot be decided, but it is supposed to have been printed between 1466 and 1469."

Morning Chronicle, Nov. 4th, 1807.

This edition is mentioned by Dibdin in his Guide to the Classics, where it is said that the letters *y*, *v*, *and* æ do not appear in it. If any of your correspondents, who may happen to have seen this edition, would communicate to me, through the medium of your Magazine, what letters are substituted in their stead, they will much oblige, Sir, your constant reader,

S. R.

Threadneedle-street, 7th Nov. 1807.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE GULPH AND TERRITORY OF CATARO, ON THE COAST OF THE ADRIATIC.

Sir,

THE following remarks, relative to the little State of Cataro, may probably at this moment be thought interesting to some of your numerous readers. The noise it lately made in the political world, as affording Bonaparte a pretext of furthering his designs on the degradation of Germany, induce me to suppose, that his

O.R. del.t J. Rye sculp.t

his recent acquisition of it, by the treaty of Tilsit, renders it still worthy of attention; especially as it enables him to hasten those plans of conquest in the south of Europe, which he has doubtless long since resolved upon. A residence of several weeks on the spot has enabled me to make these observations. I therefore flatter myself they will prove more accurate than any I have hitherto seen made public, and that, notwithstanding their irregularity and imperfections, they may be honoured by insertion in the Athenæum.

The Gulf of Cataro is said to be the most remarkable harbour in the Adriatic, and I doubt whether for security it has its equal in Europe. It is situated on the eastern shore of this sea, bounded on one part by the northern extremity of the Turkish province of Albania, and on the other by the republic of Ragusa* and the chain of rocks known by the name of *Montenegro*. The whole of this harbour is formed by two gulfs, communicating by a narrow passage, and lying nearly parallel to each other. The outer bason is by far the most extensive, being at least 15 miles long S.S E. and N.N.W. and in several places four or five miles broad. The other does not exceed 11 miles long, and in its greatest breadth not more than a mile and half or two miles wide. The former bason was anciently called *Sinus Rizzonicus*, and opens to the sea by a narrow passage called "*Le Bocche di Cataro*," or "*The Mouths of Cataro.*" The name here given to it by the Venetians has led many to suppose, that a river here emptied itself into the Adriatic by several branches; but the fact is, there is no river in the case, for this harbour is a creek of the sea, running considerably, as we have just described, into the land; and two small rocks at the entrance, by subdividing it into three passages, have given origin to the pompous appellation of "*the Mouths*" of Cataro. The best channel for all sorts of shipping to enter the harbour is that to the north of the largest rock, where we have 35 fathom water almost close in shore. Ships never pass between the islets, though small vessels may navigate with safety, between them and the main land to the south. On entering this canal which leads to the outer bason, there is good anchorage to starboard at 18 fathom in a small bay, called by the mariners "*Il Porto di Rose.*" On your entrance into the harbour, the appearance of it is uncommonly grand and romantic. On every side the coast rises abruptly into lofty craggy mountains, often enveloped in clouds, at the foot of which the land is agreeably diversified by cultivated spots of ground. The town and fortress of *Castel Nuovo*, situated on a woody declivity, and just opposite the entrance of the harbour, adds considerably to the beauty of the scene; serving at once as a picturesque object, and the usual landmark for the anchorage of men of war. I beg, however, it be understood, that what I here mean by *anchorage* is merely the spot *generally* fixed upon for the convenience of watering, or communication with the shore; for in any part of the whole extent of this extensive harbour,

* This late flourishing little republic has not long since been seized by the French, and is now attached to the government of Dalmatia.

harbour, including both basons, ships of any size may anchor in perfect security, and that within a few yards of the shore. Squalls from the mountains are frequent here in autumn, and very violent, but the ground is so firm, that I never heard an instance of ships drifting in consequence, though at single anchor.

The fortress of *Castel Nuovo* in the year 1373 belonged to Juandes, king of Bosnia; it afterwards fell under the power of the Turks, and in 1538 was attacked by the combined forces of the Christian powers, then leagued against Sultan Soliman the second. It was taken after a short resistance, and the garrison, consisting of 2000 Turks, were made slaves. In the following year, the celebrated Barbarossa attacked the place by sea and land, and notwithstanding a most obstinate resistance of the Spanish garrison, under Francis Sarmiento, it was retaken by assault, and every Christian found in the place put to the sword. The fortifications are now in a ruinous state, especially towards the sea, which, from their appearance, evidently prove that they were principally reduced to their present condition by the shock of an earthquake. On the land side they were never strong, for all the defence of the town consists in a single wall, flanked by a few towers, and a small castle, now falling to ruins. On an eminence above the town there is also another castle, called Fort Espagnuol, built, no doubt, as its name implies, by the Spaniards. This, in fact, is the strongest post of the whole, but ill supplied with water. Wretched as this little town is in itself, the traveller who is sensible to the animated feelings which the sublime beauties of nature never fail to excite in her admirers, will here find ample subject of contemplation in the charms of the surrounding scenery. The pleasure I even now experience in the recollection of this spot, compels me to lead my readers to the woody paths of this romantic hill, from whence every now and then the distant prospect of Montenegro, bounding the picturesque expanse of the harbour, bursts upon the view—the sterile appearance of which mountain, with its snowy summit, forms an admirable contrast to the charming grove through which we ramble. The oak, the fig-tree, and the olive, often spreading branches from the crevices of a suspended rock, afford us a delightful shade, whilst the heath and myrtle flourish in wild luxuriance at our feet. However, a proper conception of the grandeur and beauty of the Gulf of Cataro can only be formed by a sail to its very extremity. My curiosity had often been excited by the accounts I had heard of this passage; I therefore took an opportunity of gratifying it. I have already remarked, that this gulf is composed of two capacious basons, communicating by a narrow pass, and lying nearly parallel to each other. We coasted along the shore to our left (which gradually rose from the water into a steep hill, cultivated nearly to its summit into vineyards) and at length entered the narrow pass that leads to the inner bason. The shore on both sides of the passage is here very high, and the water deep enough, even close to the shore, to admit a first-rate man of war to enter it with safety. Having proceeded through this passage, a most grand and awful prospect at once opened upon us. We found

found ourselves enclosed, as it were, in a vast lake, the eastern side of which was shut up by the craggy rocks of Montenegro; on the opposite side rose a lofty mountain, relieving the eye with its groves and habitations from a contemplation of the rough, though majestic steeps, that on every other side surrounded us. At the foot of these rocks, and nearly opposite the passage, is situated the small town of Perasto, inhabited by Catholic families, who have built two picturesque little convents on two small islands at a short distance to the north of the town. We steered down the gulf, about seven or eight miles further towards Cataro: it was evening, and the shade of rocks rising perpendicularly from the water to the height of three or four thousand feet, cast a pleasing gloom over a landscape occasionally brightened by the rays of the setting sun, which beautifully gleamed along their summits. To complete the scene, we observed groupes of men, women, and children, variously employed in their evening amusements, whose cottages bore the marks of moderate wealth and a happy population. They all saluted us very politely as we passed; and, if I may judge by appearances, they seemed as content as they were civil. In sailing along this shore, I was particularly struck with the noisy shrill tones of the Cicada, an insect whose tribe is extremely numerous in this part of Europe. So loud was the chirping in this instance, that we heard it most distinctly at a distance of three quarters of a mile from the grove in which they held their *riotous* assembly. There was something, however, peculiarly merry and enlivening in the sound. No wonder, then, that the Cicada was a favourite of Anacreon, from whose ode addressed to it, as elegantly translated by Mr. Moore, I beg to make these extracts.

"Oh thou, of all creation blest,
Sweet insect! that delight'st to rest
Upon the wild wood's leafy tops,
To drink the dew that morning drops,
And chirp thy song with such a glee,
That happiest kings may envy thee!
"The Muses love thy shrilly tone,
Apollo calls thee all his own;
'Twas he who gave that voice to thee,
'Tis he who tunes thy minstrelsy."

The town of Cataro is the capital of this little state, remarkable only for its peculiar situation. It is built at the very extremity of the inner bason, in a spot where the surrounding rocks approach on all sides so closely, that you see the town but when you are close upon it. The foot of Montenegro, the loftiest mountain of the chain, serves for its foundation, whose steep and craggy sides impend over it most awfully, and for several hours of the day seem to bury it in their shade. This town is tolerably neat, but not large, nor half so populous as the number of decayed houses denote it to have formerly been, under the Venetian government. It may probably still contain about

800

800 inhabitants. Its singular situation renders it uncommonly hot in the summer, in consequence of the reflection of the rays of the sun from the rocks. From their situation, however, the inhabitants derive one permanent advantage; for the snow which falls during the winter, lodging in the hollows of Montenegro, where it continues throughout the year in the higher regions of the mountain, affords them at all times a plentiful supply of ice; an article not only of luxury but of necessity, to support the excessive heat of the summer months. The fortifications of Cataro towards the water are regular, and flanked by strong bastions. On the land side, they are somewhat remarkable, from the nature of the situation. A lofty conical rock, rising perpendicularly five or six hundred feet from the base of Montenegro, is considerably detached from the main body of the mountain, about mid-way of its height from the ground. The whole of this rock has been enclosed within the fortifications, by carrying lines along the sides even to the summit of it, by which means any desultory attack from the heights above (which otherwise would have been practicable) is rendered abortive. These lines are constructed *en echellon*, similar, in fact, to those which run up the rock of Gibraltar. They have, no doubt, been a work of considerable difficulty; for, besides having galleries, with loop-holes for musketry, they are further defended by cannon placed on the most commanding angles, even to the very top of the rock, where a regular platform, mounted with several pieces of artillery, serves the purpose of a citadel. These fortifications, as well as the town, were built by the Venetians, who established their authority in this state about the time that they extended their dominion over the whole province of Dalmatia, the Ionian islands, and several parts of the Morea. The inhabitants of this town are principally Catholics, being most of them descendants of Italian families, and they have a bishop, dependant, however, on the archbishopric of Bari, in the kingdom of Naples. There are several Greeks also among them, of some consideration, who support their consequence by having the bulk of the natives of their persuasion; for it cannot be denied, that even in this petty state, jealousy and religious animosity are often carried on with a heat and vehemence that would *do honour* to a mighty kingdom.

(To be continued.)

OMNIANA.

60. *The Birth-day of the World.*

The birth-day of the world was very logically ascertained in a provincial council held at Jerusalem about the year 200, by command of pope Victor against the Quartodecimans. The venerable Bede (in Comm. de Æquinoct. Vern.) supplies the mode of proof. "When the multitude of priests were assembled together, then Theophylus, the

the bishop, produced the authority sent unto him by pope Victor, and explained what had been enjoined him. Then all the bishops made answer—unless it be first examined how the world was at the beginning, nothing salutary can be ordained respecting the observation of Easter. And they said, what day can we believe to have been the first except Sunday? And Theophylus said, 'prove this which ye say.' Then the bishops said, 'according to the authority of the scriptures, the evening and the morning were the first day, and in like manner they were the second and the third, and the fourth and the fifth, and the sixth and the seventh, and on the seventh day, which was called the sabbath, the Lord rested from all his works; therefore, since Saturday, which is the sabbath, was the last day, which but Sunday could have been the first? Then said Theophylus, 'Lo, ye have proved that Sunday was the first day, what say ye now concerning the seasons? for there are four times or seasons in the year—spring, summer, autumn, and winter; which of these was the first?' The bishops answered, 'spring;' and Theophylus said, 'prove this which ye say.' Then the bishops said, 'it is written, the earth brought forth grass, and herb yielding seed after his kind, and the tree yielding fruit, whose seed was in itself after his kind; but this is in the spring.' Then said Theophylus, 'in what place do you believe the heat of the world to have been? in the beginning of the season, or in the middle, or in the end?' And the bishops answered, 'in the equinox, or the eighth of the kalends of April.' And Theophylus said, 'prove this which ye say.' Then they answered, 'it is written, God made the the light, and called the light day; and he made the darkness, and called the darkness night; and he divided the light and the darkness into equal parts.' Then said Theophylus, 'lo, ye have proved the day and the season. What think ye now concerning the moon; was it created when increasing, or when full, or on the wane?' And the bishops answered, 'full.' And he said, 'prove this which ye say.' Then they answered, 'God made two great luminaries, and placed them in the firmament of the heavens, that they might give light upon the earth; the greater luminary in the beginning of the day, the lesser one in the beginning of the night. It could not have been thus, unless it were full.' Now, therefore, let us see how the world was made at the beginning: it was made upon a Sunday, in the spring, at the equinox, which is on the 8th of the kalends of April, and at the full of the moon.

According to the form of a Border Oath, the work of creation began by night. "You shall swear by heaven above you, hell beneath you, by your part of Paradise, *by all that God made in six days and seven nights*, and by God himself, you are whart out sackless of art, part, way, witting, ridd, kenning, having, or receiting of any of the goods and chattells named in this bill. So help me God."

This, however, is assertion without proof, and would not have been admitted by Theophylus and his bishops.

61. *Omar* II.

Mogiouschon, an author famous for his visions, asserted that he had seen Omar 2d in Paradise, reposing upon the bosom of the Prophet, having Abubeker at his right hand, and the first Omar at his left. Astonished to see this preference over the two first Caliphs given to Omar-ebn-Abdalazis, Mogiouschon asked an angel the reason, who replied, that Abubeker and Omar had exercised justice, and practised the law in the first ages and fervour of their religion; but that Omar-ebn-Abdalazis had surpassed them in merit, because he exercised the same virtues in an age of injustice and corruption.

62. *Tomb-flies.*

When the French, in their war with Pedro, of Aragon, took Gerona, a swarm of white flies is said to have proceeded from the body of St. *Narcis*, in the church of St. *Phelin* (I copy the names as they stand in the Catalan author) which stung the French, and occasioned such a mortality, that they evacuated the city. This is so extraordinary a miracle that there is probably some truth in it, because miracle-mongers have never the least invention, and because a curious fact in confirmation of it is to be found in the Monthly Magazine for December, 1805. "In preparing for the foundation of the New Church at Lewes, it became necessary to disturb the mouldering bones of the long defunct, and in the prosecution of that unavoidable business, a leaden coffin was taken up, which, on being opened, exhibited the complete skeleton of a body that had been interred about sixty years, whose leg and thigh bones, to the utter astonishment of all present, were covered with myriads of flies (of a species, perhaps, totally unknown to the naturalist) as active and strong on the wing as gnats flying in the air, on the finest evening in summer. The wings of this non-descript are white, and for distinction's sake the spectators gave it the name of the coffin-fly. The lead was perfectly sound, and presented not the least chink or crevice for the admission of air. The moisture of the flesh had not yet left the bones, and the fallen beard lay on the under jaw."

Such a swarm of white flies very probably proceeded from the Saint's coffin; that he produced them by virtue of his saintship, and that they produced the infection among the French, would be believed in that age by all parties.

63.

I have a book, the author of which must have been in a violent passion during the whole time that he was writing it, and certainly had not cooled when he penned the title page.

The Candor and Good-Nature of Englishmen exemplified, in their *deliberate*, *cautious*, and *charitable* way of characterizing the Customs, Manners, Constitution, and Religion of Neighbouring Nations, of which their own Authors are every where produced as Vouchers; their *moderate*, *equitable*, and *humane* mode of Governing States dependent on them; their *elevated*, *courteous*, and *conciliating* Stile and Deportment,

Deportment, on all Occasions; WITH, IN PARTICULAR, a true and well-supported specimen of the *ingenuous* and *liberal* manner in which they carry on Religious Controversy. By Thomas O'Brien Mac Mahon.

This book contains one very amusing passage. 'You sent out the children of your princes, and sometimes your princes in person, to enlighten this kingdom, then sitting in utter darkness: and how have they recompensed you? Why, after lawlessly distributing your estates, possessed for thirteen centuries or more by your illustrious families, whose antiquity and nobility, if equalled by any nation in the world, none but the immutable God of Abraham's ever beloved and chosen, though at present wandering and afflicted, people surpasses; after, I say, seizing on your inheritances, and flinging them among their *Cocks*, *Hens*, *Crows*, *Rooks*, *Daws*, *Wolves*, *Lions*, *Foxes*, *Rams*, *Bulls*, *Hogs*, and other birds and beasts of prey; or vesting them in the sweepings of their jails, their *Smallwoods*, *Dolittles*, *Barebones*, *Strangeways*, *Smarts*, *Sharps*, *Tarts*, *Sterns*, *Churls*, and *Savages;* their *Greens*, *Blacks*, *Browns*, *Greys*, and *Whites;* their *Smiths*, *Carpenters*, *Brewers*, *Barbers*, *Bakers*, and *Taylors;* their *Suttlers*, *Cutlers*, *Butlers*, *Trustlers*, and *Jugglers;* their *Norths*, *Souths*, *and Wests;* their *Fields*, *Bows*, *Streets*, *and Lanes;* their *Tom's sons*, *John's sons*, *Will's sons*, *James's sons*, *Dick's sons*, and *Wat's sons;* their *Shorts*, *Longs*, *Lows*, *Flats*, and *Squats;* their *Packs*, *Slacks*, *Tacks*, and *Jacks;* and to complete their ingratitude and injustice, they transported a cargo of notorious traitors to the Divine Majesty among you, impiously calling the filthy lumber, *Ministers of God's Word.*'

64.

A very odd argument was invented, to show that Solan Geese might lawfully be eaten on fast days; and a still more extraordinary one in reply to it. It is scarcely necessary to premise that these *Bernacles* were, according to common opinion, "fowles lyke to wylde ghees, which growen wonderly upon trees, as it were nature wrought agayne kynde. Men of relygyon ete bernacles on fastynge dayes, by cause they ben not engendred of flesshe, wherin as me thynketh they erre. For reason is agaynste that. For yf a man had eten of Adam's legge, he had eten flesshe, and yet Adam was not engendred of fader and moder, but that flesshe came wonderly of the erthe, and so this flesshe cometh wonderly of the tree." *Polycronycon*, *Lib.* i. *cap.* 32.

The French, says Ledwich, eat the macreuse, or sea duck, as being fish and not fowl. It is a remark of the honest Quaker, Dr. Rutty, that they who can believe bread to be flesh, may well be excused for believing flesh to be fish.

CLASSICAL DISQUISITIONS.

ON THE EARLY LYRIC WRITERS OF GREECE.

THE relation which poetry in general bears to prose, lyric poetry may be considered as bearing to the other kinds of metrical composition. All poetry was probably in its origin lyric, that is, adapted for recitation or song with the accompaniment of music, and distinguished by the utmost boldness of thought and expression. We have in Homer a fine picture of Achilles, singing the exploits of heroes to the sound of his lyre.

Τῇ ὄγε Θυμὸν τερπεν, ἀειδε δ' ἀεθλα ανδρων.

With this he soothes his angry soul, and sings
The immortal deeds of heroes and of kings.
Pope.

Poetry, it may likewise be supposed, took its origin in the strong emotions incident to a contemplative mind, when penetrated by the admiration of nature, or elevated with the desire of glory, which impart a new colouring to objects, present them under different relations, and people the universe with the creations of fancy. This is the true inspiration of the poet, under the influence of which he gives vent to the feelings of his mind in language of correspondent ardour.

Tunc effert animi motus interprete lingua.

The early character of poetic composition must consequently have been bold, fervid, and irregular, marked by a rapid flow of ideas, with little order, and frequent and sudden transitions and digressions; abounding with strong and harsh metaphors, partly on account of the poverty of language, and partly because an exalted imagination loves to sport with custom, and hazard bold and untried combinations of expression. The most ancient poetry would thus be strongly impressed with those features, which are now considered as peculiarly characteristic of lyric composition.

The operations of the imagination itself gradually become subject to rules. Language is enriched; styles are distinguished, and appropriated to different subjects. Poetry itself, when employed in narration or description, adopted a tone less elevated than that which it had formerly maintained. When reason began to share the dominion of imagination, the shackles of metrical modulation were thrown aside, and prose employed to convey the dictates of sober truth.

After the complete discrimination of the different modes of composition had taken place, the ode, receiving its proper form, aimed to unite something of the boldness of unrestrained nature with the regularity and elegance of art. All the variety of thought was studied, which was consistent with a general unity of subject. While the liberty

liberty of the poet was asserted by the variation of his measures, his subjection to art was acknowledged by the regularity of their periodical recurrence. His language was still lofty, and his metaphors bold and frequent, but much moderated by an improved sense of elegance and propriety.

Various modes of lyric poetry, distinguished according to their subject and style, are spoken of by the ancient writers. We shall here mention only the Dithyrambus, the Nomos, and the Scolium.

The Dithyrambus was a poem employed to celebrate the praises of Bacchus, in a style of enthusiasm suited to the character of the deity to whose honour it was devoted.

> Ως Διωνυσοι' ανακτος καλον εξαρξαι μελος
> Οιδα διθυραμβον, οινῳ συγκεραυνωθεις φρενας.
>
> *Archil.*

Schmidt* appears to have investigated the history of this species of poetry with more attention than any other author. He enumerates six characteristics of the Dithyrambic ode, in which he is followed by other writers. The first is, the use of long and intricate compound words, one of which he invents for the purpose of exemplification,† filling an entire hexameter, and intended to describe the character of the Christian, as combating with the world, the dragon, hell, sin, and the flesh. We cannot, however, suppose that such monsters were ever employed by the ancients, except in ridicule and burlesque. Of bold compositions of words, Pindar supplies many examples in his remaining works. The second character of the Dithyrambus is, the employment of harsh, bold, and mixed metaphors, as when Pindar describes a plain, as by its nakedness obedient to the sharp rays of the sun, and Archilochus, in the fragment just cited, speaks of himself as thunderstruck in his mind by wine. Thirdly, it employed harsh constructions of syntax, and bold and obscure inversions, of which many instances occur in Pindar, and the choruses of the dramatic poets. The remaining marks assigned to this species of poetry are a negligent arrangement of the thoughts, irregularity of numbers, and the employment of the Phrygian harmony, which was wild and vehement. The principal circumstances of this description are, however, deduced only from conjecture, and are equally applicable to other modes of lyric poetry, being in fact chiefly drawn from the writings of Pindar. All that can be said is, that the Dithyrambus affected the utmost allowable liberties of composition, as appears from many testimonies, and especially that of Horace;

> Seu per audaces nova Dithyrambos
> Verba devolvit, numerisque fertur
> Lege solutis.

The

* In an academical oration annexed to his edition of Pindar.

† Κοσμοδρακονταιδαοαμαρταδοσαρκομαχουντα.

The origin of the name is exceedingly obscure. We only know that it was a title of Bacchus himself, no less than of the poem devoted to his praise. The etymological conjectures of the grammarians, it would be useless to repeat. Nor is the first employment of Dithyrambic poetry involved in less obscurity. If the lines of Archilochus, which make mention of it, be genuine, they destroy the pretensions of many of the candidates mentioned by the ancients.

The Nomos was a song sacred to Apollo, but the peculiarities of its composition and the musical performance to which it was adapted are little understood.

Of the Scolium, various examples are still extant. Scolia were short poems sung at banquets, and, what is rather remarkable, usually inculcated some moral or heroic sentiment. Two of the remaining poems of this description are of remarkable beauty. One is familiar to every reader by the translation which Johnson has given of it in the Rambler, in which, he says, the power of health in "exalting the happiness of life, heightening the gifts of fortune, and adding enjoyment to possession, is inculcated with so much force and beauty, that no one, who has ever languished under the discomforts and infirmities of a lingering disease, can read it without feeling the images dance in his heart, and adding from his own experience new vigour to the wish, and from his own imagination new colours to the picture." The author is Ariphro, a poet of Sicyon, whose exact age is unknown, but who probably flourished many centuries before the Christian æra. The other poem alluded to is the well known song of Callistratus, in praise of Harmodius and Aristogiton.

The Scolia are said to have taken this name from the irregularity of the succession in which they were sung by the guests. The person who sang the Scolium held at the same time a branch of myrtle in his hand.

As heroic poetry flourished in Ionia, and the drama in Attica, so the Æolian colonies, and especially Lesbos, were the principal seats of the lyric muse.

Terpander is one of the earliest of the lyric poets whose names we find on record. The exact period when he flourished is doubtful, some accounts placing him 680, others 650 years before our common æra. He was a native of Antissa in the island of Lesbos. He is said to have gained various prizes at the public games of Greece. He extended the powers of the lyre by the addition of three strings to the four which that instrument before possessed. The Ephori of Lacedæmon, we are told, jealous of ancient simplicity, punished this innovation by a fine. Terpander composed musical airs, and was the inventor of some new measures in poetry.

Alcman is likewise numbered among the fathers of lyric poetry. He lived about 670 years B. C. By some he is said to have been a Sardian, by others, a citizen of Messoa, one of the divisions of Sparta. Sardis was probably the place of his birth, Sparta his adopted country. He is described as immoderately attached to the pleasures of love and the table, and perished by a most loathsome disease. He

wrote

wrote six books of odes, of which only a few trifling fragments are preserved. His writings were long held in great esteem at Sparta. We find the name of this poet sometimes written Alcmæon.

Arion, of Methymna, who lived 650 years B. C. was a celebrated writer of Dithyrambics, and the invention of that species of composition is by some authors, though erroneously, ascribed to him. The trite story of his preservation from the waves by a dolphin, is too well known to be repeated.

Alcæus and *Sappho* were contemporary natives of Lesbos, and flourished at Mitylene about six centuries before the Christian æra. Though Alcæus was ranked among the chief poets of Greece, few particulars of his life have reached our time. He was not less known in arms and civil tumults than by his attachment to the muse. In an unsuccessful battle with the Athenians, he, however, made his escape by a disgraceful flight, and his arms were suspended in the temple of Minerva at Sigeum. He was associated with Pittacus in expelling the tyrant of Mitylene, but afterwards engaged in opposition to his administration, and was banished. He afterwards returned, and received his pardon. He is said to have conceived an affection for his contemporary, and rival in genius, Sappho, but told her that he blushed to reveal what he felt. You would not have blushed, retorted the poetess, had you not entertained a guilty purpose in your heart.

This poet wrote in the Aeolic dialect. A few fragments have been preserved by different ancient writers, and inserted in various collections. One of them, from Aristides, on the true nature of a city, has been finely paraphrased by Sir W. Jones.

Alcæus composed his odes in short strophes, like most of those of Horace, not in long stanzas, with epodes, like those of Stesichorus and Pindar. (Dion. Hal. de Struct. Or. xix.) He frequently employed that fine measure which from him is denominated Alcaic, and specimens of which occur among his fragments.

The subjects of his lyre were various. Sometimes he sang the praises of love and wine; at other times, in bolder strains, he directed his thunders against tyrants and their adherents, or described the adventures and hardships of his own life. Quintilian bestows high praise upon him. Alcæus in parte operis aureo plectro merito donatur, qua tyrannos insectatur: multum etiam moribus confert; in eloquendo quoque brevis, et magnificus, et diligens, plerumque Homero similis, sed in lusus et amores descendit, majoribus tamen aptior.

The Scolium in praise of Harmodius and Aristogiton, has been ascribed to Alcæus, and printed among his fragments. This supposition, however, involves a gross anachronism, as Alcæus preceded the age of those patriots by nearly a century. Callistratus is mentioned by Hesychius as the author of the poem in question.

Sappho was likewise a native of Mitylene, the chief city of Lesbos, and a colony of the Æolians. Her misfortunes have united with her talents to render her name memorable. Her parents were Scamandronymus and Clide. The principal incident recorded respecting her life,

life, is her unfortunate love for Phaon, by whom her affection was rejected, and whom she is said to have followed into Sicily. At length in despair she cast herself headlong from the promontory of Leucas, and perished in the waves. From Horace we learn that she complained of the persecutions of her countrywomen, perhaps jealous of her superior merit, or perhaps scandalized by the licentiousness of her manners.

Very different opinions have been entertained respecting the character of this celebrated female. Several of the ancients have brought charges against her, which imply the utmost profligacy of manners, and to which, were the evidence by which they are supported even stronger than it appears, credit could not without reluctance be given. In opposition to them, it is urged by her apologists that they are only mentioned by writers of an age comparatively recent. It is conjectured that her flight to Sicily was constrained either by jealousy of her talents, or as the punishment of some political intrigue in which she was engaged. It must, however, be confessed, that the language of her fragments tends to support the supposition, that she was subject to the dominion of the passions, to which her muse was devoted, in a greater degree than was consistent either with her peace of mind or her virtue.*

Whatever estimate be formed of the character of Sappho, her talents are by no means dubious. She was reckoned a tenth muse, and placed without controversy at the head of the female writers of Greece.

Ουνομα μεν Σαπφω, τοσσον υπερεσχεν αοιδων
Θηλειων, αιδων οσσον ο Μαιονιδης.

Besides some smaller fragments, two beautiful odes have been preserved by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, and Longinus, which merit all the praises which have been bestowed on them.

Nine books of the poems of Sappho are mentioned. She is said to have been the inventress of the celebrated stanza which bears her name, and in which her two principal fragments are composed.

Erinna is mentioned as a contemporary of Sappho. Some epigrams remain under her name, and an ode, preserved by Stobæus, inscribed εις την Ρωμην, which presents a remarkable instance of ambiguity, as critics have not hitherto been able to determine, whether it is written in celebration of the city of Rome, or of the personified quality of strength. If the former be the case, it cannot be the work of the celebrated Erinna.

Stesichorus also flourished nearly at the same period. He was a native of Himera, in Sicily, and died at Catara, in the same island. Quintilian highly praises his sublimity, at the same time reprehending the redundancies into which he was sometimes betrayed. Distinguished honours were paid to his memory in his native island. A few

* Ælian speaks of two Sapphos, one the poetess, and the other a Lesbian woman of profligate character.

few of his fragments are collected among the remains of the lyric poets.

Ibicus flourished, A. C. 552. He was born in Italy or Sicily, and wrote seven books of odes in the Doric dialect.

Anacreon was a native of Teos, a maritime city of Ionia. His father is by some named Scythinus, by others Eumelus. In addition to these names Suidas also mentions those of Parthenius and Aristocritus. Writers differ respecting the time in which he flourished, a variation probably occasioned by the length of his life. He is commonly placed by chronologers at 532 B. C. He was a contemporary of Cyrus, Polycrates, and Hipparchus. It is said that with his countrymen, being compelled by a Persian commander to fly from his native city, he settled at Abdera, in Thrace. He repaired to Samos, under the tyranny of Polycrates, with whom he lived in habits of friendship. He was afterwards, according to Plato, invited to Athens by Hipparchus, the son of Pisistratus, who received him with distinguished honour. He lived to extreme old age, and, according to some authors, had the misfortune to be choaked by the stone of a grape.

The poetry of Anacreon was wholly devoted to pleasure. "Anacreontis quidem tota poesis est amatoria." (Cic. Tusc. Disp.) There are remaining under his name fifty-five odes, with a considerable number of fragments collected from ancient authors, and sixteen epigrams. These odes have been much admired on account of a simplicity and sprightliness, which it has been found difficult to imitate. They were first published by H. Stephanus, 1554, from two MSS. of which he has given no very distinct account. He speaks of one as written on vellum, and the other on the bark of a tree, of such antiquity as to be nearly illegible. One of these MSS. he is said to have brought from Italy, and to have obtained the other from an Englishman named Clement, a friend of Sir Thomas More. These MSS. have disappeared, and no further account can be given of them, except that they are said to have been destroyed by the hands of the editor. The genuineness of these odes was somewhat suspected on their first appearance. That they are not modern fabrications, was, however, ascertained by the discovery of the celebrated Vatican MS. of the Anthology of Cephalas, which likewise contains the odes of Anacreon in a different order from that of Stephanus, and is ascribed to the tenth century.

Whether these productions are all to be ascribed to the Teian bard, whose name they bear, may still be doubted; and many learned men have freely avowed their suspicions.* Of the many passages quoted by the ancients from the writings of Anacreon, it is observed that scarcely a single expression is to be found in the odes now extant. The seventeenth and thirty-eighth of the present collection are, however, quoted by Gellius and Hephestio. The rare occurrence of the Ionic dialect in these poems is also supposed to furnish an argument against their genuineness. It seems, therefore, probable that many,

* Robortellus, Faber, Bentley, Hemsterhusius, &c.

or perhaps most of these performances, are rather to be considered as ingenious and happy imitations of Anacreon, than as his real works. In general, however, if compared with those, which are allowed to be the productions of that poet, they are not unworthy of the name which they bear.

Simonides, the son of Leoprepes, was born in the island of Ceos, 558 B. C. He was celebrated, both as a poet and philosopher. He lived in friendship with the chief persons of his age, among whom are mentioned, Hipparchus, the Athenian; Pausanias, king of Sparta; Themistocles; and Hiero, king of Syracuse, over whom his influence is said to have been exerted for the most beneficial purposes. He gained, according to his own testimony, fifty-six prizes in contests of genius. The addition of an eighth chord to the lyre is ascribed to him, as is likewise the introduction of some of the compound letters of the Greek alphabet, and the invention of an artificial system of memory. Such was the degree of excellence in which he possessed that faculty of the mind, that he boasted at the age of eighty, that he surpassed all mankind in his powers of recollection. Order he asserted to be the principal instrument of memory, which maxim is said to have been impressed on him by a miraculous event, the relation of which Cicero has thought fit to adorn with the beauties of his style. Simonides is frequently reproached by the ancients with the vice of avarice.

οὐ γαρ ἐργατιν τρεφω
Την μουσαν, ὡς ὁ Κειος Ὑλλιχου νεπους.

Callimachi, fr.

Simonides died 468 B. C. at the age of ninety. The fragments of this writer, with those of some other poets of the same name, are printed in the Analecta of Brunck. They consist of lyric extracts, Iambics, remnants of elegies, and epigrams. As a poet, Simonides excelled in tenderness and pathos, of which his fragment on Danae is a fine example.

The fragments of the lyric writers are collected by Stephanus and Ursinus.

The first edition of Anacreon was published, as has been mentioned, by H. Stephanus, Paris, 4to. 1554. This edition was reprinted at Paris, two years afterwards, by Morel and R. Stephanus.

An edition published at Paris, 1624, is valued on account of its rarity. The editor was De Rance, then a boy of thirteen. He afterwards became the Abbé de la Trappe. On taking the monastic vows, he caused all the copies of his Anacreon, which were in his power, to be burnt, which has rendered the work so extremely rare, as to have been unknown to most bibliographers. It is dedicated to Cardinal Richelieu.

Tanaquil Faber published editions of Anacreon, Salmurii, 1660, 80, and 90. An edition of this author was likewise published by his daughter, with a French prose translation.

Baxter published his first edition of Anacreon in 1695, and a second

in

in 1710, in which he attacks the edition of Barnes with much virulence. Baxter is blamed for his bold alterations of the text.

Barnes's edition was published at Cambridge, 1705, and has been since twice reprinted. He possessed an imperfect collation of the Vatican MS. and added notes, metrical observations, and a diffuse life of the poet.

Maittaire published two editions, London, 4to. 1725-40. They are valued for their beauty and rarity, only 100 copies of each having been printed.

An edition was published by Pauw, Tr. Rhen. 4to. 1732.

Fischer has published three edition, Lips. 1753-76-93. The last is the most copious, and contains an epitome of almost all that has been said respecting Anacreon.

Anacreon is contained in the Analecta of Brunck, and was likewise published separately by the same editor, 1778, 1786.

A splendid edition appeared at Rome, 1781, by Spaletti, being a fac-simile of the celebrated Vatican (now Parisian) MS.

Some very beautiful editions have been printed by Bodoni, at Parma. Of their intrinsic merits Fischer speaks contemptuously.

A beautiful edition appeared at London, 1802, from the press of Bulmer, ornamented with vignettes, and published under the direction of Mr. Forster.

ON THE DANCING OF THE ANCIENTS.

IT has been often a matter of surprise with me, that in these times, when dancing forms so essential a part of polite education (when we have seen two Chancellors throw off the ceremony and circumstance of office and weave the mazy dance) no one has adduced the practice of antiquity in defence of this fashionable accomplishment. I propose in this paper to present the amateurs of the orchestric art with a few facts and reflections relating to it, as studied in the refined states of Athens and Rome. The first object which presents itself to our notice is the Tragic Chorus. The absurdity of the modern opera has been repeatedly dwelt upon, and the unnatural scene of a monarch or a general issuing his orders in recitative, or a hero breathing his last in a quaver. But how extravagantly ridiculous should we think it, to see fifteen old men, not only warbling out some moral hymn in tenor, treble, and bass, but actually, when surrounded by scenes of national distress or private calamities, leading down the middle and up again? This, however, was really the case; and exhibitions, such as these, were to an Athenian audience perfectly consistent with the dignity of the tragic muse. The reason was this: In almost all religious festivals and processions dancing bore a considerable part, and was thought to be more peculiarly acceptable to Cybele, Mars, and Bacchus. Accordingly we find that the ancient poets always represent their priests and priestesses, the Galli, Salii, and Bacchæ, as "frisking light in frolic measure" with a sort of religious

gious furor. A reason, perhaps more fanciful than true, might be assigned for this preference. A barbarous people, when making its invocations to the earth (or Cybele) would naturally endeavour to draw her attention to its prayers by beating the ground with its feet, as we know the Greeks to have done, when addressing the infernal deities. The custom which prevails amongst all uncivilized nations of accompanying the shout of war with martial dancing, sufficiently discovers the reason why this sort of gesticulation was practised in the worship of Mars. Lycophron terms that deity ὀρχηστὴς, "the dancer," which word, Hesychius tells us, signifies not only "excellent in the dance," but also "active in war;" and Socrates, as quoted by Athenæus, says, "The man who dances best, is best in war." The particular species of dance appropriated to this purpose was called "the Pyrrhic," from its inventor, Pyrrhus, a Cretan; or the "armed dance," for it was performed in armour. Why Bacchus should delight in dancing will sufficiently appear from the following fragment of Eriphus.*

> "Father, 'tis said of old, and truly said,
> That wine, rich wine, can move th' unwilling feet,
> And make e'en old men dance;"

according we find in all antiques that the followers of Bacchus and Silenus, the Bacchæ and Satyrs, are represented as dancing. Now Tragedy was originally nothing but a hymn in honour of Bacchus, sung by the rustics after vintage, and of course accompanied by dancing. In process of time, however, dialogues were added, and representations of some well-known history, which gradually assumed a more regular form, still retaining their original name, and the song in honour of Bacchus. The subject of this song being afterwards changed, the manner of singing it was still retained, and the dancing was still celebrated round an altar placed in the center of the orchestra or "dancing space." This is a much more simple and natural account than the absurd fictions of the grammarians, who imagined that these dances were symbolic of the motions of the heavenly bodies. It was still customary, however, for the husbandmen to meet after the conclusion of the vintage, and to represent by gesticulation alone such fabulous beings as a Satyr or a Cyclops. Afterwards this was converted into a profession, and persons denominated "*mimes*," or "pantomimes," corresponding nearly to our Merry Andrews, expressed by action only, without the intervention of speech, some tragic or comic story; and they were said "to dance a history."† Two celebrated performers of this species of dancing lived in the time of Augustus, Pylades and Hylas, who are said by Macrobius‡ to have danced the stories of Niobe, Œdipus, and Hercules; but from an epigram of Boethus, § Pylades appears to have confined himself to tragedy. We learn also from Suetonius,‖ that Nero sang the history

* Ap. Athenæum. † Anthol. p. 235. ‡ Saturn, ii. 7. § Anthol. Brod. p. 23 and 502. ‖ Nero, c. 21.

tory of Niobe, whilst Cluvius Rufus danced it. The first exhibitor of this art at Rome was Livius Andronicus. Since it was customary at Athens for young persons of both sexes to dance in religious ceremonies, particularly in the great festival in honour of Minerva, one naturally expects to find professed teachers of the art. Accordingly we read that very early there were dancing masters at Athens of the names of Thespis, Pratinas, Carcinus, and Phrynichus,* the last of whom was very celebrated for throwing his legs to an extraordinary height. That the Athenians were famous for this accomplishment appears from a story told by Herodotus† of one Hippoclides, who, after having danced before his intended father-in-law in the Athenian and Spartan style, ordered a table to be brought, upon which he stood on his head, and danced a jig with his feet in the air; whereupon the old gentleman exclaimed, "Hippoclides, you've danced away your match." Yet though the art was so much studied, it soon became a reproach to a woman to dance too well; for, to the names of a female singer or dancer, an Athenian attached pretty nearly the same ideas that we do; and‡ αυλητρὶδ and ορχησὶλεὶς are very where synonymous with ἑταῖρα. Amongst the Romans also, though dancing was very much in vogue, it was held very discreditable for a lady to be too great a proficient; and Horace mentions, as an instance of the corruption of the age, that young ladies were fond of learning the Ionian step, which species of dance appears to have been very similar to the Catalonian sarabanda. Sallust, the historian, censures the celebrated Sempronia, not because she danced, but because she danced too well. The ancients had a species of luxury which has not found its way to modern times, that of having dances performed during their repasts. It seems, however, to have been principally a Roman custom, and probably found its way from Rome to Jerusalem, as we find Salome dancing before Herod at a great entertainment.§ It may, perhaps, be proper to remark, in order to shew how universally dancing was practised in religious rejoicings and festivals, that we find frequent mention of it in the Jewish history: for instance, Sam. i. 21. "Is not this David the king of the land? did they not sing unto one another of him in dances, saying, Saul hath slain his thousands, and David his ten thousands?" and again Sam. ii. 6. "And David danced before the Lord with all his might." Exod. xv. 20. "And Miriam the prophetess, the sister of Aaron, took a timbrel in her hand; and all the women went out after her with timbrels and with dances." Of course, as the Greeks and Romans were so well skilled in dancing, they were particularly careful to avoid an awkward gait; so much so, indeed, that I am led to imagine that they far excelled the moderns in this particular. A clownish or hurried mode of walking was considered as very indecorous, and indicative of low and vulgar origin. Alexis, the comic poet in Athenæus, says, "I hold it to be a certain mark of vulgarity to walk inelegantly in the streets." And

* Athen. I. p. 22. † VI. c. 129. Athen. XIV. p. 628. ‡ Arist. Ran. 514. Ælian. V. H. vii. 2. § Vid. Macrob. iii. 14.

And Plautus, in his comedy of the Carthaginian Youth," Act. iii. sc. 1. v. 19.

> " Let men of noble birth with measur'd step
> *Walk* through the city, 'tis for slaves to run."

Chrysothemis in Sophocles, Elect. 887.

> " Excess of pleasure banished from my mind
> All thoughts of strict decorum, and I ran
> With speed to seek you."

So Pylades, Orest. 719.

> " Faster than did become me, I have paced
> The city through."

Aristænetus, Ep. xv. mentions as a sign of a woman's chastity τεταγμένα βαδίζειν; and Cicero, in his Offices, particularly cautions his son not to walk too slowly as if in a procession, nor in too great a hurry. In short, dancing was thought to conduce so much to an elegant deportment, and so much to set off the natural advantages of person, that the three Graces, the companions of the Goddess of Love, are represented by all the poets of antiquity " to brisk notes in cadence beating, glancing their many-twinkling feet."* And from this peculiarity the town of Minyeus, in Bœotia, where these three goddesses were particularly worshipped, was named Orchomenos, as we learn from a fragment of the old mythological poet Euphorion, preserved by Julius Pollux, iv. 95.

Thus much to prove the great attention paid to this delightful exercise from time immemorial; I shall only add the sentiments of the primitive Christians on the subject. It is certain that dancing, when pursued as a moderate and casual amusement, gives to the person a portion of that elegance and grace which we admire so much in the reliques of ancient statuary. When practised as a theatrical entertainment, or when it degenerates into those immodest and extatic gesticulations with which some species of dancing abound, if it be not in itself a sin, it is at least a very powerful incentive to it; and I really think that Clisthenes was right in considering the antic capers of Hippoclides as emblematic of the frivolity of his mind, and in refusing to unite his daughter to a man whose greatest ambition was to excel in standing on one leg; in which, as a Spartan once said to a dancing master, he never would be a match for a goose. From a conviction that the study of this accomplishment might have a tendency to corrupt the mind, the fathers of the Christian church anathematized the art altogether. St. Cyril classes all sorts of dancing, but more especially theatrical, " inter pompas diaboli;" and St. Chrysostom, in his 48th Homily on St. Matthew, expresses himself thus: " Wherever dancing is, there is the devil also; for God never gave us feet to make antics with, but to use them in walking decorously." There

* Hor. Od. IV. l. 1.

There is in the Bodleian library, a work which perhaps some of my readers may have met with. "Tractatio contrà Saltationes & Choreas, ex Gallico. per Pastores Ecclesiæ Gallicanæ." 1581.

B. J. C.

ACCOUNTS OF, AND EXTRACTS FROM, RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS.

CATALOGUE OF OLD BOOKS.

A Catalogue of the most vendible Books in England, orderly and alphabetically digested, Lond. 1658, sm. 4to. It is dedicated "to the "Gentry, Ministers of the Gospel, and others. Of a peculiar alone "to the Wise, Learned, and Studious in the northern counties of "Northumberland, Bishoprick of Durham, Westmorland, and Cum-"berland," and the dedication is signed *Wm. London.*

After a pretty long "Introduction to the use of Books," the Catalogue commences with "Divinity Books," which comprize 75 pages, a number exactly equal to that of all the other classes together. The general character of the nation, and the particular frequency of religious controversy at that period, will sufficiently account for this over-proportion of divinity. The authors in this class seem to be fairly selected, as the names of the most distinguished in every sect and party are to be found, together with many which are now sunk into utter oblivion.

Quaint and singular titles of books, especially of divinity, were common at this period: some of these may afford amusement to the reader. "Milk for Babes, or the Mother's Catechism:" "Spiritual Refining:" "Apples of Gold for young men and women, and a Crown of Glory for old men and women:" "Stand still, or a bridle for the times:" "Bible battles:" "The Isle of Man, or the legal proceeding in Manshire against sin:" "The Monster of Self-seeking anatomized:" "Divine drops distilled from the fountain of holy scripture:" "King David's shrill trumpet, sounding a loud summons to the whole world to praise God:" "A Candle in the dark; a treatise on the nature of Witches:" "Crums of Comfort:" "A sweet posie for God's saints:" "Heart-salve for a wounded soul:" "Sips of sweetness:" "A Honey comb of free Justification:" "The Dippers dipt, or the Anabaptist duckt over head and ears:" "Christ's Alarm to drowsy saints:" "Hidden Manna:" "A holy arbour, or a cluster of spiritual grapes;" "The holy Lymbech of spiritual extractions:" "Catabaptism, or the new baptism washed old:" "The buddings and blossoms of old truths:" "Aaron's rod blossoming for presbyterial government:" "A Child of Light walking in darkness, and a Child of Darkness walking in light:" "Groans of the Spirit:" "Satan's fiery darts:" "The Holy Ghost on the bench, other Spirits

at

at the bar:" "The loathsomeness of long hair:" "The Valley of Vision:" "The yearnings of Christ's bowels to his languishing friends:" "A false Jew, or a wonderful discovery of a Scot baptized at London for a Christian, circumcised at Rome to act a Jew, rebaptized at Hexham for a believer, found out at Newcastle to be a cheat:" "The Oyle of Scorpions: the miseries of these times turned to blessings:" "The lightless Starre:" "A grain of incense:" "A Nose-gay of rank-smelling flowers:" "Bowels opened:" The dividing of the Hoof:" "White Salt, or a sober correction of a mad world:" "Silver watch-bell:" "A warning piece for the slumbering Virgins:" "Tythes too hot to be touched:" "The flowings of Christ's blood:" "A cluster of Canaan Grapes:" "The soul's turn-key, or a spiritual file for any prisoner lockt up in the dungeon and chain of sin and Satan:" "Milk and Honey:" "A scripture map of the Wilderness of Sin:" "Love's intercourse between the Lamb and the Bride:" "A cluster of the fruit of Canaan brought to the borders;" "Directions how they that have Wives may be as if they had none:" "A ring fit for the finger, a Wedding Sermon:" "A string of Pearls, in a sermon at the funeral of that triumphant saint Mrs. Blake."

The class of "History with other Pieces of Human Learning intermixed," is the next copious, and contains a considerable number of works which still retain their value, though more, of course, that are forgotten, together with their authors. Many relate to English history, and several to the events of the late civil wars, concerning which both parties seem to be allowed a fair hearing. It is indeed remarkable, that under such a government as that of Oliver Cromwell, the right of printing and reading should have been left so free; for many of the works here specified are on the royal side, and some of them refer to very late attempts in favour of that cause. Thus there is "A relation of the no less honourable than unfortunate expedition of Colchester." "Montross Redivivus, or a portraiture of James late marquess of Montross, in his actions for Charles I. and his passions for Charles II. king of Scotland."

The title of one book, to which a mark is affixed denoting it to have been published in the current year, is remarkable, as exemplifying the point of policy then aimed at by Cromwell: this is, "The Right of Dominion and Property of Liberty, whether natural, civil, or religious; wherein is comprized the beginning and continuation of dominion by arms, the excellency of Monarchy, with the necessity of Taxes, with their moderation." That the spirit of prophecy should be busy at such a changeable and tumultuous period is not wonderful, since we have seen it active enough under similar circumstances a century and a half later; but I know not that any of our modern seers have ventured upon such express predictions as must have been contained in a work in this catalogue entitled "A brief description of the future history of Europe, from 1650 to 1710, treating principally of those grand mutations yet expected in the world; as the ruin of the popish hierarchy; the final annihilation of the Turkish empire; the conversion

sion of the Eastern and Western Jews, and their restoration to their ancient inheritances in the Holy Land, &c." These "grand mutations" are still the chief objects of expectation to the searchers of prophecy, and will doubtless continue to be so till the gradual operation of time brings them to effect.

The "Books of Physick and Chyrurgery" are few in number, and for the most part contemptible in value. There is scarcely one practical work of English production which at present retains any degree of estimation: the majority are either herbals, or collections of receipts and nostrums, and popular directions for the preservation of health, &c. with some vulgar tracts on anatomy and physiology. The most scientific works are translations; with an honourable exception, however, for the admirable treatises of Harvey. One of the titles is, "Medicina Magnetica, or the rare and wonderfull art of curing by sympathy;" a folly much less discreditable to those times, than the animal magnetism of the present day, to an age which boasts of being that of reason and philosophy. The titles of "The Astrological Physician," and Culpepper's "Astrologo-physical Discourses" on matters relative to medicine, shew that the deceptions of that class of cheats were not yet eradicated from the healing art. The kindred delusion of the hermetical art was also still in force, as may be judged from the following mysterious title: "An Hermaticall Banquet, drest by a Spagiricall Cooke, for the better preservation of the Microcosme."

Law publications, being in general merely records of rule and decision, have always the same relative value. The present catalogue has a decent list of them, for law was a flourishing profession about the period of the civil wars. I find nothing particular to remark respecting this class, except that the popular book "Dalton's Country Justice" is marked among those published since 1650.

The next class is extremely miscellaneous, comprehending not only all the mathematical sciences, but horsemanship, farriery, falconry, commerce, the arts, agriculture, &c. Wingate takes the lead as a popular writer in arithmetic and geometry; Oughtred and Briggs are among the most conspicuous in the higher mathematics. Astrology, chiromany, magic, and other branches of quackery, held forth by such men as Lilly, Ramsay, and Culpepper, are strangely mixed with works of real science; so that it was by no means a superfluous work at that time to ridicule these impostors, as Butler has so admirably done in his Hudibras. The national attention to maritime affairs is shewn by several works on navigation. Under agriculture are various proposals for improvement, some of which prove that modern ideas are often no more than old ones revived: for example, one book has the following title; "Bread for the Poore, and advancement of the English nation, promised by inclosure of the waste and common grounds of England."

The class of "Romances, Poems, and Plays," makes an inconsiderable appearance in this catalogue. The list of Romances (a sin-

gular contrast to modern catalogues) occupies only a single page, and the books specified are for the most part translations from the noted French and Spanish romances, such as "Cassandra," "Clelia," "Palmerin," &c. Pembroke's "Arcadia" and Lord Broghill's "Parthenissa" are native productions of the same kind; but there does not appear to be a single fiction descriptive of real life and manners, like our modern novels. The Poems are few in number, and the most copious of the poetical tribe appear to be Quarles and Withers. There are, however, the better names of Cowley, Denham, Davenant, Drayton, Milton, and Waller. Among the dramatic writers, the most conspicuous names are Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Shirley, Davenant, and Shakespeare. The list annexed to the latter name is curious, as affording a proof of the little care then bestowed upon authenticating the works of an individual writer. After "Mr. Shakspear's Playes, fol." there follow, in separate lines, "King Lear and his three Daughters, with the unfortunate life of Edgar: The life and death of Rich. the 2d: Lingua, a combat of the tongue and five sences: The Ball: The Tragedy of the Chamlot (I suppose mis-spelt for Hamlet): The Example: The Gamester: Duke's Mistress: The Old Law: Merry Wives of Windsor."

The list of "Hebrew, Greek, and Latin Books" comprises most of the grammars and school classics used at this day, with several elementary and other works of modern Latin writers. The editions of classics by Farnaby, and the little introductory works of Cordery, stand conspicuous for number. Walton, the editor of the polyglott bible, had just published his introduction to the Hebrew, Chaldee, and other oriental languages.

Subjoined to the Catalogue is a "Supplement of New Books come forth since Aug. 1st, 1657, to June 1st, 1658." In this part is nothing worth noting but the number, which amounts to 61 articles in divinity, and 47 upon all other subjects.

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

ST. FRANCESCO—*(continued.)*

Francesco yet farther extended his empire by the establishment of his third rule. This comprehended all ages and both sexes, the laity and the secular clergy, the married and the single. Individual merits would of course be in proportion to individual rigour; but all persons, without leaving their families, and without abandoning or even interrupting their occupations, might wear a minorite cord, partake the merits of the whole fraternity, and enjoy the advantage of being buried in a Franciscan habit instead of a shroud. Luchesio, a merchant of Florence, suggested this order, and was the first who entered it.

Thus far it is easy to comprehend the real character of the Saint of Assisi,

Assisi, the founder of the Christian cynics. His followers lay claim to the merit of having persecuted heresy with fire and sword: of this Francesco is innocent. Tinged as his actions are with that cunning which so often accompanies folly, there are enough to indicate a gentle nature: he would buy lambs to save them from butchery; hares and rabbits, to let them run free; fish from the net, that he might replace them in the lake. Tales are told of animals whom he had converted, that is, whose affection he had won. If this was sometimes the trick and puppet-work of hypocrisy, it was an artifice which would not have been conceived by a hard-hearted hypocrite. Domingo never taught a beast to follow him, nor a bird to feed from his hand. Francesco's humility was ostentation, the common cant of those who believe themselves wiser or better than their neighbours. The bishop of Assisi once lodged him during a sickness, and nursed him carefully. He crawled from the palace into the market-place, seated himself upon the stone of execution, and cried out to the people, Here is your penitent! your friar, who lives upon scraps! your man of mortification! he has been gluttoning and gormandizing at the bishop's! Brother Leon, said the humble saint, say to me what I say to you: Brother Francesco, you have committed so many sins, that you deserve to go to hell; God cannot shew mercy to you.—Brother Francesco, replied the knave, you will experience great mercy from God; he will admit you into his glory, and exalt you among his beloved sons: and he insisted that these words were forced upon him by an impulse over which he had no power.

Francesco once fell into the great temptation common to all saints. He stripped himself, and fell to work with his cord, exclaiming to his own body as he lashed himself, Scandalous brute! you untameable beast! I'll break thy restiveness! I'll punish thy insolence! Now, brother brute, you are properly naked, said he, and since you will not hear reason, you shall feel the rope. You would be dressed, brother ass! and in a religious habit! but this is the trim in which you shall follow your filthy lusts—naked and bleeding! And out the idiot ran, and rolled himself naked and bleeding in the snow; then leisurely he made a circle of large snow-heaps, and stood in the midst of them: Here, now, Francesco, quoth he, here is what you would have! this lady is your wife, and a fine family she has brought you! and these are your sons, and these are your daughters, and here are your men servants, and here are your maid servants; and how are you to feed them, Francesco? They are hungry, and you must give them food; they are naked, and you must buy them clothes and finery.—A disciple watched him by moonlight, and blazoned abroad the great virtue of the saint, and this signal victory over the devil.

From his disciples the humble Francesco exacted the most abject and blind submission. He commanded two applicants for the habit to follow him into the garden, and do there exactly as they saw him do. He planted lettuces root upward; one of them obeyed implicitly, the other imagined the master had forgotten what he was about, and replied, when Francesco reproved him for doing wrong, that he was mistaken.—

mistaken.—No, cried Francesco, I am not mistaken! you have convinced me that you are unworthy to be admitted into our order. If you think proper to use your own eyes, go home? all must be blind here, that they may see the better.—This tyranny was sometimes capricious, sometimes cruel. A novice took up some money which had been offered at the altar of Christ; his design was to remove it to some safe place; but when Francesco was informed that his disciple had *touched money*, he made him take it from the ground with his mouth, carry it to a heap of dung, and place it with his lips in the freshest excrement. Though he had established a female community, under Clara, he would allow no intercourse between the friars and nuns. I fear, said he, that now God has taken away our wives, the devil will provide us with sisters. One of the brethren had occasion to converse with a nun who was his near kinswoman; he obtained permission from the visitor, and spoke with her at the grate. Notwithstanding this regularity, the friar's mind was troubled, and he told Francesco what he had done. The saint was violently enraged: such a crime, quoth he, must be severely chastised! Brother Stefano throw thyself immediately into the river, and quench the sparks which are alive in thy heart!—It was winter, and the friar, frocked as he was, plunged in. Even this immediate obedience did not soften Francesco. Wash thyself! he cried, wash thyself well, and clean away the inward stains! nor would he permit Stefano to speak or look at him till they had proceeded a stage on their journey. He sentenced another disciple, for disobedience, to be buried alive. The grave was dug, he saw him stripped naked, placed upright in it, and covered up to the neck before he manifested one sign of forgiveness.

The brethren of the new order were a strange medley of characters; as the maimed, and the blind, and the halt had been invited to the gospel supper, so every deformity of mind was accepted by the apostle of poverty. It is not difficult to discover in the annals of these saints many who were manifestly idiots, maniacs whose madness was mistaken for religion, and adventurers who entered the order as a ready way to power. There was one whom the brethren named Simple. Francesco himself called him Saint Simple. His rule of conduct was to imitate whatever the master did; laugh, weep, cough, spit; the echo and the shadow of every sound and motion. Of this class the blessed Juniper is the most prominent. The master had always enjoined the utmost reverence toward the clergy: no unordained person, he said, should ever speak to a priest without having first fallen at his feet and begged a blessing; and whatever they said was to be entirely believed. One day Juniper came home, crying like a booby boy who has been whipt. Son, what ails thee? asked Francesco.—I was begging alms of a priest, father, said Juniper, and he bade me go about my business, for I was a good-for-nothing hypocrite; and I am crying because I am so.—Why, Juniper, replied Francesco, are you a good-for-nothing hypocrite?—I did not know it before, quoth he, but the priest said so, and you know he must be right.—This man in his simplicity

plicity went stark naked into the market-place of Assisi on a holiday, and, in his humility, made no complaint when he was flogged for it in the convent. His particular friend, Tezialvene, died. Juniper ran into the kitchen and broke all the utensils he could find, exclaiming, The world's at an end! brother Tezialvene's dead! no more eating, no more drinking! he's dead, and the world's at an end. He had the care of the infirmary. A sick man fancied he could eat a pig's foot. Juniper went to a herd of swine who were feeding in the neighbourhood, seized one of them, cut off his foot, and returned to dress it for the patient's dinner. The swineherd came to complain. Nobody could be suspected but Juniper. He was summoned, and asked if he had really cut the foot from the living animal.—Yes, father, said he, and it was no easy business, for the pig defended himself very stubbornly, and strove all he could to bite me.—The community were once summoned to a funeral; only Juniper remained at home to keep the convent and prepare the supper. His conscience had often been troubled about the state of the cook's soul, whose business, he thought, did not allow him time enough for religion; he determined, therefore, to dress all the food in the convent, that the cook might have a whole week's leisure to pray. When the brethren returned, they found the whole provision of the week, fish, meat, fowls, vegetables, all together in a large cauldron. Juniper himself, with the kitchen door before him, which he had taken off the hinges to save himself from being roasted, labouring with a long stick to keep the fowls under water, for he had never plucked them. This was the blessed Juniper. Oh, said Francesco, for a grove of such Junipers! —Clara said of him, that he had the part of the *Gracioso* in the play. She called him God's Fool, yet she sent for him to be by her side at her death.

Giovanni Capella was the sixth of his disciples. At first he was remarkably austere and of the most fervid piety. Soon he cooled. He said the brethren were hypocrites, vagabonds, liars; it is added, that he forsook them, became a leper, and hung himself. The Seraphic Annalists hurry over his life in terms of vague condemnation. They mention not a single anecdote of his actions, only the important fact that one evidence appeared against the saint in his very outset.

A single enemy it was easy to crush; but there grew up a faction among the brethren, who made head against Francesco himself, and ultimately divided the order. These were worldly men, wiser than their devouter and sincerer associates. The principle which they attacked was the rigid poverty of their rule—that utter renunciation of all property, which left them dependant upon daily charity for daily bread. It was, indeed, a wretched absurdity, a grievance to the individuals of the society, a grievance to the land that supported such bands of associated beggars; but they had entered the order knowing its constitution, and had voluntarily sworn to observe the laws which they were labouring to subvert. The leaders of this party were Elias and Pietro Giovanni de Estachia, the Provincials of Florence and Bologna,

logna, men eminent in the religion by the rank they held, by their talents, and their learning. They applied to Cardinal Hugolino, the protector of the order, requesting that he would use his influence with Francesco, to induce him to govern with the advice of his friars, of whom there were many, they said, learned as well as zealous, whose prudence and wisdom would advance the interests of the order; for he himself, virtuous as he was, was simple even to folly, and of no knowledge. They wished also to temper the rigour of the rule; indeed, to accommodate it to those already established in the church. On his return from a fruitless expedition into Syria, where his miracles and his preaching produced no effect, Francesco was scandalized at finding a large convent erected for the Minors at Bologna. Nor was this the worst transgression. The Provincial had established a school for the young brethren, and had even dispensed with such of the rules as interfered with their studies. Francesco abominated learning; learning, he said, always made men indevout. He reformed the abuse. In his absence Pietro re-reformed. The General then laid his curse upon him for disobedience. Elias had been left regent: Francesco found him in a habit of the right pattern, indeed, but made of fine cloth, and with a hood unnecessarily large. He desired to look at it; put it on over his own patched and filthy garment, and strutted up and down to burlesque its vanity, then angrily threw it from him, and harangued upon the virtues of coarse cloth, rags, and nastiness.

Hitherto it has been easy to present the picture without its framework of miracles; henceforward the embroidery cannot be stript off; it is inwoven with the texture of the tale. Francesco went to the Pope with this story—that he was praying for the salvation of sinners, and earnestly supplicating that his own blood and life might be accepted as an atonement, when an angel summoned him to the church of Porciuncula, where Christ and the Virgin expected him. The visible God, he said, had bidden him ask a boon; he requested a plenary indulgence for all who should visit that church. Christ granted it, on condition that his grant was confirmed by the Pope, and this confirmation Francesco was come to intreat. The Pope hesitated; a full and free indulgence was unprecedented; it was a benefit to be purchased only at stated seasons, and then at a high price; he agreed, however, to permit it for one day annually. With this answer Francesco returned. Two years elapsed, and the Pope proceeded no farther in the business. A doubt came upon Francesco how far his great austerities were lawful. The saint had a summary mode of preventing scepticism: if ever the reason mutinied, the body, the poor brother beast, was to suffer. Out he went, stript and rolled himself among the rose bushes. It was the first of January. After he had been sufficiently scratched, the thorns sheathed themselves, the bushes imbibed and incorporated the holy blood, red and white roses blossomed out, and Francesco was again summoned by angels to the church, where the court of heaven had again assembled. There the crucified Almighty fixed the second of August for the indulging day, and

and sent Francesco to Rome with three red and three white roses, in proof of the miracle and in honour of the Trinity. When the bull of indulgence was to be published, the bishops objected to it, and resolved to limit its term to ten years. This they declared was their intention; but when they read the bull, a power which they could not resist compelled them to pronounce the indulgence perpetual, as God and the saint had designed.

A privilege like this materially augmented the renown and popularity of the order. The founder, whose character and views were now thoroughly matured, thought proper to revise his institutes, and give them a higher sanction. He retired to a cave in a mountain, and after forty days, in imitation of Moses, appeared with the new law. It was given to the vicar general, Elias, to promulgate, who disapproved its exceeding rigour, and delayed obeying the command, in hope that the saint might forget it. When Francesco enquired why it was not published, he replied, that it had been mislaid among other papers. The master understood the evasion. You need not distress yourself, said he; if the copy be lost, the original cannot, for it is the will of God. He returned to the cave, and his miraculous memory soon produced the same institutes, word by word. Elias secretly convoked the brethren, and complained of the excessive austerity of the rule, and how unreasonable it would be if they were thus oppressed by one, who, saint as he was, was certainly an idiot. They went to the master and remonstrated, but he silenced all opposition by a miracle.

Francesco had influence enough with the Pope to obtain a confirmation of this improved rule; and at the same time another bull, which forbade all prelates and ecclesiastics to receive any apostates from the new order; these wretched men were subjected to all the pains of excommunication, and were to be delivered up to their general for punishment, so severe a tyranny already was established. But Francesco had not yet attained the summit of his ambition; the humble friar minor had yet to exhibit himself as the greatest of all saints, the living pattern and parallel of the redeeming God. He retired to Mount Alverne to enjoy solitary devotion; a cavern was his abode; and that no solemnity of preparation might be wanting, he asserted, upon an angel's authority, that it was formed when the rocks rent at the death of Christ. His attendants blocked up the mouth with boughs; brother Leon only was allowed to remain near, the biographer of Francesco, and the witness and accomplice of all his miracles. Every evening he was to take bread and water to the entrance of the cave; he was then to say, 'Lord open thou our lips!' and expect the response, 'and our mouths shall shew forth thy praise,' that they might go through the service. Often absorbed in meditation, the saint returned no answer: sometimes Leon peeped, and beheld a glory radiating round his head, or saw him suspended in the rapture of devotion; once he heard him converse with Christ. There he bade Leon, in the name of the Trinity, thrice open a missal, and so discover that part of the Saviour's life whereon his thoughts might most profitably be

be employed and fixed. The Passion was the text which appeared. At length the impostor came out, with four nails in his hands and feet, and a wound in his side. By his own account Christ had appeared to him, like a six-winged seraph, extended on a cross, and had imparted to him his five wounds, that Francesco might become in all things his perfect image. At first Leon alone was permitted to see them, and that only for the necessity there was that rags should be applied to them. His humility was convinced at last that they ought to be manifested. Friars, nuns, nobles, cardinals, the Pope himself inspected them; the nails were visible, both heads and points, and his dress was always bloody from the side wound.

The knave survived two years: a dropsy was his last disease. Knowing his end was come, and desirous to die in peace with all things, he reconciled himself to his own body, after their long and continued warfare. Brother, my body, said he, forgive me if I have been compelled to use thee cruelly. I lived in constant fear of thy rebellion, and all this rigour was necessary to restrain thy disorderly disposition. Experience had taught me what a brute thou wert, how much more influenced by the dread of punishment than the force of reason. Forgive me if I have been a little harsh, it was all to make thee a partaker of greater glory. And thus he died, at the age of forty-five, perfect in his part to the last.

The conformity between this wretch and Jesus of Nazareth is one of the articles of Franciscan faith. He himself began the atrocious blasphemy, and his disciples have decorated his life with all due machinery of miracles to make the type and prototype conform. Some months before his birth, they say, there appeared a stranger in Assisi, pure in his life, but of foolish or frantic appearance, who through the streets and market-place repeatedly and loudly exclaimed, Peace and good! peace and good! till the words, which were at first the jest and wonder of the inhabitants, became their common phrase of salutation. When the destined babe was born, his harbinger disappeared, nor could the most diligent enquiry discover who he was, whence he came, or whither he went. Three days his mother lay in labour, till all skill had been baffled, and no hope remained. On the third, at evening, there came a wayfaring man to the door, and asked wherefore were the loud lamentations which he heard within. When they told him for Pica's danger, he replied, This lady must continue in her labour-pains, so long as she continue in her sumptuous bed, and in the comforts of her palace. If she desires to be safely delivered, she must remove into yonder stable! and he pointed to an opposite hovel, wherein oxen and asses were stalled. They believed this angel from heaven, and laid Pica in the manger, where the child was born. For many previous nights strange appearances had been in the sky, and portentous lights around Assisi and over all the valley of Espoleto; seraphic songs were heard in the ruined chapel at Porciuncula, in the silence of midnight, the hymns wherewith the angels hailed Mary the most pure, and bade her rejoice, for her defender was born. Lucifer was immediately alarmed, and ordered an army of

of sixty thousand picked devils to make war upon the child till they destroyed him. An angel warned the nurse of this danger. At his baptism a venerable stranger appeared in the church, and requested that he might hold the babe while the sacrament was performed. When the ceremony was over he was gone, and the form of his feet remained stamped in the stone whereon he stood.

Francesco must keep Lent to complete the parallel; he fasted the whole forty days in a lonely islet of the Perusine Lake. He had only half a loaf with him. What his spiritual toils were in that desert, what were the asperities and excesses of his mortification, what battles he waged with the devil, the saint never would divulge, burying the secret in the abyss of his humility. When the first few disciples dwelt at Rigatorto, the master for a night was absent; they saw him return in a chariot of fire; three times he wheeled around the hovel through the air, a globe of light crowning him, strong as the noon sun. After a cruel conflict with the devil, who beat him severely, he was rewarded with an immediate transfiguration. The brethren saw him lifted up, his arms crossed, and the glory of beatitude radiating from his divine countenance.

It were endless to enumerate the sick whom he healed: the lame, the maimed, the blind whom he made whole; the dead whom he raised, the devils whom he cast out; how he was fed by angels, how he was visited by Christ and the Mother of Christ. These are common-place miracles, tricks practised by every knave, and imputed to every fool in the Romish Kalendar.

S.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE ACACIA.

IMITATED FROM THE FRENCH OF VIGE'E.

This Tree was planted in one of the courts of the prison of Port Libre; the original Ode was written during the reign of terror in France.

FAIR plant! that impending with tremulous boughs,
Dost shed wide beneath thee a tutelar shade;
Whose leaves whisper sweet to the love-breathing vows,
And veil with their twilight the blush of the maid:

O blest is thy lot! when the mantle of night
With sable invests the blue glare of the skies;
Thy verdure-bound root is the throne of delight,
And love to thy arborous canopy flies.

By thee, favour'd plant! in mute witness are seen
The hand that soft trembles while tremblingly prest;
And Innocence bashful with languishing mien,
And still unresenting, still sweetly distrest:

And the lip that in modest embarrassment steals
From lips unaverted the nectarine sigh;
And the tender Confusion that rapturous feels
The kiss which Reserve had forgot to deny.

In the moonshine that quivering fell white o'er the shade,
How oft like a wave of the ocean heav'd high,
Has the slow-rising bosom the wishes betray'd
That lurk'd in the lid of the down-gazing eye!

When timidly vent'rous resistlessly stole
Avowals that falter'd in eloquent fear;
Those words half-suspended—those murmurs of soul
That never were breath'd to insensible ear.

Or the cheek soft approaching in licence of grief
Felt the tears warmly glide from the cheek that it sought;
And the mutual dependence of blissful relief
Mingled love unawares with the tumult of thought.

O fair mayst thou flourish! O never to fade
The bow'r which thy branch thus luxuriantly weaves;
Tho' winter's cold eye freeze thy desolate shade,
May the vernal sun smile on thy blossomy leaves.

The God whom thou servest, fond sympathy deems,
Shall wind round thy roots the fresh rivulet's wave,
While the flash of the thunder-cloud harmlessly gleams,
And the blasts of the whirlwind in impotence rave.

Ah, doom unrelenting! 'tis nature's decree,
And all that we love thus must perish below;
That doom unrelenting is destin'd to thee,
The season shall wither—the steel overthrow!

But long e'er uprooted, dishevell'd, and dead,
Thou scatter thy verdurous tresses around;
From thy top may the pearls of the morning be shed,
And the moss of thy herbage be green on the ground.

When thy elegant boughs, arching light on the gale,
To the chaste thefts of love lend their shelter no more;
May a tablet of marble, inscrib'd with the tale,
To the heart of the lover thy image restore.

Tears of rapture bedew'd thee, beneficent Tree!—
By pensive Regret shall this tribute be paid—
That the Wretch of the dungeon a moment was free,
That the Children of Sorrow were blest in thy shade.

CHARLES A. ELTON.

SONNET.

From the French of Joachim du Bellay.

WITH rank academic the scholar we grace,
The lawyer a seat on the woolsack obtains,
The clerical courtier a bishopric gains,
And the soldier's reward is in honours and lace.

For riches the merchant contends in the race,
The fees of his office the placeman retains,
By his wages the lackey is paid for his pains,
And on foreheads poetic the laurel we place.

Then why dost thou murmur, my friend, and complain,
That the favours of fortune thou never could'st gain?
Would'st thou scramble for honours, or hoard up the pelf,
Other means than the muse's delights must be sought,
For is not thy labour repaid as it ought,
When labour with pleasure compensates itself?

W. R.

ELLEN.

FIRST-BORN of night, that o'er the western heaven
Slow mov'st in radiant silence to thy rest!
What sad emotion, 'mid the smiling even,
Thy bright-beam'd circlet pours upon my breast!
'Tis not—fair star!—that shedding aught of woe,
Thy ray can touch the spring of mortal tear,
But that, in happier days, past long ago,
When yon dark hill received thy bright career,
True to the promised hour, my Ellen met me here!

Ye spires, where soothing tolls the vesper bell,
To wearied hamlets welcome sound of peace,
To me your tones seem Hope's departing knell,
Vibrating slowly on the sullen breeze!
Yes—peace to quiet minds the murmurs yield—
To mine, no more!—For near this shadowy grove,
When silent evening heard yon signal peal'd,
Light o'er the lonely glade, she dar'd to move,
And Ellen's lips met mine, the first warm kiss of love!

Speed not, fair star! to thine accustomed hill!
Your varying melody, ye spires, give o'er!
Those rays no more mine eyes with rapture fill—
Those tones can bid my heart to throb no more!

Far

Far to a distant land, condemn'd to mourn
A parent's ruined fortune, Ellen flies!—
She fled, alas!—but never to return!—
And other peals are heard, and stars arise,
O'er the unnoticed grave, where gentle Ellen lies!

B. F.

F——n P——e, Sept. 1807.

MORNING ODE (MORGENLIED.)

From the German of Gessner.

EXTEMPORE.

WELCOME, early orb of morn;
Welcome, infant day!
O'er the wood-topp'd mountain borne,
Mark its coming ray!

Now o'er babbling brooks it beams
Sips from each flower its dew,
Now with glorious gladdening gleams
Wakes the world anew.

Zephyrs first, o'er flowers that slumber'd,
Quit their couch, and play;
Breathe o'er flowers in sighs unnumber'd,
Breathe the scent of day.

Fancy now her rule gives o'er,
Every vision flies,
Chloé's cheek is wan no more,
Cupids round it rise.

Hasten zephyrs, snatch from roses
All their loveliest bloom!
Haste where Chloé now reposes;
Wake her from her tomb!

To the fairest's couch repair!
Wanton round her pillow!
O'er her lip and bosom fair
Bathe thy blandest billow!

She wakes, she whispers to the gale,
Wakes from her morning dream,
Whilst to the stream, and through the vale,
I erst have breath'd her name.

S.

August 10th, 1807.

SONNET.

SPIRIT of sylvan silence! thee I hail
With wonted joy, when in the western sky
The parting sun has clos'd his golden eye,
And on the mountain's top and dewy vale
The breeze of ev'ning slumbers. When at rest
The hours that track'd the flaunting car of day,
And one alone remains, with pensive ray
To cheer the pathway of thy woodland guest.
For surely blest is he, who now can turn
From vanity and noise, with thee to stroll
In sweet seclusion, there content to learn,
That thou canst frame to rapture every sense,
And by communion still, attune the soul
To Meditation's softest influence.

J. B. A.

7th Oct. 1807.

SONG.

HOW bright the sun's declining rays
Glitter on yonder ivied spire!
How sweet the evening zephyr plays
Thro' yon old trees that seem on fire!
Beneath those trees how oft I've stray'd
With Mary, rapture in my eyes!—
But now, alas! beneath their shade
All that remains of Mary lies!

Oh! can I e'er the scene forget?—
'Twas such an evening—this the place,
That first the lovely girl I met,
And gaz'd upon her angel face:—
The west at Sol's departure blush'd,
And brighten'd to a crimson hue;
Her cheek with kindred tints was flush'd,
And ah! her sun was sinking too!

She died—and at that very hour,
Hope broke her wand, and Pleasure fled.—
Life is a charm has loft its pow'r;
Th' Enchantress of my days is dead.—
That Sun—those scenes, where oft I've stray'd,
Transported, I no longer prize:
For now, alas! beneath their shade,
All that remains of Mary lies!

ADO.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Mr. Nicholson, editor and proprietor of the "PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL," whose works on scientific subjects, and general intercourse with the manufacturing world have been known, and highly valued, for more than thirty years past, has been employed, in conjunction with other gentlemen, during the last twelve months, in collecting, arranging, and disposing the materials of a work, for which he has long been making preparations. It is an ENCYCLOPEDIA in distinct and mostly original treatises, appropriated exclusively to the arts, sciences, and manufactures, and will contain a dense, accurate, ample, and at the same time popular exhibition of our whole knowledge respecting them, in six large octavo volumes, with two hundred plates, by Lowry and Scott. The work has been some time in the press, and will be published in twelve parts monthly, at half-a-guinea each; the publication to commence on the first of February, 1808. We feel much pleasure in congratulating the public on the advantages to be derived from such a work, under the inspection of a man of tried ability; and we think the exclusive appropriation of the subjects will be attended with peculiar advantages, upon which our limits do not allow us to enlarge.

Mr. Jones, the author of an approved Greek Grammar, has, we understand, for some time devoted his attention to the composition of a Greek and English Lexicon, as a desideratum in literature. In order to execute this arduous undertaking upon principles that shall ensure credit to himself and benefit to the public, he has employed considerable time in studying the oriental tongues. Having thus explored the Greek roots where they are most likely to be found, his object is to trace them from their primary to their secondary senses; and he hopes by this method to reduce the explanation of terms the most complicated to a comparatively short compass. In the course of the winter will be published a *Dissertation* on the origin and properties of the Greek tongue, with specimens of the plan pursued in the construction of his Lexicon. Some learned men have asserted, that the Greek has an intimate connection with the Shanscrit both in its terms and in its structure; and it will certainly be a matter of much curiosity to ascertain how far the immortal language of Greece bears any resemblance to what the pride of the Brahmins styles the language of the gods.

The Reverend Mr. DIBDIN has just completed the printing of his *third* edition of 'An Introduction to the Knowledge of rare and valuable Editions of the Greek and Latin Classics,' which will be published in the course of next month in *two* crown 8vo. volumes. This third edition contains *thirteen additional ancient classical authors;* viz. M. A. Antoninus, Apollodorus, Apuleius, Aristides, Aurelius Victor, Ausonius, Herodian, Josephus, Maximus Tyrius, Oppian, Orphens, Photius, and Theophrastus—with *Biographical Notices* of some of the most eminent English and foreign editors of the classics: these biographical memoranda are thrown into the notes, and relate chiefly to our own editors. The *Greek Bibles and Testaments*, as well as the *Lexicons and Grammars*, have been considerably enlarged; and of the authors common to both editions, many errors have been corrected, and omissions supplied, as well as the more recent editions inserted.

Mr. Cromek, the artist, having lately paid a professional visit to Edinburgh, was induced by his enthusiasm for the memory of Robert Burns to make an excursion to the shire of Air, where he explored every scene connected with the life and adventures of that native son of genius. By means of assiduous enquiries, he had the good fortune to obtain from authentic sources a number of his unpublished writings, consisting of prose and verse, and especially of familiar letters, elucidating his character and history with more exactness than any of his remains hitherto laid before the public. They have been shown to some gentlemen of high literary reputation, who concur in thinking that they will be extremely acceptable to the admirers of Burns; and it is accordingly intended

intended to put them to the press, as an additional volume to those published by the lamented Dr. Currie.

Mr. Frend's evening amusements for the year 1808 make their appearance this month. In pursuance of his general plan, Mr. Frend gives the appearances in the heavens for every hour of the night, by which any object that strikes an observer may, by consulting this volume, be known. The subjects discussed by way of exciting the attention of young people, and teaching them to form true notions of the planetary system, are for this year the Motions of the Planets in their Orbits, and the Paths of Comets, to which latter the appearance of the Comet this year gave rise. By pursuing Mr. Frend's plans, a young person may, at a very small expence, represent those appearances which the rich endeavour, but in vain, to have described to them by orreries, which cannot be procured but at an immoderate price; and this will be found in all schools to be of very great advantage.

A volume of Sermons is in the press, by the Rev. William Agutter, A. M. Chaplain and Secretary of the Asylum for Female Orphans. Several of them were preached before the university of Oxford.

In the press, Thoughts on a General and Explicit Union of the Congregational Churches, occasioned by an address from the London Committee to Ministers and Churches of the Congregational Order; in a Letter to the Gentlemen of the Committee. By a Friend to the Union.

An institution, particularly adapted for persons in the middle class of society, has just been commenced, called, the Eclectic Library; to be composed of *sterling* works, on all subjects connected with religion, history, and science. It consists of proprietors and subscribers; and its affairs are conducted by a committee of nine proprietors. A select number of proprietors will also be formed into a distinct society, for the purposes of weekly lectures on various useful subjects.

An impartial and authentic History of the British Campaigns on the Rio de la Plata is now preparing for the press, and will shortly be published. It will comprehend the whole of the period, from the departure of General Beresford from the Cape of Good Hope, to the final evacuation of South America by the British Forces; and will include the civil and political State of the Country, the nature of its soil, trade, and produce; the manners, customs, and character of the people; illustrated with plans, maps, &c. together with sketches of the costume of the inhabitants. The whole drawn and derived on the spot, with considerable labour and expence, from original documents, and from various sources of information hitherto deemed inaccessible to strangers. By Philip Keating Roche, Esq. Captain in his Majesty's Seventeenth Regiment of Light Dragoons, and Major of Brigade to the Forces.

Dr. Richard Reece, author of the Domestic Medical Guide, &c. will shortly publish, in one large volume, royal octavo, a Practical Dictionary of Domestic Medicine, exhibiting a comprehensive view of the late important discoveries relative to the causes, treatment, and prevention of diseases, and a popular description of the following subjects, so far as they regard the health of man, the well-being of society, and general cure of maladies, viz. Anatomy, Botany, Casualties, Chemistry, Cloathing, Dietetics, Pharmacy, Physic, Physiology, Surgery, Midwifery, Therapeutics, &c. &c. The whole comprising a regular view of the present improved state of medical science (divested of all technical obscurities) adapted equally for the information of domestic life, and the regulation of the conduct of individuals, according to their various circumstances and situations, as well as for professional reference.

The author of The Eve of St. Pietro, has a new novel in the press, nearly ready for publication.

Speedily will be published, a new edition of the "Dangers of the Country."

Mr. Elmsley is about to publish a new critical edition of Sophocles, with a text collated from the best manuscripts and printed editions.

Mr. Jesse Foot proposes to publish in the course of the ensuing winter, a Life of his Friend, Arthur Murphy, compiled from his original papers.

Mr. Walter Scott's new poem, MARMION, or FLODDEN FIELD, is printing at Edinburgh, and is in considerable forwardness.

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The Rev. Robert Rennie, of Kilsyth, has in the press Essays on the Natural History of Peat Moss, the particular qualities of the substance, the means of improving it as a soil, the method of converting it into manure, and other economical purposes to which it may be subservient.

Sir Ralph Sadler's State Papers are announced as being in the press. They will form two volumes in 4to. illustrated with Portraits, Autographs, and other embellishments. This curious collection contains: 1. A republication of the Letters and Negotiations of Sir Ralph Sadler with King James V. and with the Regency of Scotland, in the years 1540 and 1555. 2. A collection of curious and important Documents concerning Queen Elizabeth's private Negotiations with the Scottish Reformers in the year 1559. 3. Letters and Papers respecting the grand Northern Rebellion in 1569. 4. Documents concerning the Confinement of Queen Mary in England. All these important state papers, excepting those referring to the earliest of the four periods, are now, for the first time, laid before the public. They are published from the originals, which have been preserved in the family of Thomas Clifford, Esq. of Tixall, in the county of Stafford, whose mother, the honourable Barbara Aston, represented Gertrude Sadler, Lady Aston, one of the co-heiresses of Sir Ralph Sadler. The Papers are published by Arthur Clifford, Esq. and a Memoir of the Life of Sir Ralph Sadler, with some historical notes, that have been contributed by Walter Scott, Esq.

The late Mr. Falconer's edition of Strabo will shortly be published in two volumes folio, with suitable maps.

Wykenbach's Notes to his edition of Plutarch are now printing at the Clarendon press, and the first volume is in considerable forwardness.

The second volume of Jones's History of Brecknockshire is nearly ready for publication. This will complete the work.

Mr. John Stewart has a Poem in the press, to be entitled the Resurrection.

Mr. Clennell, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has just published two very ingenious and able papers, read by him before the Literary and Philosophical Society in that town, upon the expediency of disclosing the various processes of manufactories. He is of opinion that an unreserved disclosure of processes which manufacturers now studiously conceal, would be of incalculable general benefit.

The Archduke John, of Austria, is engaged in the composition of a grand Botanical work, which is to contain an account of a great variety of plants hitherto little or not at all known: the principal specimens of these were collected by him in the Tyrol, Saltzburg, and Lower Austria. The noble author intends the whole impression for his friends and persons who are eminent in the science of Botany.

The valuable classical library of the late professor Hensler, of Kiel, in Holstein, has been purchased, and has lately arrived at Edinburgh. It was considered to be one of the most select private classical collections in Germany, consisting of upwards of 1500 volumes of the most choice description, comprising the rarest and most valuable editions of all the best Greek and Roman classics.

Mr. I. L Bond, Architect, has translated the Latin work of Vitruvius, and intends to publish it as soon as the necessary plates can be engraved to accompany the same. These plates will be very different in their subjects and manner of treatment, from any that have appeared, either in this country, or on the Continent, as explanatory of the text of the author, and are calculated to gratify the eye of the Connoisseur, as well as to inform the mind of the professed Architect. The work will form one handsome volume in quarto, and from its mode of illustration, and the subjects embraced in the notes, which are historical, critical, and descriptive, it must be a very useful book of reference and study to the Architect, and will be found peculiarly requisite in every well selected, classical, and historical library.

The Emperor Napoleon has presented the Imperial library, at Paris, with 248 scarce and valuable MSS. most of which are in the oriental languages, and with 80 typographic monuments of the fifteenth century, among which is a copy of Bonner's Fables, the only one extant. In this collection of manuscripts

scripts is a copy of the Edda, the sacred book of the Scandinavian Mythology, written on parchment in the Scandinavian language.

The fine college of the Irish, situated near the rue des Postes, at Paris, has lately communicated its name to the rue de Cheval vert, which is now called le rue des Irelandais (Irish Street.) The master of this college is M. Walsh, who has acquired so much celebrity by the important services which he has rendered, and still renders to the instruction of youth. The superintending board of management is composed of the Archbishop of Paris, the Prefect, and the first President of the court of appeal, the Proctor General Imperial of the same court, and two members appointed by the minister of the interior. The college physician resides in the house.

A gentleman, who resided some years in the West Indies, has just put to press an account of the Island of Jamaica, and its inhabitants, principally drawn up from personal knowledge and observation.

A new edition of the memoirs of Col. Hutchinson, governor of Nottingham, in the reign of Charles I. written by his wife, with some additional notes by the editor, is nearly ready for publication.

Miss L. S. Temple has in the press a new volume of poems.

Mr. Southey is preparing, as part of his series of Ancient Romances, of which Amadis of Gaul and Palmerin of England have already appeared, an edition of Mort Arthur with an introduction and notes.

The Historical and Romantic Ballads, edited by Mr. Finlay, are now nearly ready for publication, in 2 vols. 8vo. The greater number of these Antient Poems have never before been published. Prefixed are some remarks on the early state of Romantic Composition in Scotland.

AFFRICAN INSTITUTION.

The African Institution has lately published the report which was produced, and, on the motion of Lord Howick, received at the general meeting held at Freemason's Hall on the 15th of July last. From this report it appears, that this society does not intend to undertake any religious missions, but to leave this to the institutions already formed expressly for that purpose. It proposes to watch over the execution of the laws recently enacted in this and other countries, for the abolition of the slave trade, to see that the benevolent intention of the legislators be not frustrated by the artifices of the avaricious speculator who may be interested in the traffic in human blood; to endeavour to procure the complete abolition of the slave trade by foreign powers; and to promote the general civilization and internal improvement of Africa. Some of the means which they intend to adopt for this latter purpose are, 1. To collect and diffuse throughout this country accurate information respecting the natural productions of Africa, and, in general, respecting the agricultural and commercial capacities of the African continent, and the intellectual, moral, and political condition of its inhabitants. 2. To promote the instruction of the Africans in letters and in useful knowledge, and to cultivate a friendly connection with the natives of that continent. 3. To endeavour to enlighten the minds of the Africans with respect to their true interests; and to diffuse information among them respecting the means whereby they may improve the present opportunity of substituting a beneficial commerce in place of the slave trade. 4. To introduce among them such of the improvements and useful arts of Europe as are suited to their condition. 5. To promote the cultivation of the African soil, not only by exciting and directing the industry of the natives, but by furnishing, where it may appear advantageous to do so, useful seeds and plants, and implements of husbandry. 6. To introduce among the inhabitants beneficial medical discoveries. 7. To obtain a knowledge of the principal languages of Africa, and, as has already been found to be practicable, to reduce them to writing, with a view to facilitate the diffusion of information among the natives of that country. 8. To employ suitable agents and to establish correspondencies as shall appear adviseable, and to encourage and reward individual enterprize and exertion in promoting any of the purposes of the institution.

LONDON MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

IN fulfilment of our promise to give a more detailed account of Mr. Donovan's London Museum, in Brydges-street, Covent-garden, we offer to our readers the following sketch of the mode of classification adopted in the several Departments of British Natural History.

ZOOLOGY. *Mammalia.*

British mammiferous animals disposed in the order of science. These comprehend the indigenous quadrupeds; quadrupeds naturalized; those which have been the object of rural œconomy in ancient and modern times; and in the rural sports of Britain. Marine, or fish-formed Mammalia. Examples of the fossil remains of mammiferous animals, unknown or extant before the flood; with recent comparative specimens elucidatory of the awful and universal wreck of the ante-diluvian world. The first apartment is devoted to the reception of the Mammalia or Quadrupeds, among which are many species not generally known; as the small Horse-shoe, but lately discovered in Devonshire and Monmouthshire, and described in the transactions of the Linnæan Society; the great Seal delineated in the transactions of the Royal Society, and several of the smaller Quadrupeds; a fine example of the skull of the Narwhal or "Sea Unicorn" with two complete teeth, several feet in length; and various specimens of the fish-form Mammalia or Whale tribe. Of fossil remains those vestiges of a gigantic and unknown race of animals existing before the flood, the examples are numerous, such as the teeth, bones, horns, and other relics appertaining to animals resembling the Elephant, Mammoth, Hippopotamus, and other stupendous creatures.

ORNITHOLOGY.

British Birds scientifically arranged—comprehending those which are constant inhabitants of the British isles; birds of the annual migratory kind; occasional visitors; birds employed in falconry, and other antient sports; and those connected with the rural sports and amusements of modern times in Britain; species naturalized or domesticated. *Ornitholithi*, or fossil remains of Birds. The British aviary constitutes one of the most pleasing departments in the Museum, and offers collectively the most perfect display of the feathered tribes hitherto observed in the British Isles. This assemblage contains not only every well authenticated species, but in most instances the individual specimens shot or taken in the country, and upon the authority of which they are described as natives. In general the male and female, and not unfrequently the nest, eggs, and young are included; and besides these an extensive collection of the eggs of British birds are arranged in a glazed case stationed in the first suite of rooms appropriated to the birds.

AMPHIBIOLOGY.

Recent British amphibious animals;—*Amphibiolithe* or organic remains of amphibious animals extant before the flood, and supposed to be lost in the universal dissolution. This department contains the Testudo Coriacea captured in the sea, near Bridport, and believed to be the only British specimen known; it is of a gigantic size, and when alive, weighed nearly half a ton; a land tortoise found in a state of nature in a forest in Devonshire, a new acquisition to the British Fauna, and various other reptiles, as Frogs, Lizards, Snakes, &c. among the last is a double headed Snake found in Surrey, an object of great curiosity, the heads being perfectly distinct from each other. The Antediluvian remains of this tribe are numerous, including parts of Tortoises, Crocodiles, and Lizards in great variety.

ICHTHYOLOGY.

Arrangement of British fishes, a comprehensive series of those perishable beings, finely preserved in their natural form and colours, with references to those found in our seas, rivers, lakes, &c. with practical observations relative to their spawnings, breeding, and other particulars connected with the British fisheries, and calculated to advance our national concerns: Remains of Antediluvian fishes found in a mineralized state in Britain. This is probably the only complete collection of British fishes hitherto formed; the difficulty of obtaining

ing them is sufficiently obvious, and their preservation attended with inconceiveable trouble. Few therefore of this tribe are uninteresting. They are far too numerous to be noticed in the present sketch. A series of eleven hundred fossil remains of fishes are arranged as a sequel to the department of British Ichthyology.

ENTOMOLOGY.

A suite comprising many thousand subjects elucidatory of the numerous insect tribes found in this country. It is intended that this department should exemplify the science or classification of Insects. Entomological discoveries applicable to the useful purposes of life; to the maladies incidental to the human frame; to disorders of cattle and other animals; to agriculture and horticulture; the whole illustrated by appropriate examples. Elucidatory specimens developing the true causes of various diseases in timber, grain, and other farinaceous, culinary, or useful plants, occasioned by the depredations of insects, and ambiguously known by the indefinite terms of "Worm" "Grub" "Blights" of certain kinds, the "fly," &c. with experimental remarks on the most effectual remedies for eradicating or removing them. Insects noxious, useful, or injurious in a commercial point of view, as affecting the manufactures, or staple commodities of the country; the various articles of importation from foreign climes, &c.

CRUSTACEA.

Recent crustaceous animals inhabiting the British seas and shores; and remains of Antediluvian crustaceous animals. The Cancri are arranged in this order, and which, including the Cancer, Galathea, Squilla, Astacus, Pagurus, and other families, contain a number of curious articles; among these are several of the original specimens described by Pennant from the Portland Museum, and also the original of that ambiguous species of Galathea, C. Bamffius, figured and described by Pennant, from a drawing by Mr. Cordiner, and since copied into the work of Herbst. Of the fossil crabs and other crustacea of the Antediluvian world, the remains concentrated in this department are very extensive. The whole series comprises about 500 subjects, and these appear on examination to include the detached parts or more perfect examples of many distinct species, not a solitary individual of which appears to be known in a recent state at this time; and it may be truly added, that many of these are in the most exquisite state of preservation. In this suite, thirty seven distinct species may be easily recognised, and those in general are so complete as to exhibit every character in the most satisfactory manner.

VERMES.

Worms in the order of classical arrangement, as naked, crustaceous: worms affecting man and animals, the origin of destructive internal diseases; marine, terrestrial and others—organic remains of the vermes tribe. The limits of our plan will not allow us to enter upon this most extensive department in a manner suitable to the interest of the subject; it will be sufficient to observe that it contains a great variety of extremely rare and curious specimens which are so little known that they cannot fail to prove a source of the highest gratification to the inquisitive observer, more especially as they relate to a branch of Natural Science too much neglected by the generality of Naturalists.

CONCHOLOGY.

Recent shells.—Reference to the testaceous animals of Britain, useful in ancient and modern arts.—Antediluvian shells found in a fossil state in this country. The recent shells amount to several hundred distinct species, comprehending every known British shell of any importance, with many not hitherto described; the greater part of which are illustrated by an extensive series pointing out the transitions of growth, and variations of colour, with many other particulars of no small degree of interest to the naturalist. The testacea of the Antediluvian creation are numerous and more conspicuous from their superior size; and, as well as the recent series, comprise many very choice and valuable articles. Among the univalves of the chambered kinds are examples of the British Ammonitæ, Nautili, Belemnitæ, and Orthoceralitæ in the greatest variety and perfection, many of which are unique.

ZOOPHYTA

ZOOPHYTA.

The series of recent Zoophytes comprises a great variety of the Millepora, Cellepora, Alcyonium, Spongia, Flustra, Sertularia, and Pennatula. The collection of British Zoophytes formed by the Rev. Mr. Lightfoot is included in this department. The mineralized remains of Antediluvian Zoophytes embrace a number of gigantic species of the Tubipora, Madrepora, and others chiefly Lithophytes.

BOTANY.—*Recent, Antediluvian, Comparative.*

Classical arrangement of plants the indigenous product of the British isles; Plants useful in Medicine, Agriculture, Horticulture, Pasturage, &c. those possessing noxious or poisonous properties. Plants parasitical and injurious to husbandry and other concerns of life. Remains of Antediluvian discovered in a fossil state in Britain. The recent plants designed to elucidate the Botany of the country are well preserved, and displayed in a picturesque manner in several hundred glazed frames of an uniform size and appearance, and are disposed throughout in systematic order in their respective classes, orders, and genera. The Botanical department offers a most extensive field for general observation. Most of the plants concentrated in this delightful assemblage of the vegetable creation were collected in a wild state and are preserved with great care. No tribe has been neglected; still however it cannot escape remark that more than ordinary attention has been devoted to the Alpine species of perfect plants and also to the Cryptogamia. In the wide research necessary to obtain such an immense collection none of the British mountains of any importance have been disregarded; the Cambrian Alps, the hills of Westmoreland and Cumberland, of Ireland and the Scottish highlands, have alike been tributary in augmenting and enriching the pleasing tribe of plants. A great number of the specimens have been collected by Mr. Donovan himself in the course of many annual excursions among the Alpine regions of Britain; by the Rev. Mr. Lightfoot of Scotland, and various other gentlemen, whose names are in most instances annexed to the respective subjects.

The ninth series consists of the Phytolithic relics, and impressions of mineralized plants, the organic evidence of a vegetable creation unknown to us except from those most beautiful remains, and which are usually denominated Antediluvian plants. Of this extensive collection it will be sufficient to observe, that every article of any importance in this class, formerly preserved in the Leverian Museum are now concentrated in this series, in addition to Sir Ashton's private or duplicate collection, Da Costa's collection, that of the late Mr. Ingham Forster, and about 1000 specimens, or above, not included in any museum before. Nothing can excel the beauty of many articles in this class, nor offer a more comprehensive and sublime idea of the Botanical productions of the Antediluvian world.

MINERALOGY.

That of Great Britain exemplified as a science; illustrated by examples as relating to the Antediluvian Zoology and Botany; as exhibiting the mighty wreck in which organic matter was involved at the dissolution of the former world, and in the formation of the superficies of the present British mineral products connected with metallurgy; or valuable in the concerns of Agriculture; medicine, arts, manufactures, and the commerce of the empire. The British isles abound with an amazing variety of mineral productions, many of which are no less distinguished for their exquisite beauty and splendid appearance, than for their great utility in the most important concerns of human life, a circumstance at once demonstrated in the most impressive manner by the extensive and costly assemblage of British minerals brought together in this Museum.

ANTIQUES.

A select collection of British Antiques are likewise placed in this Museum, many of which are curious to the Topographer as well as Antiquarian. Among those more deserving mention are a number of articles of Roman and British sculpture

sculpture, pottery bearing inscriptions and devices, implements and ornaments, as fibulæ, torques, &c. in brass; coins, &c. found chiefly in Wales, especially at Caerleon in Monmouthshire, the ancient metropolis of the Silures, and which are particularly described by Mr. Donovan in his tour through South Wales and Monmouthshire.

Mr. Donovan having through a variety of unforeseen circumstances been prevented from submitting this Museum to public inspection so early in the last spring as was intended, proposes to continue it open through the winter, or for a longer period, should it appear congenial with the public wishes. Mr. D. has it in contemplation during the interval to establish a course of Lectures on the subject of Natural History, the particulars of which will be very shortly announced.

THE COMET.

We are much obliged to our able correspondent for the following communication respecting the Comet, which we with pleasure lay before our readers; and we shall be happy to receive from him the additional account which he is so kind as to promise.

"The Comet has excited much curiosity and much admiration, but, if we are to judge by the public communications made upon this subject, astronomy is in a very low state, and we have not an observatory among us. A writer in the Morning Chronicle is the only one I think, who has been at any trouble to give us any precise information on the subject, and he has suggested an idea, which I was sorry to see not enforced by subsequent demands in that paper. His plan is, that when such a phænomenon appears in the heavens, a bulletin should be issued daily from the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, giving an account of the observations last made upon it. We cannot doubt, that in that observatory many observations have been made by both the astronomer royal and his assistants. Any information from them would be gladly received by the editor of a paper, and still with greater satisfaction by the public. They, who have not observatories, would, with the directions given them in the bulletin, and which should contain the right ascension and declination of the fixed stars in the neighbourhood of the Comet, as well as the declination and right ascension of the Comet itself, easily mark its progress.

I was in hopes that I should have been able to communicate to you a sufficient detail of each day's progress from its first appearance to its present state, but various circumstances have prevented me, and I must now delay it till I have been able to compare together various communications, which will make it easy to trace the comet's path. For several days I had no observation, and lost sight of him soon after his first appearance in the spot called Mons Mænalus. His tail was then beautiful, and could not fail of striking every person who turned his eye to the western quarter of the heavens. Every day increased the probability of seeing him. He gradually rose higher and higher, but as he rose in height in the heavens he lost that striking appearance which made him the great object of vulgar curiosity. His path was over the serpent to the constellation of Hercules; but whether he went through the small stars in the head of the serpent or below them I cannot tell; it seemed to be evident that he must pass very near them. When he quitted the serpent and entered Hercules, he passed near to the second and third of that constellation, directing his course into the triangle formed by the fourth, fifth, and sixth of this constellation, and during his passage near those stars, he was several times visible. When he had passed through the above mentioned triangle, it was evident, that he was making his way to the first of the harp, and it was not improbable that he would travel into the eastern hemisphere, being visible near the Zenith. Of this however I can say nothing, for several nights I have not had an opportunity of observing him.

The return of Comets, now that we have got rid of the idea, that masses of matter in the heavens do not move about, to alter the caprices of cabinets, or to plague silly and intriguing kings and queens in the management of a negotiation, the return of comets naturally introduces the question, what they can be possibly for, and how likely it is for the earth to suffer a shock, by one coming

ing plump upon us. Because they take such a circuit, it cannot be supposed that they have inhabitants like our earth, and as they approach the sun they must be, I don't know how many times hotter than red hot iron. Neither of these opinions seems to rest upon any solid foundation, for it remains to be proved, that heat and cold depend upon the distance of the sun, and nature may have made sufficient provisions for the Cometary gentleman, that he may be just as much at his ease, when the sun appears to him as big as a quarter of the heavens, as when it was not larger in size than a farthing candle. The name of Sir Isaac Newton is frequently introduced on the subject of the excessive heat of a comet; but the whole of his position depends on the comet being composed of materials like our earth. If we take away this position, the conjecture falls to the ground, and it may happen, that when we think the comet is burning, they may be eating ice, and esteeming it a luxury. Do we not know that in all books of philosophical amusement, an account is given of the mode of making ice by the fire-side; and, if we have materials on earth, which can be so combined together, as to produce a very great degree of cold in the midst of a very considerable degree of heat, why should not the comet be possessed also of materials, which shall enable it to enjoy the ice in its short summer months, and produce as much heat as is requisite to support the length of its winter,

Some suppose, that the comet is a kind of body, which enjoys the benefit of two systems, that it keeps up a kind of correspondence between two suns; I would not say positively that the thing is not so, for it is not impossible, that the rate of projection may be such, when it quits the sun, as shall carry it far beyond the limits of Herschell, and shall make it liable to the attraction of another sun. But this seems to me to be a very improbable conjecture, which will be set aside when the orbits of a few comets have been ascertained; and it is not improbable, that some few hundred generations from this time, when men have left off the custom of burning cities, and mutilating limbs by way of amusement, the return of a comet will be as regularly foretold, as that of an occultation of a star by the moon, or a conjunction of one or two of the planets.

The little danger to be apprehended, by an inhabitant of the earth, by a cometary shock, will not relieve every person's fears: for heaven knows, that many a tender mother, at Copenhagen, had no idea that a shell would burst in her drawing room and destroy all the objects around her of her affection. However, if we had as little fear from the plagues, which men bring upon each other, as is to be apprehended from cometary concussions, the earth would not be tormented by so many heroes. Many a fine city will be laid in ashes, by the fury of man, before any destruction proceeds from the bodies in the heavens: and, if a comet leads us to apprehend danger, it would be a good thing, if it could bring us to reflect, what a miserable set of silly fools we are to extol to the skies those men, who are the most adroit in producing mischief to their fellow creatures. We need no comet to destroy the earth. Men of themselves are sufficient to render it a habitation of dæmons: but happily one reigneth in the heavens, who will not permit the madness of their ambition, to exceed the bounds which he hath appointed.

21st, Nov. I remain, Sir, your very obedient servant,

STELLARIUS.

At this moment the comet is just under the first of the Harp or Beta, being directly in the line with this star, and χ of this constellation, but nearest to Beta. On the 23d. it will probably be in conjunction with the latter star.

MONTHLY LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

A General View of the Agriculture of Devonshire, drawn up for the Board of Agriculture, and Internal Improvement; distinguishing and describing the geographical situation and general circumstances of the county, the state of property,

property, the buildings, the mode of occupation, the implements, the inclosures, the arable lands in every kind of culture, the grass lands, the gardens and orchards, the woods and plantations, the wastes, the improvements, general and particular, the live stock, the rural economy, and the political economy, including roads, canals, commerce, manufactures, population, societies, &c. &c. illustrated by twenty five engravings, representing implements in husbandry, buildings, live stock, and remarkable objects, with a coloured map, distinguishing the different kinds of soil. 8vo. 15s. boards.

The Agricultural Magazine, or the Farmer's Monthly Journal of Husbandry and Rural Affairs, embellished with descriptive plates. Conducted by W. Dickson, M. D. author of Practical Agriculture, and honorary Member of the Board of Agriculture; assisted by several eminent practical farmers. No. 4, 1s. 6d.

The Complete Farmer; or, General Dictionary of Agriculture and Husbandry; comprehending the most improved methods of cultivation, the different modes of raising timber, fruit and other trees, and the modern management of live stock; with descriptions of the most improved implements, machinery, and farm buildings. 2 vols. 4to. 6l. 6s. boards.

Essays on the Natural History and Origin of Peat Moss; the particular qualities of the substance; the means of improving it as a soil; the methods of converting it into manure, and other economical purposes to which it may be subservient, &c. By the Rev. Robert Rennie, Kilsyth. In 8vo.

ARTS, FINE.

A Collection of Designs for Household Furniture and Interior Decoration, in the most improved and elegant taste, with various designs for rooms, geometrical and perspective, shewing the decorations, adjustment of the furniture, &c.; also some general observations, and a description of each plate. By George Smith, Upholder Extraordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Royal 4to. 4l. 14s. 6d.; coloured 7l. 17s. 6d.

The Genuine Works of William Hogarth (to be comprised in Sixteen Numbers, each Number containing seven or eight prints, and about forty pages of letter-press) illustrated by biographical anecdotes, a chronological catalogue, and commentary. By John Nichols, F. S. A. Edin. and Perth; and the late George Steevens, Esq. F. R. S. and F. S. A. No. 7, 4to. 10s. 6d.; and on royal paper, with proof impressions, 1l. 1s.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Modern Plutarch; or, Universal Biography; including authentic memoirs of distinguished public characters of all nations, living and recently deceased. 6 vols. 12mo. 1l. 6s. boards.

The Eccentric Mirror; reflecting a faithful and interesting delineation of male and female Characters, ancient and modern, who have been distinguished for their extraordinary qualifications, habits, &c. 4 vols. 12mo. 1l. 2s. boards.

The exemplary Life and Character of James Bonnell, Esq. late Accomptant General of Ireland. By William Hamilton, A. M. Archdeacon of Armagh. A new edition, in 12mo. price 4s. 6d. in boards.

Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson, Governor of Nottingham Castle and Town, Representative of the County of Nottingham in the long Parliament, and of the Town of Nottingham in the first Parliament of Charles II. &c. with original Anecdotes of many of the most distinguished of his Contemporaries, and a summary Review of Public Affairs: written by his Widow, Lucy, daughter of Sir Allen Apsley, Lieutenant of the Tower, &c. By the Rev. Julius Hutchinson. To which is prefixed, the Life of Mrs. Hutchinson, written by herself, a Fragment. New edition, 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards; royal, 2l. 12s. 6d. boards.

BOTANY.

The Gardener and Botanist's Dictionary; containing the best and newest methods of cultivating and improving the Kitchen, Fruit, Flower Garden, and Nursery; of performing the practical parts of Agriculture; of managing Vineyards,

yards, and of propagating all sorts of Timber Trees. By the late Philip Miller, F. R. S. Gardener to the Worshipful Company of Apothecaries, at their Botanic Garden in Chelsea, and Member of the Botanic Academy at Florence. —To which are now first added, a complete enumeration and description of Plants hitherto unknown, with their generic and specific characters, places of growth, times of flowering, and uses both medicinal and economical. The whole corrected and newly arranged, with the addition of all the modern improvements in Landscape Gardening, and in the culture of Trees, Plants, and Fruits, particularly in the various kinds of hothouses and forcing-frames, with plates, explanatory both of them and the principles of Botany. By Thomas Martyn, B. D. F. R. S. Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge. 2 vols. folio.

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METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

			Wind	Pressure max.	Pressure min.	Temp. max.	Temp. min.	Evap.	Rain, &c
New M.		Oct. 1	S	30. 16	30. 02	60°	36°	.18	
	a.	2	W	30. 03	29. 98	65	51	.20	.13
	a.	3	SW	30. 11	30. 03	65	51	.11	
	a.	4	S	30. 06	30. 02	67	48	3	
	a.	5	W	30. 02	29. 93	65	53	2	1
		6	W	29. 96	29. 95	61	50	5	
	b.	7		29. 95	29. 75	65	54		
1st. Q.		8	W	30. 10	29. 75	61	48	.45	
		9	W	30. 10	30. 07	59	52		1
		10	SW	30. 12	30. 07	65	54	.14	
		11	SW	30. 11	29. 98	61	55		
		12	W	30. 12	29. 98	62	56		
		13	Var.	30. 16	30. 12	65	54	.26	
	c.	14	SW	30. 16	30. 01	69	54	.10	
	d.	15	SW	30. 11	30. 01	65	48	9	
Full M.		16	SW	30. 06	29. 99	58	52	.12	
	e.	17	W	29. 99	29. 85	63	54		
	d.	18	NW	30. 24	29. 88	62	36	.24	
	d.	19	Var.	30. 25	29. 92	61	43	8	
		20	S	29. 92	29. 42	65	52	.15	
	b.	21	Var.	29. 46	29. 44	61	53	.15	.22
	f.	22	NW	29. 44	29. 03	63	41	4	.30
		23	N	29. 30	29. 20	50	33	5	
L. Q.		24	SE	29. 54	29. 30	56	36	5	.11
		25	E	29. 64	29. 54	56	49	9	.11
		26	E	29. 62	29. 48	53	35		
		27	N	29. 83	29. 62	52	35	6	.24
		28	SW	29. 85	29. 64	51	38	9	
	f.	29	SW	29. 63	29. 54	54	34		4
		30	W	29. 68	29. 45	53	39	.11	
		31	N	29. 91	29. 68	48	35	.12	
				29. 92	29. 76	60. 00	46. 00	3. 08. In.	
				M. 29. 84		M. 53. 00	In.		1. 17

N. B. The Notations comprised in each Line relate to a period of 24 hours reckoned *from* 9 a. m. on the day of the date. A dash denotes that the period so marked is to form a part of that allotted to the next observation.

NOTES.

REMARKS.

a. Calm clear days, with *gossamer* and the stratus by night.
b. b. Windy.
c. The swallows were not seen after this day.
d. d. d. Much dew.
e. A very large and perfect lunar halo.
f. f. Stormy nights.

RESULTS.

Winds variable.

Mean height of Barometer -	29.84 In.
Thermometer	.53°
Evaporation - - - - - -	3.08 In.
Rain - - - - - - - - -	1.17 In.

Plaistow, 6th of 11th mo. 1807. L. H.

RESULTS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Wind variable, but chiefly W. and S. W.
Mean Pressure Barom. 29.62.—Highest 30.08—Lowest 28.90.—Range 1.18.
Mean Temperature 51.°.734—Highest 68°. —Lowest 41°—Range 27°.
Dew-Point - - - - - - - - Highest 56°. —Lowest 35°—Range 21°.
Rain this month, 6,255 inches.—Total this year, 23,955 or nearly 24 inches.

This month has been remarkably wet, considerably more so than any of the preceding months; in May, there was a fall of 3.825 inches, being the next in point of wetness.

The gravity of the air has gone under some remarkable changes: from the 2d to the 5th, the Mercury descended through a space of one inch and 2-10ths; on the 8th, it had almost regained its former loss; but the following day, at noon, it was nearly 6-10th lower; the next morning it assumed its last elevation, and then continued nearly stationary until the 19th.—Towards the close of the month, similar changes to those which occurred in the earlier part again took place, but with more sudden variation.

A Comet, visible to the naked eye, has, upwards of a month past, excited much attention.—The following observations, which I have been able to select, perhaps may be interesting.—It was stated in the Moniteur of the 8th October, that M. Pons, belonging to the Observatory at Marseilles, was the first Astronomer who discovered the Comet in France, on the 20th September; it was again noticed on the 21st and 22d.—These observations being communicated to the Astronomers at Paris, they found it on the 25th to the left of Arcturus, between the Stars of the Boreal Crown and those of Libra to the West.—The following evening, September 26th, it was seen by Mr. Walker, of London, who, comparing it with Beta Hercules, it follows that Star, 5′,41″ in time, and has 3′ greater north declination.

October 2d.	At 7 P M.	Right Ascension 224°	Declination 4° N
6th.	At 7 P M.	228°	7° 30′ N
14th.	At 7 P M.	237°	15° N
19th.	At 7 P M.	241°	17° N
21st.	Evening.	244°	19° N
24th.	Evening.	247°	21° 40′ N
25th.	Evening.	248°	22° 30′ N
26th.	Evening.	248°	23° 28′ N
27th.	Evening.	250°	24° 20′ N
29th.	Evening.	252°	26° N

From the different observations and calculations, it appears that the Comet passed the equator on the 27th September, about one o'clock P. M. with 211° right ascension; since then it has passed the head of the Serpent, and the body of Hercules, and seems now to direct its course towards Lyra.

Manchester Lying-in Hospital, Nov. 3, 1807. THOS. HANSON.

INTELLIGENCE

RELATIVE TO ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c.

Patent method of the Rev. Mr. Alex. John Forsyth of Aberdeenshire, for giving fire to, or discharging, Fire Arms, Artillery, Mines, &c. Signed April, 1807.

Mr. Forsyth's method of discharging fire arms consists principally in the use of some of the chemical preparations, which explode by a blow, as a priming; which he proposes to enclose in an apparatus, connected with the touch-hole, in such a manner, that no external vent shall be left for its expansive force, when enflamed; by which means its effort will be entirely directed into the charge, set fire to it, and augment its effect, without any of it being wasted in the open air.

Several methods are mentioned in the specification of this patent for effecting the above purpose; the most simple of which consists of a cylindrical cavity bored in the substance of the breach, from the bottom of which a small perforation, which is in effect the touch-hole, passes into the barrel: into the cylindrical cavity the chemical priming is first put, and then a cylindrical punch or plug, which is made to fit the cavity exactly, being inserted into it, and a smart blow being given on its upper end, the chemical priming will explode, and give fire to the charge.

In the other more complicated methods the blow, that causes the explosion, is given either by the action of an helical spring attached to the punch, or by a piece of iron moved like the cock of a common lock, which strikes the punch; in both modes triggers are used, on drawing which the blow instantly takes place; in those methods contrivances are also used to facilitate the insertion of the priming. In one of which a small cylindrical box, containing the chemical composition, drops a portion of it into the cavity beneath the punch, whenever it is turned round to a certain point; and in another method a piece of metal, holding the punch at one side, and having a cylindrical cavity at the other, that contains the composition, is attached so to a cylindrical piece, that projects from the touch-hole, (and in the side of which there is a small cavity that communicates with the latter) that when it is moved round it to a stop, or projecting pin, some of the composition passes from the containing cavity, into that adjoining the touch-hole, and on the metallic piece being turned back to its first position, the cylindrical punch, at its other side, comes exactly opposite the cavity over the touch-hole, into which it is struck, on the trigger being drawn, with sufficient force to make the composition explode by the blow.

The exploding composition for the priming, mentioned by the patentee, consists either of sulphur, or sulphur and charcoal, or common gun-powder, mixed with oxymuriate of potash; or of fulminating mercury, or of other fulminating metallic preparations of the same nature.

The oxymuriate of potash, and the compositions with which it has been tried, explode with so small a friction in general, that arms to which Mr. Forsyth's contrivance is applied must be attended with the greatest danger from the sudden and unexpected discharges to which they must be liable from this circumstance. Many experiments have been made with this explosive salt, some of which have terminated fatally to the operators; but as yet no preparation has been discovered in which it is sufficiently under command to be used with safety, and until this event takes place, Mr. Forsyth's application of it, and of the other explosive mixtures he mentions, which are of the same nature, cannot be expected to be of much utility. It is also probable that the explosion of the prepared priming would in most cases either entirely blow away the cylindrical punch, or would shortly injure it, and the parts connected with it, so as to make them useless.

The

The instrument for producing instantaneous fire by the compression of air, for which Mr. Lorentz has got a patent, mentioned in our last number, might be probably applied with success to discharge fire arms in a manner similiar to that proposed by Mr. Forsyth and would have the advantage over it of not being attended with the danger of unexpected explosion.

Patent of Mr. John Lamb formerly of America, but now of King Street, London, for an apparatus for distilling fresh water from salt water, and for cooking at sea. Dated June 1806.

Mr. Lamb's apparatus for cooking and distilling, consists of a cabouse, fitted up in a manner now very generally used; in which there is an open fire place in front, an oven at the back behind the fire place, and on the same level with it; and boilers over the oven; and which is so furnished with passages for the draft of the fire, with proper dampers applied to them, that the action of the fire can be directed to the oven or to any of the boilers, as thought fit; one of which boilers is appropriated solely to the reception of salt water. The sole novelty in Mr. Lamb's apparatus, consists in the addition of still heads to all the boilers, communicating with worms and condensing vessels, as all the parts of the cooking and distilling vessels are formed in the usual manner. Apertures are directed to be made in the top of one of the boilers, and in the worm, to be fitted with steam-tight covers, to which vessels for cooking with steam can be applied occasionally above the boilers, and the condenser.

The chief advantage of Mr. Lamb's apparatus consists in its compactness, and in furnishing a means of distilling fresh water from salt, at sea, without requiring more fire than is commonly used aboard a ship, and which occupies very little more room than a common cabouse. As the steam of all the water used in cooking is turned again into water, no possible means are omitted of procuring all the fresh water at sea, that the operation of the fire can produce; the importance of a plentiful supply of which, to the health of seamen, has been amply proved in Cook's voyages.

The apparatus contrived by Dr. Irvine for distilling fresh water from salt water, (of which there is a full description in the account of the voyage made by Capt. Phipps towards the north pole, by order of government,) would be much better to add to ships boilers than that directed by Mr. Lamb, as it is much more simple, is less liable to derangement, takes up much less room, and would produce considerably more fresh water in the same time.

The method of Churning used in Indostan.

The great simplicity of the instruments used in India for most purposes, is deservedly admired by all who sufficiently understand the principles of mechanism to know the value of simple formation in every apparatus which is frequently used; and their efficacy in general is no less admirable than their simplicity.

In Europe, Churning is a tedious and laborious process, and its uncertainty is so great, that in places where much ignorance prevails, supernatural influence is often supposed to be exerted to retard the effect of the Dairy Maid's exertions. In India on the contrary all, who have been there, agree that the Natives make butter with a facility which would astonish Europeau milk-women. Perhaps this may be partly caused by the difference of the climate; but as the mode of churning, and the implements used for this purpose in India are also altogether dissimilar to those employed in this quarter of the world, there is reason to think that some part of the effect may be justly attributed to their efficacy.

The native Indians use for a churn a large globular unglazed earthen pot, containing about 30 gallons, with a contracted mouth, like the openings of the

the large oil jars in common use here; its round bottom is kept in its place firmly either by a trifling excavation of the soil, or by means of an annular pad, or band of straw, or twigs. The pot is always placed close to a tree, if one can be found; or if none can be found, a strong stake is set up, and two rope bands are passed around it at about a foot from each other, and long enough to enclose the stake and reach over above the center of the pot.

The instrument used to agitate the milk, consists of a piece of bamboo about five feet long, and two inches in diameter: at about fifteen inches from its lower end a strong ligature, or hoop, made of rattan bark, is put on the bamboo, and from that downwards, it is split into four, six, or eight parts, which are all kept extended in a conical form by short pieces of wood, whose pointed ends are inserted into holes bored in the two opposite divisions respectively.

The divided part of the bamboo being put into the milk, so as nearly to reach the bottom of the churn, one of the bands is put over the round part: and then a thong, of raw cow's hide dried in the sun, of about six feet long, and at first nearly an inch broad, (for it becomes narrower by use,) is lapped about the bamboo three or four times; the upper band is then applied above the thong, and the operator holding an end of the thong in each hand, by means of short pieces of wood fastened to them, turns the bamboo, in the same manner that turners on some occasions turn their work, with an alternately reversed motion.

The bamboo is kept perpendicular by means of the two bands, which pass round it from the tree or stake, and which resist the tension caused by the man's action on the thong; and the operation is farther aided by his occasionally raising or lowering both hands, whereby the bamboo works higher or lower in the churn, and gives a more efficacious movement to its contents. Raw hide is preferred for the thong, and for the bands, because its fibres are not so liable to be thrown off by friction as those of other substances; which fibres from the position of the thong would be liable to fall into the milk. Some cover the top of the churn with a piece of board, perforated for the bamboo's reception to keep the milk clean, but others think that a thin round board like a trencher, fixed to the bamboo, about six inches above the mouth of the churn, would be preferable.

Two men often work at these churns at the same time; but then each is obliged to use his own thong, or their action would not be sufficiently equable to preserve the proper position of the bamboo. They are by practice so expert at accommodating their motions to each other reciprocally, as to require no stake, tree, or band to support the bamboo, when two work together.

The milk put into the churn, at each operation, usually occupies somewhat more than half its capacity: It is generally brought from some distance to the place where it is churned, and when it arrives is usually become remarkably thick and rich, very much resembling cream before the separation takes place; this is probably caused in part by the gentle agitation it receives in the vessels in which it is carried, which are of the same globular shape as the churn, are made of the same materials, and hold about three gallons each. A man carries two of these pots by means of a pole of split bamboo, about five feet long, laid across his shoulder, from each end of which one is suspended by cords which sustain a piece of strong net work, on which its bottom rests.

The pots are usually carried thus within a foot of the ground, and often at the rate of four miles in an hour: sometimes two pots, one over the other, are carried at each end of the bamboo pole.

When the milk has been brought in this manner from some distance, (as it often is ten or fifteen miles while it is still warm.) It is put into the churn without any farther preparation. But if the butter is to be made near where the cows are kept, the milk is either kept for some time on the fire without being allowed to boil, or is prepared for the churn by having some indigenous leaves and flowers put into it for a few minutes, which disposes it to a more prompt separation.

In

In imitating the Indian method of churning, care should be taken not to depart much from the original plan under the idea of improvement, or to permit the workmen who prepare the implements for it to do so, a fault to which the workmen of this country are remarkably addicted, unless carefully prevented. This is the more necessary in this case, as we have seen a plan proposed for an improvement on the Ind an churn, in which the instrument for agitating the milk was so placed that it must always turn round one way; to work which the complicated mechanism of a skrew, horizontal toothed wheel, and crank were to be used; and in which though the crank was to be moved by a treadle, the addition of a fly wheel, (in this case essentially necessary,) was entirely omitted. This pretendedly improved churn it is easy to see, would not churn at all, as by the agitator, or dash, always turning one way, it could have no action whatsoever on the milk.

Perhaps the globular shape of the Indian churn may be favourable to the separation of the butter; the motion of the milk would certainly be different in it, from that in a vessel of another shape, and this may be a matter of more consequence to the operation than might be supposed.

The only improvement we would venture to suggest is to have the parts of the handle of the agitating instrument round which the fixed bands pass, made of iron, this would admit of their being much smaller than the part in which the moveable thong worked, which would very much diminish the friction.

The muscular action necessary for this mode of churning, is of that kind which can be long continued without much fatigue, and wherein much power can be exerted; but to make it most favourable, the position of the thong should be considerably lower than the breast of the operator. A spring pole might be used in this method of churning, as well as in turning; both hands could by its use be employed to pull the same way, and the action of the operator would then much resemble that of rowing, which is generally allowed to be one in which human force is exerted to the greatest advantage.

The process of warming the milk before churning is similar to that practised in Devonshire in making the clouted cream, from which butter is so readily procured. But the Indians warm it soon after it comes from the cow, and churn it directly after; whereas in Devonshire it is left to settle several hours before it is submitted to these operations.

Patent Smoke Disperser of Mr. James Caparn of Leicester.

Mr. Caparn's smoke disperser consists of a tube of sheet iron about ten inches in diameter, and two feet high, fitted to place on the top of a chimney like the chimney pots in common use. On the top of this tube an horizontal fan-wheel is placed, like the flyer of a smoke jack, which turns on a vertical pivot, whose point is sustained by the bottom of a pipe, containing oil, which is supported by a bar placed across the large tube. The vanes of the fan-wheel, besides the usual inclination, are bent downwards in an angle of about 45 degrees, so as to descend from the center at top to the outward edges, all which are united to an iron ring, or narrow hoop, of about a quarter of an inch th ck.

The object of this contrivance is to prevent the bad effect of sudden gusts of wind on chimneys in low situations. It is to be used only on chimneys contracted at the bottom, as it will not succeed well on open kitchen chimneys.

Some of those dispersers are made with short external tubes, enclosing the fan-wheel, but open below, to defend them from the action of side winds. They are sold by Ive and Burbidge in Fleet-street. The patent was taken out for them some time in the first quarter of the present year.

Mr. Caparn's smoke dispersers are reported to be of some service for the purpose for which they are intended. The manner in which they act is probably as follows. The fan-wheel being put in motion by the ascending current of hot air from the chimney, will preserve its momentum (which is considerably

increased by the iron ring at the circumference of the wheel,) against any inferior force acting in the contrary direction: in most cases a descending gust of wind will not be strong enough to counteract this motion, but when it happens to be so, it is prevented in a great measure from blowing down the chimney by the sloping of the vanes from above downwards. Even when the vanes are impelled by a descending gust of wind in a direction contrary to that in which the stream of hot air tends to move them, the current, caused by the centrifugal force of the revolving wheel will probably counterbalance the effect of the tendency of the wind to force downwards between the interstices of the vanes, and the smoke will pass out beneath the wheel without obstruction.

Travelling Pens invented by M. David Leroy, Member of the (French) Institute. Sonini's Journal.

M. Leroy, in making sketches of various interesting objects on his travels, often wished for an instrument less brittle than crayons, or pencils, and less troublesome than the common pen. The idea of this new instrument suggested itself to him in considering that the tube of a quill, being of a cylindrical form, was well adapted by this circumstance to be formed into a minute pump, by which the ink might be drawn up, retained at pleasure, and supplied as wanted.

The instrument, which he formed in this principle, was composed in the following simple method; about three inches of copper wire was passed through a small stopper of cork and firmly fastened to it by strong waxed thread; the point of the wire was then passed up the quill and forced through the part above its tube, a small ferule was then placed on it, over which it was riveted.

The small cork stopper, serving the purpose of a piston, being drawn up within the quill: another small stopper, formed likewise of cork, was placed at the aperture, having a minute cut made in it opposite to that of the quill, when formed into a pen, which gave a passage to the ink. M. Leroy thinks that it is probable gum elastic, coutchouc might make good pistons for pens of this kind, tho' hitherto he only used those of cork. M. Lenour, to whom he mentioned the subject, suggested that it would be useful for the better fitting of the piston, that not only it should be formed of an elastic substance, but that the tube of the quill should not be too hard, that it might also be elastic.

M. Leroy mentions swans quills to be the most proper for making pens of this construction.

Mr. Leroy's pens are preferable to the common fountain pens, used for the same purpose, as they afford more exact means of regulating the flow of the ink to the pen. The principal objection to those pens is, that, as like others, they would require frequent mending to keep them in good order, and would of course be worn out as soon as other pens, though the method directed for making them is very simple, it would, from the number that would be wanted, cause too much trouble for general use.

The principle might, however, be used for steel pens, which would not be liable to this objection, and which are now made by some manufacturers of them, so as to be very serviceable.

A small tube of silver or brass, fitted up to hold ink, in the same manner as Mr Leroy's pens, and prepared so as to lie within the barrel of a common quill, and which might be shifted easily to another quill, when the pen made of the first was worn out, might be found to obviate the above objection: to use a tube of this sort, it would be necessary to slit the upper part of the front of the barrel of the quill, to admit of the tube being drawn upwards as the pen was consumed.

Mastic which resists Fire and Water.—Sonini's Journal.

Take half-a-pint of milk, mix it with an equal quantity of vinegar, separate the coagulated part from the liquid, and mix the latter with the whites of four

or

or five eggs after having well beaten them. When the mixture of the two substances is complete, add to them quick lime passed through a sieve; make with the whole a thick paste, which will not liquify when you use it.

If the fragments of a broken article, are luted with this mastic, and then properly dried, it will resist both water and fire. M. Skogo, a merchant at Karlskrona, has declared, that he has mended with it a great breach in the bottom of a large iron vessel, which he continually used to boil pulse, and that it served him after this for five years in this state, without requiring any farther repairs.

Discovery of Metal in Alkali, by Professor Davy.

We are just informed of a singular discovery, lately made by Professor Davy: the time is already elapsed, when this part of the work should have been delivered to the printer, or we would endeavour to procure a more full account of it, but hope to do so for our next number.

It has been long since suspected by the French chemists, that the simple earths were metallic oxids, retaining their oxygen with a force, which no means had been discovered of overcoming. The basis of Soda had been found to be Magnesia, and that of Pot-ash lime, by the experiments of M. Thouvenet, M. Berthollet, and other chemists; and they may therefore be classed with the earths; but no attempt has till now been known to be made to verify the conjecture of the metallic nature of these earths. This honour has been reserved for Professor Davy, who, we are informed, has produced solid metallic globules, both from Soda and Potash, by the action of the galvanic trough. Both kinds are reported to be lighter than water, (but that from Soda to be somewhat the heaviest), and to have such a vehement attraction for oxygen, as to explode from the velocity of their combination with it, immediately on being thrown into water. Their appearance is said to resemble that of globules of quicksilver, if in a solid state.

Whatever farther information can be obtained, shall be communicated in No. 1. of Vol. III. Perhaps no long period may elapse, before Argil and Barytes shall be made to produce metals, as well as the substances mentioned; Barytes particularly, from its great weight, affords the strongest presumption of its being of a metallic nature.

Since writing the above, we have been favoured with the following particulars on the subject, from a gentleman of well known chemical knowledge, who witnessed Mr. Davy's experiments. "Mr. Davy has just proved that Pot-"ash is a compound of Oxygen, and a peculiar metallic substance. Its specific "gravity is about 6 water being 10; it forms a perfect amalgam with about 48 "parts of quicksilver. It is procured by submitting a portion of pure Potash, "to the Zinc end of a powerful continuation of Galvanic Plates. The specific "gravity of the metal from Soda is about 7."

ERRATUM—No. 11. p. 524, line 6. For Mr. Laventz, read Mr. Lorentz.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

Married. At *St. George's*, Hanover-square, John Tatham, Esq. of Craven-street, to Miss Jones, daughter of William Jones, Esq. of Charles-street, Grosvenor-square.—At *St. George's*, Bloomsbury, John Newton, Esq. to Miss Skinner, daughter of the late Alderman Skinner.—At *St. James's-church*, Edward Jesse, Esq. of West Bromwich, Staffordshire, to Matilda, third daughter of Sir John Morris, Bart. of Claremont, Glamorganshire.—At *Mary-le-bonne-church*, Thomas Crawley Boevey, Esq. son of Sir Thomas Crawley Boevey, Bart. of Flaxley-Abbey, Gloucestershire, to Miss Mary Albinia Page, daughter of Sir Thomas Hyde

Hyde Page, Knt. of the Royal Engineers.—Thomas Hawkshaw, Esq. Colonel of the 22d Native Regiment, Bengal Establishment, to Miss Perceval, of Knightsbrook, in Meath, Ireland—Richard Birt, Esq. of South Warnborough, Hants, to Miss Ewart, daughter of the late Joseph Ewart, Esq. formerly Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin.—By special licence, at her house, in *Grafton-street*, William Holmes, Esq. to Lady Strange.—At *St. Giles's in the Fields*, Charles Tyler, Esq. Captain in the Royal Artillery, to Miss Sarah Crickett, only daughter of John Crickett, Esq. of Doctors Commons.—At *St. Andrew's, Holborn*, Capt. Pringle Stoddart, Royal Navy, to Miss Frances Sprott, niece of Mark Sprott, Esq. of the King's Road.—At *St. Catharine Coleman*, Fenchurch-street, John Arthur Barron, Esq. of Warrington, to Miss Geddes, daughter of Archibald Geddes, Esq. of Leith.—At St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, Thomas French, Esq. of Holborn, to Miss H. Newby, daughter of William Newby, Esq. of Liverpool.—At *Bushy Park*, Ponsonby Shaw, Esq. to Miss Alice Eade, fifth daughter of Jonathan Eade, Esq. of Stoke Newington.—At *St. Pancras*, Charles Hill Hall, late of the 18th Light Dragoons, to Miss Augusta Browning, third daughter of the late John Browning, Esq. of Blackheath.—The Rev. C. Rawlins, of Bernard-street, to Mrs. Thomas, of Woburn-place.—At *Islington*, John Cowie, jun. Esq. of Finsbury-square, to Miss Stock, daughter of Thomas Stock, Esq. of Highbury-place.—At *Kensington*, Edward Harrold, Esq. of Cheshunt, to Miss Bailie, of Brompton.

Died. At *Camden-town*, aged 59, Edward Baylis, M. D. in whose character were united, the tender husband, fond father, and faithful friend.—In *Ruthbone-place*, aged 80, James Brooke, Esq. This gentleman was well known to the chief wits of his time, and was particularly intimate with Johnson, Garrick, Churchill, Wilkes, Lloyd, Murphy, &c. as well as with most of the *bon-vivants* of his early days, though his own habits were always temperate. He possessed considerable literary talents, which were chiefly exerted in numberless political pamphlets, prologues, epilogues, songs, &c. It is much to be regretted that he did not collect these poetical effusions, as they were eminently characterised by spirit and humour. Mr. Brooke conducted the North Briton after it was relinquished by Wilkes, till the final termination of that once popular work. He was thoroughly acquainted with mankind, and abounded in anecdotes, which he related in a very easy, lively and entertaining manner. A daughter of this gentleman, a most amiable and accomplished woman who died in the prime of life, was married to the late Philip Champion Crespigny, Esq. King's Proctor, and formerly Member for Sudbury and Aldborough. Mr. Brooke retained his faculties as well as his vivacity and humour, almost to the close of life, and died after a short illness.—In *York-buildings*, Mary-le-Bonne, aged 71, Samuel Castell, Esq. late of Lombard-street.—In *Upper-Wimpole-street*, Thomas Hibbert, jun. Esq.—In *Charter-house-square*, aged 79, the Rev. Matthew Raine, Vicar of St. John's, Stanwick, and Rector of Kirby Wiske, in Yorkshire.—In *Beaufort-buildings*, aged 68, Samuel Edwards, Esq.—In *Lincoln's-inn-fields*, William Manduit, Esq.—In *St. James's-square*, Nathaniel Middleton, Esq. of Townhill, Hants.—In *Queen's-square*, Westminster, Mrs. Francis Reynolds, sister of the late Sir Joshua Reynolds.—In *Queen-Ann-street*, Richard Hussey, Esq. only brother of the late Earl Beaulieu. By the death of this gentleman, an estate in Ireland of 14,000l. per annum devolves on Lord Sydney Godolphin, a minor brother of the Duke of Leeds. This valuable estate was contested in chancery, for many years, by the late Mr. Hussey. The mansion-house, in Dover-street, and the rich and valuable services of gold and silver plate, Lord Sydney was suffered to possess, without any legal investigation.—At his apartments in the *Edgeware-road*, the Rev. Nathaniel Gilbert, vicar of Bledlow, Bucks.—He was a native of the island of Antigua, and related to several of the first families in this kingdom. Some years since he went out Chaplain to the British settlement at Sierra Leona; and on his return to this country was presented, by Mr. Whitbread, to the vicarage of Bledlow, where, both by precept and example, he proved himself a faithful pastor of the flock committed to his charge, as well as an able and successful minister of that gospel, which was his own support through various trials in life; and happily, in his experience, proved a source of unfailing consolation, under the

struggles

struggles of dissolving nature.—In *Compton-street*, of the hydrophobia, Mr. Frederic Michael Metcalfe. The following account of this singular case is given by Dr. Moseley: "Chelsea Hospital, Monday evening, Nov. 9, 1807. This afternoon, at three o'clock, Mrs. Metcalfe, No. 25, Compton-street, brought her son to me, for advice, at my house in Albany, Piccadilly. He informed me, that he was attacked, about four o'clock yesterday morning, with a difficulty in swallowing any liquid, which he first perceived when he attempted to drink some porter, the remains of half a pint, which he had on the preceding evening. He said, when he put the pot to his mouth, something rose in his throat and choaked him. He swallowed, as he thought, about a tea-spoonful, and then was seized with a trembling, and cramp in his arms and legs, and a sensation of pricking, as if pins or needles were run into his flesh. His appetite failed him on Saturday last. Yesterday he ate a small piece of mutton, which made him sick at his stomach. He has eaten nothing this day; though he said he could swallow any thing, except it were in a liquid form; but has no desire for food. He said, he was attacked on Thursday last with a violent pain in his right arm, from the shoulder to the ends of his fingers: this pain left him on Saturday night. He rubbed the arm with hartshorn and oil, and wrapped it up with flannel, on Saturday. Mrs. Metcalfe informed me, that on seeing any liquid poured out for him to drink, even before he takes hold of the pot, or cup, he begins to tremble, and the choaking seizes him. She said, in attempting to drink, he became convulsed, his eyes look glassy, and he stares in an unusual and frightful manner. The case thus clearly demonstrated, I desired Mrs. Metcalfe to go with me into another room; I did this that I might not alarm her son, by questions necessary for further information. Neither Mrs. Metcalfe nor her son had the slightest suspicion of the cause, or the nature of this dreadful calamity. I asked Mrs. Metcalfe whether her son had been lately bitten by any dog? The very question so much alarmed her, that she was in a few minutes in a state of distraction. When she was able to speak, she exclaimed, with a loud shriek, that he had been bitten in the hand by a dog in the summer. As soon as she became calm and composed, we returned to her son. On interrogating him, he informed me, that in the beginning of July last, there were two dogs fighting desperately in the street opposite his mother's house; and he, observing one of them had one of his eyes torn out, and the other dog likely to kill him, endeavoured to part them; but on taking hold of the dog he wished to rescue from the fury of the other, he received a bite from him on his right hand. Two of the dog's teeth penetrated the outside of the hand, but the palm of the hand was considerably wounded. This wound was dressed with Friar's balsam and poulticed, and was cured in a week or ten days. I examined his hand. There was a small degree of redness remaining, but no heat, or pain, where the wound had been in the palm of his hand, and no vestige whatever on the outside where the teeth had been. There was nothing observable in his throat, differing from its natural state, nor any increase of saliva. Pulse 88, rather feeble, and not quite regular. He had no thirst. He told me his choaking seemed to him as arising from wind; and that he always discharged a great deal from his throat whenever he attempted to swallow. He said he took some dillseed water last night, and thought it relieved him; but never could get more down than a tea-spoonful at a time, and that with great difficulty. In one attempt to swallow some of this water, he was so choaked and convulsed, that he would have fallen into the fire, his mother told me, if she had not saved him. I gave him some water in a pint pot twice; each time he swallowed about a tea-spoon full, and both times was choaked and convulsed, with a wild staring in his eyes, and a trembling all over him: and immediately after the effort of swallowing, he made a hideous noise. The second time I gave him the water, I was much alarmed; I thought it would have occasioned a fatal convulsion. It is impossible to describe a sound; and I can compare the noise he made, which was from repeated spasmodic contractions of the organs of respiration, to nothing but to that sort of stifled barking which dogs sometimes make, when disturbed in their sleep; or to the short hoarse barking of a drover's dog. When he took the pot in his hand, he fell into a tremor, held down his head, and was in great distress; he kept the pot in his hand a few seconds before he could could summon

mon courage to lift it to his mouth; after which I took it from him, as from the agony he could not hold it. He bore the sight of the water in the pot, while it was in my hand, when it was not offered him to drink; but when I brought a large bason filled with water, and put it before his eyes, he seemed frightened; and when I agitated the water near him, he was instantly attacked with what he called, '*the wind rising in his throat*,' trembling, and that hoarse, fancial noise before mentioned. He entreated me not to order any medicine for him in a liquid form, as he said he could not take it; and the attempt, he was certain, would kill him. He said he could swallow any solid substance. I put this to the proof; and, as he had been costive for several days, I gave him four aperient pills, which he swallowed one at a time, but with some difficulty. He had now been with me three quarters of an hour, when he and Mrs. Metcalfe left Albany, with the best advice I could give, and walked back to Compton-street. From his appearance and conversation no one would have thought him indisposed. His voice and speech had suffered no alteration. He was in the 18th year of his age; a very fine youth in mind as well as in person. His humanity here was his misfortune. With what grief did I see him depart from Albany with his poor mother, knowing, as I did, that he had but a few hours to live! I visited him at eight o'clock in the evening. Pulse 110, and extremely feeble. I gave him some water. In attempting to drink, the usual consequences, choaking, wildness in the eyes, and the noise in the throat, followed. The pills operated about nine o'clock, several times. About ten o'clock he became so violently convulsed, that four young men, his brothers, could scarcely keep him in his bed; but he made no attempt to bite any person. He began also to foam at the mouth with white froth. The quantity of this froth was so great, as to require many towels and handkerchiefs in wiping it from his mouth. At this period he likewise became delirious at intervals: but at times in his perfect senses; and complained, though in a very warm room, of being cold, and begged to be kept warm. In this condition he continued until one o'clock on the following morning, when, from his violent convulsive exertions and struggling, he was entirely exhausted, and remained calm and quiet afterwards. He expired at a quarter before two; 18 weeks from the time of the accident, 46 hours from the commencement of the hydrophobia, and 10 hours after I first saw him.—At *Chelsea*, Mrs. Martha Dicey, relict of the Rev. Edward Dicey.—At *Enfield*, aged 31, Mrs. Eddowes, wife of William Eddowes, Esq.—At *Hackney*, aged 25, John Eveleigh, Esq.—On Saturday, 21st October, at his house at *Highbury-place*, Abraham Newland, Esq. late Chief Cashier at the bank of England. This worthy and most respectable character was elected a clerk in the bank on the 25th February, 1747, and appointed Chief Cashier on the 8th January, 1778. He had entered his 78th year. For some time past his health was visibly on the decline; and finding that his strength would not permit him to execute the functions of his office with his usual celerity and correctness, he resigned his situation a few weeks ago, and was succeeded by Mr. Hase. Ever since the period of his resignation, he became more exhausted every day, and was thoroughly aware, and prepared for his approaching dissolution. He would often say, that before Christmas he should finish his earthly career. His last moments were not attended with the least symptom of pain. Had Mr. Newland survived a little longer, he would have been in possession of the plate assigned him by the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England, as a mark of their esteem for the faithful discharge of his duty.—Mr. Newland's relations are very distant; and to them it is presumed he has left all his property, to the amount of about 70000*l.* per annum. It is understood that his funeral will be private, but the place of interment has not yet been determined on.

BERKSHIRE.

Died. At *Newbury*, aged 85, Mr. John Brown, who had kept a preparatory school there for many years.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died. At *Aylesbury*, Mr. John Rawbone. He was a kind and indulgent husband,

husband, a tender and affectionate father, a sincere friend, and a gentleman of strict integrity, in the discharge of his various official duties.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Rev. Dr. Pearce, Master of Jesus college, having resigned the office of Vice Chancellor of this University, the Rev. Francis Barnes, D. D. Master of Peter-house, has been elected Vice Chancellor in his room. Dr. Barnes served the same office in 1788.—Mr. Robert Chambers Jones, B. A. scholar of Jesus college, is elected Fellow of that Society.—The Seatorian prize, this year, is adjudged to the Rev. Charles James Hoare, Fellow of St. John's college, for his poem on *The Shipwreck of St. Paul.*

Died. At *Cambridge*, aged 38, Mrs. Wynter, relict of the Rev. R. Wynter, rector of Exhall cum Wixford, in Warwickshire.—At *Ely*, aged 20, Mr. George Apsey, youngest son of William Apsey, Esq. At the age of fourteen, he weighed upwards of 13 stone; and at the time of his death upwards of 22 stone. Had his life been prolonged a few years, he would probably have equalled, if not exceeded the *great* Mr. Daniel Lambert, in size.

CHESHIRE.

Married. At *Chester*, Thomas William Tutton, Esq. of Withenshaw, to Miss Emma Grey, daughter of the late Hon. John Grey, of Dechank.—At *Cheadle*, Charles Philip Johnstone, Esq. second son of the late Charles Johnstone, Esq. of Ludlow, to Miss Frances Harrison, youngest daughter of the late Charles Harrison, Esq.—At *Stockport*, Mr. William Turner, wine-merchant, to Miss Potts, daughter of David Potts, Esq. of Offerton.

Died. At *Peover*, Mr. Jonathan Higginson, many years proprietor of the London and Liverpool waggons. To say he was universally respected in his business, is saying little: he was a most affectionate husband, a beloved parent, a generous friend, and will be long and deservedly lamented by a numerous and respectable circle of acquaintance.—At *Preston-hall*, Mrs. Yates, wife of John Yates, Esq.

CORNWALL.

Married. At *St. Hilary*, James Jacob Borlase, Esq. of Camborne, to Miss Moyle, of Marazion.—At *Fowey*, Mr. Collins, a Master in the Royal Navy, who has been forty-six years at sea, to Miss Catherine Dewar, of Truro, aged 23.—At *St. Erme*, John William Chilcott, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Cardew, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Cardew, rector of St. Erme.

Died. At *Falmouth*, Capt. Humphrey Bunter. Crossing the fields betwixt the Dolphin tavern, and Duckham's academy, it being very dark he missed his way, and most unfortunately fell into a stone quarry, upwards of 50 feet deep, by which he was maimed and lacerated in a dreadful manner. His cries brought people to his assistance, who carried him to a neighbouring house, where he expired, after languishing two days in great agony.

CUMBERLAND.

The workmen have begun clearing away the rubbish within the bastions of the citadel of Carlisle, preparatory to their being converted into court houses for the county. The citadel will soon lose its original appearance, and assume an aspect very different from its former state. In its ancient form it consisted of two immense bastions or round towers, connected by a rampart of considerable extent, with embrasures and battlements. It could boast of little beauty of embellishment, and was altogether a grotesque piece of military architecture. A modern tourist, says, "it was built by Henry the Eighth, and had the form of all his castles on the Hampshire and Kentish coasts." This city will soon lose almost every vestige that marked it as a frontier town, and the castle will be the only building remaining to indicate the struggles which it formerly had to maintain against the assaults of the inhabitants of the sister kingdom.

Died. At *Keswick*, aged 84, Mrs. Mary Grave, relict of the late Mr. Robert

Robert Grave, formerly of Wicks in St. John's.—At *Whitehaven*, aged 39, Captain Edward Parkin, of Workington.—At *Calldebeck*, aged 73, Cuthbert Backhouse, Esq.—At *Walton*, near Brampton, aged 77, Mr. Thomas Dobson, of Scotby, a preacher among the people called quakers.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died. At *Derby*, aged 63, Mrs. Hope, relict of the Rev. C. Hope.—At *Dore*, the Rev. J. Webb, curate of Barlow and Totley, and Dore.—At *Kilburn*, aged 80, the Rev. Thomas Nabauld.—At *Quarndon*, aged 35, Miss Mary Buchanan, daughter of the late Charles Buchanan, Esq. of Burton upon Trent.—At *Chesterfield*, Monsieur Meant, a French prisoner of war. He had arrived there a few days before, in company with a fellow captive, a Colonel in the French army, and a member of the Legion of Honour. After a residence of three days, at the Falcon, they procured lodgings; but when they came to discharge their bill at the inn, the Colonel discovered his strong box to have been opened by a false key, and his property, to the amount of a thousand pounds, besides plate, jewels, and other valuables, to the further amount of five hundred pounds, stolen. On application, an immediate investigation was set on foot for the detection and recovery of the unfortunate gentleman's property. The servants having been examined, and proved innocent of the charge, it was suspected, from the evidence of the chambermaid, that the Colonel's fellow-traveller had committed the robbery. A search was then made in a private place belonging to the house, and a handkerchief, containing a pocket-book, with French paper-money inclosed to the amount of nine hundred pounds, and several other articles were found, which put the matter beyond all doubt. The magistrate, constables, &c. waited on the suspected person, who, as soon as he recognized the landlord of the inn among them, betrayed evident marks of guilt. During the examination, the prisoner made a full confession of the fact, and informed the Colonel where the rest of his property was to be found. He was observed repeatedly to drink of the liquor contained in a small vial, which was supposed to be some cordial, but which proved to be poison. Between the paroxysms of remorse and pain, he appeared calm and collected, and requested pen, ink, and paper, for the purpose of making his will, which he actually completed; and having obtained forgiveness of the Colonel, he suddenly seized a knife which lay unobserved on the mantle-piece, and plunged it several inches in his breast. The unfortunate man suffered the greatest agony for some hours, and then expired. A Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of Self Murder; and he was immediately placed in a shell, and buried in a waste piece of ground near the town. The deceased was an athletic, handsome man, and it is said that he has left a wife and six children. He was taken by a privateer on his return from abroad, where it was understood he had acquired considerable property.

DEVONSHIRE.

The middle arch of Honiton-bridge, between Exeter and Honiton, has been carried away by the rising of the water, and in the course of one night, the whole of the bridge was destroyed. It was of considerable extent; 200 feet long by 20 wide, was built at a considerable expence, and has not been completed more than six months. In consequence of this accident, travellers between those towns, must now proceed several miles round, by Ottery, which bridge being also partly washed away, upwards of one hour's difference will be created between the arrival of all the coaches at Exeter.

Married. At *Exeter*, the Rev. William Karslake, rector of Dolton, to Miss Heberden, daughter of the Rev. Canon Heberden.—At *Holsworthy*, Lieut. Col. Lachlan M'Quarrie, of the 73d regiment, to Miss Elizabeth Hennella Campbell, daughter of the late John Campbell, of Aird's, Argyleshire.—At *Ippleper*, the Rev. B. H. Carne, curate of Crediton, to Miss Elizabeth Lloyd, third daughter or Philip, Lloyd, Esq.

Died.

Died. At the New London Inn, *Exeter*, Lady Langham, of Nottinghamshire.—At *Little Fulford*, aged 92, Mrs. Tuckfield, sister of the late John Tuckfield, Esq.—At *Ford Abbey*, Mrs. Gwynn, wife of John Francis, Gwynn, Esq.—At *Huntsham*, aged 74, William Trozle, Esq. many years an active and useful county magistrate.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died. At *Sydling House*, aged 64, after only three days illness, Sir John Smith, Bart. He was formerly a Fellow Commoner, of Magdalen College, Cambridge.—At *Blandford*, aged 93, Mrs. Jones, relict of John Jones, Esq.

DURHAM.

A very extraordinary occurrence lately took place at Castle Eden. John Armstrong, sinker, of Bishopton, was sinking a well at the inn at Castle Eden, at the depth of fourteen yards, when by the imprudent removal of a few bricks, which had obstructed the gradual descent of the crib, and its superstructure, a great portion of the well closed upon him. His voice was heard, and four sinkers who happened to be working at Hart, about three miles off, were immediately procured, but, on attempting to remove the superincumbent bricks, the well closed a second time. Towards evening the work was suspended for the night, as he was no longer heard; the state of the shaft becoming hazardous; but the greater part of the same night and following day, were employed to extricate the poor man, who was at last relieved from his perilous situation. The bucket with which he had been sinking had formed the key of an arch over his head; and he was found in a bending posture, closely pressed on all sides by the bricks and gravel; but without having sustained any material injury.

Married. At *Brancepeth*, Major General Drummond, to Miss Margaret Russell, youngest daughter of William Russell, Esq. of Brancepeth Castle.—At *Bishop Wearmouth*, William Williamson, Esq. of Gringley, in Nottinghamshire, to Miss Sanderson, eldest daughter of Thomas Sanderson, Esq.

Died. At *Gateshead*, aged 80, Mr. Henry Smith.—At *Wellington*, aged 70, Henry Mills, Esq. the oldest magistrate in the county of Durham.

ESSEX.

Married. At *Chelmsford*, the Rev. Henry Watts Wilkinson, Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, to Miss K. Kenningale, of Great Hocksley.

Died. At *Hedingham Castle*, aged 46, Mrs. Elizabeth Majendie, wife of Lewis Majendie, Esq.—At *Chelmsford*, aged 80, Mr. Thomas Staples, formerly a respectable grocer, in Moulsham, and a studious professor of the occult sciences; but he appears to have been born under an unfortunate aspect; for, for some years he had subsisted on the benevolence of friends.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married. At *Bristol*, Benjamin Helps, Esq. of Gloucester, to Miss Catherine Spry, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Benjamin Spry.—James Rogers, Esq. son of James Rogers, Esq. of Clarisham, Somersetshire, to Miss Thomas, of Hanbury.—At Sudbury, the Rev. Henry Wintle, rector of Somerton, to Miss A. Drayton, of Gloucester.

Died. At *Bristol*, James Harvey, Esq. one of the Aldermen of that city.—The Rev. John Gent, vicar of Stoke Nayland, in Suffolk. He was formerly of Cains College, Cambridge, B. A. 1763. A very melancholy event occurred at Wick, in the parish of Berkeley, on Sunday, the 8th instant. About four o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Bennett, a respectable farmer of the above place, and his two sons, were walking over their grounds; when, being overtaken by a thunder storm, they imprudently took shelter under a tree. An extremely vivid flash of lightning killed a cow near the fatal place where they were standing, and being attracted by the tree, struck the whole of them to the ground. The father and youngest son, although considerably injured,

soon recovered; but the eldest, a fine youth about 18, was killed on the spot!

HAMPSHIRE.

Married. At *Alresford*, James Pritt, Esq. to Miss Jane Bonham, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Carey Bonham, of Old Alresford.

Died. At *Gosport*, aged 25, Captain Claringbould, of the West Kent militia.—At *Portsea*, aged 82, Mr. James Rocks, whose virtues and known good character secured to their possessor the esteem and regard of all who knew him, and will ever reflect the brightest honour on his memory.—At *Purbrook*, Captain T. Hawker, Royal Navy.—At *Ringwood*, Timothy Swetland, Esq.—At *Southampton*, David Barclay, Esq. late Major of the late West Lowland regiment of Fencibles. He was Captain and Paymaster of the late 76th or Macdonald's Regiment of Highlanders, and being made prisoner at the surrender of Yorktown, in Virginia, in October 1781, he was one of the thirteen British Captains who remained prisoners with the men, and who in May 1782, had (in violation of the Capitulation) lots casts for one of them to suffer death, in retaliation for an American Captain (who was executed by some of the Loyal Refugees), when the lot fell upon Captain Charles Asgill, of the Guards, and involved him in the unfortunate situation he so long laboured under with so much honour and credit to himself. Captain Barclay had some time before this period, the permission of General Washington to go on parole to New York on the business of his Regiment, and for the general benefit of the prisoners; but feeling himself bound in honour to take his chance with the rest of his brother Captains, refused to avail himself of previously obtained leave (though strongly urged so to do by them, and particularly by the American Brigadier General Hezew, who had then the charge of the prisoners), but remained and stood the risk of the lot accordingly.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died. At *Bromyard*, aged 86, Mrs. Anne Wynne, relict of William Wynne, Esq.—At *Kingston*, the Rev. Samuel Philips, rector of Little Marclay, and perpetual curate of the Chapleries, of Stanford-Bishop, and Warton.—At *Withington*, the Rev. Corbet Browne. He had been fifty-six years rector of Withington and Upton, and formerly of Queen's-college, Cambridge, B. A. 1750, M. A. 1754.—At *Shobdon-Court*, William Hanbury, Esq.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married. At *Walton*, H. Manningham, Esq. youngest son of Charles Manningham, Esq. late of Thorpe, to Miss Lawra Skinner, third daughter of the late Russel Skinner, Esq. of Newton-House, Hants.

Died. At *Baldock*, aged 83, the Rev. Edward Pym, formerly of Christ College, Cambridge.—At Mr. George Boreham's in *Hoddesdon*, his daughter, Mrs. Warner, wife of Mr. Warner of the Crescent in the Kingsland road, and Mrs. Hummerstone of the Black Lion Inn at Hoddesdon. Mrs. Warner had been on a visit to her parents for several days; and Mrs. Hummerstone, at Mr. Boreham's house, in consequence of an invitation to spend the evening with the family. The company assembled in the parlour, were Mr. Boreham, a very old Gentleman, affected by the palsy; his wife, his four daughters, Anne, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Mrs. Warner. About a quarter past nine, they were alarmed by a very loud noise at the back of the house. It proceeded from some person in dispute with the servant-woman, Elizabeth Harris, and who was insisting to get into the house. He proved to be Thomas Simmons, a young man only eighteen years of age, who had been servant in the family of Mr. Boreham, but had been recently dismissed. This man, it seems, had, while in the family, paid his addresses to the servant, Elizabeth Harris, who was many years older than himself; but the symptoms of a ferocious and ungovernable temper, which he had frequently displayed, had induced his mistress to dissuade the woman from any connexion with him; and this violent disposition had led also to his dismissal from the family. He had been heard to vow vengeance against Elizabeth Harris and the eldest Miss Boreham; and on Tuesday night, 21st October, at the hour already stated, he made his way to the farm-yard, and

and from thence into an interior court, called the stone-yard. Elizabeth Harris, on seeing his approach, retired within a scullery, and shut the door against him. He demanded admittance, which she refused: high words accordingly arose; and he plunged his hand, armed with a knife, through a window lattice at her; but missed his aim. This noise alarmed the company in the parlour and Mrs. Hummerstone being nearest the door, went in hope of being able to send away the disturber; but just as she reached the back door, leading from the parlour to the stone-yard, Simmons, who was proceeding to enter the house that way, met her, and with his knife stabbed her in the jugular artery, and pulling the knife forward, laid open her throat on the left side. She ran forward, as is supposed, for the purpose of alarming the neighbourhood, but fell, and rose no more. The murderer pursued his sanguinary purpose, and rushing into the parlour, raised and brandished his bloody knife, swearing a dreadful oath, that "he would give it to them all." Mrs. Warner was the person next him; and, without giving her time to rise from her chair, he gave her so many stabs in the jugular vein, and about her neck and breast, that she fell from her chair, and expired. Fortunately Miss Anne Boreham had been up stairs, immediately previous to the commencement of this horrid business; and her sisters Elizabeth and Sarah, terrified at the horrors they saw, ran up stairs too for safety. The villain next attacked the aged Mrs. Boreham, by a similar aim at her jugular artery, but missed the point, and wounded her deep in the neck, though not mortally. The poor old Gentleman was making his way towards the kitchen, where the servant maid was, and the miscreant, in endeavouring to reach the same place, overset him, and then endeavoured to stab the servant in the throat; she struggled with him, caught at the knife, and was wounded severely in the hand and arm. The knife fell in the struggle. She, however, got out at the back door, and made her way into the street, where, by her screams of murder, she alarmed the neighbourhood. The poor people residing near the house, were all in their beds; but the whole town was soon in alarm. The murderer sought to conceal himself; and, after some search, was discovered in a cow-crib: he was immediately made prisoner, and brought to the Bell ale-house, where he was bound and handcuffed until morning; and was actually on the point of death from the tightness of his ligatures, which had nearly stopped the circulation, when Mr. Fairfax, of the Black Bull Inn, in the town, interfered, cut the ligatures, and thereby prevented a death too summary for the cause of public justice. He was committed to Hertford Gaol, to abide his trial; and on Thursday, being interrogated by the Clergyman of the place, he persisted in denying his previous intention to murder Mrs. Hummerstone, or any of Mr. Boreham's family: but he said, that after he had stabbed those whom he had murdered, and was in pursuit of Elizabeth Harris, he heard something, as it were, flutter behind him, and follow him in his pursuit; and when he overtook her, he felt himself unable to strike as he intended, and the knife fell from his hand.

An inquisition was lately taken at Rickmansworth, on the body of a man of the name of Inman, who was shockingly mangled to death.—It appeared in evidence before the Coroner, that a person of the name of Gurney, rents a piece of water adjoining a river, about two miles from Rickmansworth, and some depredations having been committed by the wheels or baskets being robbed of eels, a watch was set, consisting of Gurney, a labourer in his employ, and two keepers. During the night, the deceased, a master bricklayer, who lived in some repute in the town of Rickmansworth, was seen to get into the water, which is private property. He had scarcely done so when the men on the watch rushed upon him; Gurneys being armed with a reap-hook. The deceased made a dive into the common river, when he was closely pursued, and the fellow with the reap-hook wounded him in a manner too shocking to describe. Whilst he was in the water, and as he was getting on the bank, a part of his heel was cut off. One of his hands was nearly severed from his arm, and his body presented a dreadful spectacle. The poor man languished four days in extreme misery, when he died of his wounds.—A Verdict of *Manslaughter* was returned against three of the party.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died. At *Huntingdon*, Captain Cross, of the Northampton militia.—At *Hartford*, aged 71, John Wye, Esq. formerly of Northampton.

KENT.

A few days ago, a considerable part of the steeple, with the bell, belonging to Luddenham Church, Canterbury, fell down upon the middle of the church, and destroyed the pulpit, pews, &c. in that part of the building. A bricklayer was at the moment examining the steeple, and on removing some mortar, observed the key stone of the arch giving way, when he luckily effected his escape, just in time to save himself from being buried in the ruins.

Married. At *Deptford*, Chapman Marshall, Esq. of Seething-lane, to Miss Stansfield, daughter of Timothy Stansfield, Esq. of Field House, New Cross.—At *Greenwich*, George Hay Edwards, Esq. of Beaufort Buildings, to Miss Mills of Cromer Hill.—At *Benenden*, the Rev. Daniel Boys, to Miss Sarah Rider Richardson, youngest daughter of the late William Richardson, Esq. of Bermondsey.—At *Shurry*, John Brent, jun. Esq. of Greenland Dock, to Miss Susanna Kingsford, third daughter of the Rev. Sampson Kingsford.—At *Plumstead*, the Rev. Charles Graham, of St. Lawrence, near Canterbury, to Miss Elizabeth, Cairnes, second daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Cairnes.

Died. At *Canterbury*, the Rev. Joseph Price, M. D. vicar of Littlebourn.—At *Cranbrook*, Henry Troughton, Esq. formerly of Fenchurch-street; but for upwards of thirty years an inhabitant of that town.—At *Deal*, aged 83, George Laurence, Esq. many years his Majesty's naval officer there.—At *Eltham*, aged 86, Mr. Pott, relict of John Pott, Esq.—At *Footscray*, aged 86, the Rev. A. Lowther, late chaplain in his Majesty's navy.—At *Rochester*, aged 86, suddenly, Mrs. Prudence, Lambrecht.—At *Wingham*, the Rev. Dr. Hey, prebendary of Rochester, and rector of Wickham and Eastchurch.

J. Neville, a gardener to Mr. Milton, of Chatham, after an absence of 15 days from his service, and no one knowing what was become of him, was found hanging in Luddesdown Woods; he had in his pocket 93 guineas in cash, and other monies, making 104l. 4s. 4½d.—The cause of this rash deed cannot be accounted for. He was a very respectable man, and valuable servant, and had lived in the service of Mr. Milton for eight years.

LANCASHIRE.

Married. At *Liverpool*, Thomas Spurston Moulson, Esq. to Miss Miller, at Edgehill.— R. Alexander, Esq. of the island of Jamaica, to Mrs. Radcliff, youngest daughter, of the late Col. John Tracey, of St. Ann's, Jamaica,—At *Leyland*, George Watkin Kenrick, Esq. to Miss Farrington, of Shaw-hall.—At *Poulton* in the *Fylde*, Thomas Hull, Esq. solicitor of Poulton, to Miss Singleton, daughter of the late Thomas Singleton, Esq.—At *Oldham*, Mr. Joseph Jackson, of Lower Moor, aged 73, to Mrs. Patience Bardsley, of Greenaires-Moor, aged 64, being her fifth marriage.

Died. At *Lancaster*, aged 63, Mr. John Addison, a collateral descendant of the celebrated Right Hon. Joseph Addison, who, for sincerity of heart, strength of mind, independency of spirit, and sprightliness of disposition; will be long and sincerely lamented by those respectable friends he has so often enlivened by his flights of fancy, and brilliant flashes of genuine wit and humour, unalloyed by envy or malevolence.—Aged 76, Thomas Brayshay, Esq. formerly of the island of Dominica; a man whose extensive benevolence, and strict integrity, had gained him the esteem of all who had the advantage of his acquaintance.—On Monday, Oct. 26, at Childwall, near Liverpool, at the advanced age of 80, Arthur Onslow, Esq. Collector of the Customs, at the port of Liverpool, bred up in the service of the revenue; his active and intelligent mind had acquired the most perfect knowledge of all its various interests. His merit alone occasioned his appointment, and the arduous and complicated duties of his office, he discharged with an ability, and integrity, to be equalled by few, to be surpassed by none. To his great disinterestedness, the Report of the Commissioners of Enquiry, into the affairs of the customs, bears the strongest testimony. Notwithstanding the great voluntary sacrifice of emolument

emolument he had made, he lived to see the post he held, made by the great increase of the revenue of the customs, and the astonishing progress of the trade of Liverpool, one of the most lucrative offices under government; he was the representative of the eldest branch of the very antient family of Onslow, in Shropshire; from a younger branch of which the Earl of Onslow is descended. He has left only one son, Mr. Serjeant Onslow.—Aged 79, suddenly, Major William Gray, late of the 2d foot.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.—At *Church Langton*, the Rev. William Hanwell Lucas, of Hartshead, Yorkshire, to Miss Mary Jane Wiltden Roberts, eldest daughter of S. W. Roberts, Esq. of Thornby Grange, Northamponshire.—At *Leir*, Mr. Wallin of Ashby Parva, to Miss Mary Higginson, second daughter of Nicholas Higginson, Esq.

Died. At *Claybrook-hall*, aged 65, Thomas Dicey, Esq. of Bow-church-yard, London.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

While some persons were a few days ago ploughing in a field at Zealby, they turned up a coarse earthen pot, which contained about 5000 silver pennies of Henry I. and II. of various mints, and some in excellent preservation.

Married. At *Lincoln*, John Eastwood Meredith, Esq. of Hebron, in Ireland, to Miss Catherine Swan.—At *Misterton*, near Gainsborough, J. Wilkinson, Esq. to Miss Pearson, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Pearson, of Stockwith.

Died. At *Grantham*, Mr. George Gray. He had spent the preceding evening with some friends at Basingthorpe feast, and on returning home, fell from his horse on Spittlegate-hill, and fractured his skull so dreadfully, that notwithstanding surgical aid was almost instantly procured, he expired early the next morning.—At *Kirton*, Miss Anna Margaretta Edwards, sister of Col. Noel, M. P. for Rutlandshire, and only surviving daughter of Lady Jane Edwards. Her cultivated understanding, and unassuming manners, made her the delight of her friends and acquaintance, and the goodness of her heart, led her to employ her talents to the comfort and support of her family, and immediate connexions. In her the poor have also lost a liberal support, so that her death will long be felt by all around her.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married. At *Monmouth*, William Clark, Esq. of Bridgenorth, Salop, to Miss Ann Parry, daughter of the late Henry Parry, Esq.

Died. At *Redbrook*, aged 86, Mrs. Lewis: she retained the full use of her faculties to the last.—Near the *Goltree*, the Rev. — Gilbert, of Kentchurch, in Herefordshire. He had gone out on a cock shooting party, and happened to advance a little before the rest, when one of their pieces accidentally went off, and lodged nearly the whole of its contents in his head, tearing away his ear; he was conveyed to a neighbouring farm-house, where he languished three days in extreme torture, which he bore with the most christian resignation, and repeatedly signified that he sincerely forgave the unfortunate author of the accident. He was fifty-five years of age, and universally beloved, and regretted by a numerous circle of friends. His remains were followed to the grave by an immense concourse of people, whose ears bore ample testimony how sincerely his untimely fate is lamented.

NORFOLK.

A large barn belonging to Gen. Money, at Trowse, was lately burned to the ground, with a great quantity of barley, &c. A notorious character, of the name of Thomas Sutton, who had been convicted of stealing a poney from General Money, and sentenced to seven years transportation; but who having served out that term on board the hulks, had returned to Trowse, next evening surrendered himself, and voluntarily confessed the fact. He acknowledged that he had bought a tinder-box and matches for the above purpose; that he laid under the barley-stack from six o'clock on the preceding evening till two the next morning, when he set it on fire, and then set off towards Kirby; that he afterwards came back to Trowse, and concealed himself

himself in a stable there; that he was actuated by no malicious motives; but that being tired of life, he had resolved to commit some deed that would bring it to a speedy termination; and hearing that a reward was offered for his apprehension, he was unwilling that any one should be entitled to it, and had therefore surrendered himself into the hands of justice. His father was executed for horse-stealing some years ago. The loss by this fire is not less than 700l.

Married At *Norwich*, the Rev. Charles Mann of Denver, to Miss Susan M'Dougall, youngest daughter of Rear Admiral M'Dougall of Calton.—At *Thetford*, the Rev. Castres Mott Donne, rector of Burningham, and vicar of Hempnall in Norfolk, to Miss Frances Manning, third daughter of the Rev. H. C. Manning.

Died. At *Norwich*, aged 86, Mrs. Bell, relict of John Bell, Esq. late of Heringham.—Aged 42, Mr. James Stacey, son of the late Rev. William Armine Stacey of Carleton.—Aged 50, Mr. Cooper, by his industry in trade he acquired a competent fortune in early life, and wisely retired from business, long before that season arrived when the powers of enjoyment become languid. He fulfilled the several duties of his station with the greatest propriety and correctness.—Aged 52, the Rev. John Walker, one of the Minor Canons of the Cathedral. He was perpetual Curate of St. Peter, per Mountergate, and of St. John Timberhill, in the city of Norwich, Vicar of Stoke Holy Cross, in Norfolk, and Vicar of Bawdsey in Suffolk, and formerly a fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford. He was an admirable scholar, and possessed of a very brilliant imagination and refined taste.—For many years he had been a martyr to the gout, which had latterly obliged him to retire from the world, which had long been charmed by his eloquence, and benefited by his discourses; for of this once popular preacher it may almost be said, "That truth divine came mended from his tongue."—At *Caistor St. Edmunds*, aged 75, Mr. Benjamin Hawkes.—At *Denham*, aged 83, Mrs. Press.—At *Lynn*, aged 77, John Cory, Esq. an Alderman of the Corporation.—At *Yarmouth*, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Larke, wife of Lieutenant Larke, R. N. Governor of the Naval Hospital.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married. At *Daventry*, Dr. Charles Rattray, to Miss Freeman, only daughter of the late Thomas Freeman, Esq.

Died. At *Northampton*, aged 84, Mr. John Fawcett.—At *Old Ford*, Mrs. Chapman. She had retired to bed at her usual hour; and on the servant going up stairs a short time after to fetch the candle, she found her mistress burnt to death, and the bed entirely consumed. The flames did not communicate to any other part of the house. The accident is supposed to have been occasioned by the candle having been placed too near the curtains of the bed, in consequence of which they had caught fire.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Married. At *Newcastle*, B. R. Dodd, Esq. of Kennington, to Miss Bulmer, daughter of J. Bulmer, Esq.—At *Tynmouth*, William Robinson of the Inner Temple, London, to Miss Isabella Leddell, daughter of the late John Leddell, of Dockwray-square, Esq.

Died. At *Blyth*, aged 56, in consequence of a paralytic stroke while attending divine service, Mr. John Milburn, ship owner and principal agent to Sir Matthew White Ridley, at that port—A man as deservedly lamented as universally respected for his integrity and urbanity of manners, for he was truly a father to the fatherless, and a friend to the distressed. The whole congregation were thrown into confusion by this melancholy event, and though the officiating clergyman had only just delivered the text at the time, the service was no farther proceeded in, and all left the church with agonizing hearts for the fate of their common friend and benefactor. At *North Shields*, Thomas Frank, Esq. Major of the North Shields and Tynmouth Volunteers.—At *Wooler*, aged 60, the Rev. James Kennedy.—At *Berwick*, aged 85, Captain John M'Donald, many years Commandant of the late Invalid Company of that Garrison. Upwards of sixty years of his long life had been spent in the service

service of his country, and his honourable and numerous scars bore ample testimony to the fidelity of his service. He commenced his military career as an acting Aid-du-camp to the late Lord Loudoun, at the memorable siege of Bergen-op-Zoom, in 1747, and bore a share in most of the celebrated actions in the American campaigns. He was one of the few surviving heroes who, with the immortal Wolfe, dyed the heights of Abraham with their blood, and was the officer who rescued the French commander in chief Montcalm, when sinking under his wounds, from the rage of an infuriated soldiery roused to madness by the death of their beloved general. He afterwards commanded for several years the troops in the Island of Newfoundland. Although he married late in life, he lived to see four of his sons attain the rank of Captains in the army, and has left a numerous family to lament his loss.—At *Fallowden*, aged 79, the Right Hon. Charles Earl Grey, K. B. Colonel of the third regiment of Dragoons, and Governor of the Island of Guernsey. His Lordship served at the battle of Minden, and was the only surviving officer who served under general Wolfe at Quebec, to whom he was Aid-du-camp. In 1782, he was made a Knight of the Bath on his appointment as commander in chief in America; but in consequence of peace being concluded, he did not proceed thither. He served also at the relief of Ostend and Newport in 1793, and went soon after to the West Indies as Commander in Chief, which was followed by the reduction of Martinique, St. Lucie, and Guadaloupe. In 1802, he was created Baron Grey, and on the 1st of April, 1806, his lordship was created Earl Grey. He has left four sons, Charles Vicount Howick; Henry, Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief at the Cape of Good Hope; George, Commissioner of the Navy, at Portsmouth, and Edward, a clergyman near Reading: also, two daughters, viz. Lady Elizabeth Whitbread, and Lady Hannah Bettesworth. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by Viscount Howick, now Lord Grey, who must vacate his seat in the House of Commons.

OXFORDSHIRE.

OXFORD, *Nov.* 21.—The names of those candidates, who, at the close of the public examination this term, were admitted by the public examiners into the first and second classes of the *Literæ Humaniores* and *Disciplinæ Mathematicæ et Physicæ* respectively, according to the alphabetical arrangement in each class prescribed by the statute, stand as follows:—In the first class of the *Literæ Humaniores*, Baker (Thomas) of Oriel; Gordon (Robert) of Ch. Ch.; Powel (Thomas Baven) of Oriel. In the second class of the *Literæ Humaniores*, Burney (Charles Parr) of Merton; James (William) of Oriel; Lancaster (Thomas William) of Oriel; Morris (William) of Ch. Ch.; Penson (Peter) of New College; Sawyer (Charles) of Ch. Ch.; Strong (Thomas Linwood) of Oriel.

In the second class of the *Disciplinæ Mathematicæ et Physicæ*, Baker (Thos.) of Oriel; James (Wm.) of Oriel; Morris (William) of Ch. Ch.; Powell (Thomas Baven) of Oriel; Sawyer (Charles) of Ch. Ch.; Strong (Thomas Linwood) of Oriel.

Thursday last a convocation was holden, in which the appointment of the Rev. John Penrose, M. A. of Corpus Christi College, to be one of the select preachers in the room of the Rev. Henry Kent, B. D. of Trinity College, who had resigned that office, was approved by the house.

The same day, in a congregation, the Rev. John Comyns Churchill, M. A. and Student of Divinity, of Corpus Christi College, was admitted Bachelor in Divinity. The Rev. Thomas Stephens, of Magdalen Hall, and Rev. John Basnett, of Pembroke College, Students in Law, were admitted Bachelors in Civil Law, Grand Compounders.

Mr. Thomas Morris, of Oriel College; Rev. Chas. Tomkins Jennings, of Lincoln College; Rev. Allan Borman Hutchins, of Queen's College; and Rev. William Macdonald, of Balliol College, B. A. were admitted Masters of Arts.

Messrs. Thomas Baker, and Thomas William Lancaster, of Oriel College; David Hughes Saunders, of Jesus College; and Daniel Price, of Worcester College, were admitted Bachelors of Arts.

On

On Sunday last, Charles Bryan, B. A. of Oriel College, and Thomas Hastings, B. A. of Wadham College, were ordained Deacons, by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, at the College Chapel, Winchester.

The Rev. T. Snell has been instituted to the Rectory of Windlesham, Surrey, on the recommendation of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

Stephen Lushington, Esq. B. C. L. of All Soul's College; the Hon. Spencer Rodney, and Mr. Henry Edward Owen, B. A. of Christchurch; Mr. John Edward Tarleton, B. A. of Branmere, and the Hon. Frederic Pleydell Bouverie, B. A. of Oriel, are elected Fellows of all Soul's College.

Married.—At *Holywell*, George Eddie Sanders, Esq. of Clifton, to Miss Maria Hannah Bishop, eldest daughter of Samuel Wilson Bishop, Esq.—At *Islip*, Mr. Adducombe of Newbury, to Miss Elizabeth Phillips, youngest daughter of Thomas Phillips, Esq.—At *North Aston*, Edward Golding, jun. Esq. of Marsden Early in Berks, to Miss Frances Bowles, eighth daughter of Oldfield Bowles, Esq.—At *Witney*, Isaac Newton Lawrence, Esq. of Colthill, Berks, to Miss Symonds, of Witney.

Died.—At *Waterstock*, aged 83, Sir William Henry Ashurst, late one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of King's Bench.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Died.—At *Edithweston*, Mrs. Cooke, a maiden lady of that place; she was in the act of drinking a glass of wine when she fell from her chair, and was taken up lifeless.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.—At *Shrewsbury*, Joseph Careless, Esq. to Miss Rowlands.—At *Barrow*, Waldron Hill, Esq. of Broomhouse, Worcestershire, to Miss Harriet Steven, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Steven.—At *Dowles*, Mr. James Downing, of Fairfield, near Broomsgrove, to Miss Roberts, of Dowles.

Died.—At *Ludlow*, Mrs. Crowther, relict of Bryan Crowther, Esq. formerly of Street-court, Herefordshire.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.—At *Bath*, John Eld, Esq. of Siegleford, Staffordshire, to the Hon. Louisa Sidney Smith, daughter of the late Right Hon. and Rev. Viscont Strangford.—At *Birkenhead Priory*, John Sherwin, M. D. of Bath, to Miss Lydia Ann Dannett, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Dannett, of Liverpool.—At *Frome*, James Humphreys, Esq. of Westbury, Wilts, to Miss Dredge, of Frome.—At *Weston*, Robert Baynes, Esq. of Westbury under-the-plain, to Miss Vere Bayly, daughter of Zachary Bayly, of Belle-Vue, near Bath.

Died.—At *Bath*, William Smythe, Esq. of Green park buildings.—John Whitaker, Esq. of Bratton, Wilts.—James Romney, Esq. a Lieutenant-colonel in the East-India Company's Service.—Aged 62, the Rev. Edmund Goodenough, Vicar of Swindon, Wilts. He was an active and valuable magistrate for that county during his residence at Broughton Pages in Oxfordshire, and was not less attentive to his duty as a justice for Wiltshire after his removal to Swindon. Possessing in an eminent degree the most gentlemanly and prepossessing manners, united with the more solid virtues of unaffected piety and universal benevolence, he was deservedly respected by a numerous circle of relatives and friends.—At Cranmore Hall, aged 76, Mrs. Mary Paget, widow of the late Richard Paget, Esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.—At *Cheadle*, George Wragge, Esq. of Mansfield, to Miss Emma Ingleby, second daughter of Mr. W. Ingleby.—At *Litchfield*, A. Blandy, Esq. of Kingston-house, Berks, to Miss Sarah Mott, youngest daughter of William Mott, Esq.—Major Burrowes, of Stradone, county of Cavan, Ireland, to Miss Susanna Seward.

Died.—At the *Field House*, aged 38, after a long illness, in which he bore great sufferings with fortitude and resignation, Robert Clowsam, Esq. and alderman

alderman of the Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyne, and Captain of the volunteer rifle corps of that town.—At *Uttoxeter*, aged 72, Mr. J. B. Madely surgeon.

SUFFOLK.

Married.—At *Farnham, St. Martin*, the Rev. Henry Hasted, Preacher of St. Mary's, Bury, and Rector of Ickworth, to Miss Ord, only daughter of Dr. Ord.

Died.—At *Ipswich*, aged 135, Mrs. Sarah Lyons.—Aged 61, Mr. Edward Hayward, one of the common council of the borough. At *Long Melford*, aged 67, Mrs. Chevalier, relict of the late Rev. Temple Chevalier, of Aspall-hall.—At *Netherhall in Thurston*, aged 61, George Chinery, Esq. many years an eminent attorney in Bury.

SURREY.

Another amongst the many instances of Suicide, occurred at Kingston, on Wednesday, the 11th of last month, originating from the want of employment in people retired from an active line of life!

Mr. Hall, a man of some property, acquired in this town entirely by his own industrious pursuits, had suddenly a short time ago, left off business, when a consequent despondency seized him, to the great uneasiness of all his friends, and on Wednesday morning, on his not coming down at his regular hour to breakfast, his servant maid went up to the room in which he slept to call him, and hearing no one move, she entered and beheld the shocking spectacle of her master lying on the bed with his throat cut from ear to ear, and bleeding profusely on the floor. Medical assistance being immediately procured, the unfortunate man was enabled, on sewing up the throat, to recover his senses, and after two or three ineffectual attempts to tear out the ligatures, he terminated his wretched existence six hours after the perpetration of this horrid act.

The coroner's inquisition has since brought in a verdict of insanity—and thus died a man, who whilst in active employment a few months ago, was always *cheerful, happy*, and *contented*, but quitting this, he proved in the sequel, that it is not in the power of every one to enjoy their otium cum DIGNITATE!!!

On the 13th was held in this place the annual fair, well known as the largest for all descriptions of cattle in this part of the empire; sheep were unusually dear, and fat beasts fetched in general great prices. Horses of the draught kind were cheaper than they have been of late, but money being so scarce in circulation, there were more sellers than buyers in every article than has been known for the last twenty years.

Married.—At *Lambeth*, Thomas Cary Hawkes, Esq. of Oakhampton, to Miss Eliza Sophia Hay, of Durham-place.—At *Sutton*, John Botham, Esq. of Park-lane, to Amelia, daughter of S. Davies, Esq. of Epsom.

Died. At *Croydon*, Capt. Henry Burgess, late of the Earl of Chesterfield East-Indiaman.—Capt. Boyce, of Lock's-fields, Walworth. Returning from a friend's house where he had been spending the evening, he accidentally fell into the area of a house in Union-place, Kent-road, by which his skull was fractured so as to occasion his death.

SUSSEX.

Married. At *Winchlesea*, H. E. Allen, Esq. of Bath-Hampton, Somersetshire, to Miss Fanny Lloyd, second daughter of Thomas Lloyd, Esq. of the Friars. At *Petworth*, Thomas Chrippes, Esq. to Miss Sophia Knight, second daughter of the late A. Knight, Esq.

Died. The Rev Joseph Williamson, rector of Thakeham, and formerly Vicar of St. Dunstan, Fleet-street, for nearly forty years.—At the *Rectory house Storrington.* Charles Cartwright, Esq. of St. John's college, Oxford.—At *Chichester*, at the advanced age of ninety-eight years and seven months, Mrs. Mary Poole, relict of William Poole of the Hooke, Esq. This lady was a signal example of the happy influence of the social and benevolent affections in promoting health and longevity, and as few have enjoyed these blessings in so large a measure as the subject of this article, still fewer have possessed in a greater degree than herself, the dispositions which lend to them.

them. The disinterested kindness which she extended to all connected with her, the solicitude which she felt to relieve every object of compassion within her reach, the relish with which she enjoyed life to its latest hour, and the calm cheerfulness with which she awaited the stroke of death, have seldom been equalled. Her departure from the world was in all respects answerable to the manner in which she had lived in it. At the table of a much respected friend, and surrounded by those whom she most loved, she expired almost in an instant and without a groan. The following lines on this event are said to be the production of Mr. Hayley's pen.

Hail and farewell! dear venerable friend,
Whose lengthened days, without a struggle end.
The placid angel, who had blest thy birth,
Watched thee almost a century on earth;
And led thee through the Christian cares of life,
A tender step-dame, and a duteous wife:
Then, at thy destined season to depart
Joyed (as the witness of so pure a heart)
Exempt from mortal anguish to dismiss,
Thy peaceful spirit to celestial bliss.

At *Lewes*, aged 81, William Tapsfield, Esq.—At *Graffham*, near Petworth aged 24, George Hanway Sargent, Esq. Captain in the 9th Foot —Mr. Rhodes of Chichester having been robbed on the highway immediately on his reaching home, made his loss known to the magistrates, when three gentlemen, of whom Capt. S. was one, volunteered their services to go in search of the robber. After two hours search they discovered and pursued him. Capt. S. having overtaken him required him to surrender, when the villain turned about and shot Capt. S. through the head, when he dropped off his horse dead on the spot. The untimely death of this gentleman, sufficiently afflicting in itself, is rendered still more so by circumstances. He was the son of John S. Esq. of Twickenham, one of the Auditors of Public Accounts. He went in the last unfortunate expedition to Holland, and being wrecked in a storm escaped with his life, but it was only to be a prisoner in France. He was sent to Verdun, but after remaining there some time, he learned that it was in contemplation to confine him more closely. Reflecting with horror, on a French prison, he attempted and succeeded in making his escape, and landed in England a few weeks ago, to the inexpressible joy of his friends. He was of a lively, open, and generous disposition, and from his own good qualities, and the real worth of his nearest relations, his premature death excites the deepest regret through all the neighbourhood. On the day following, a party of dragoons proceeded from Chichester, in search of the murderer, they arrived at the coppice where he had concealed himself, which is near Petworth, and surrounded it, while others dismounted, and entered by every avenue. After a strict search they discovered him, and drove him out, without any frock, hat, or shoes on; he then ran swiftly some distance, but finding his pursuers to be close at his heels, he got into a ditch, when they immediately fired at him, and shot him dead. He was searched, and the watch of which he had robbed Mr. Rhodes; the day before, found on him. He proves to be a labourer, living at a village called Graffham, near Petworth: his name is James Allen: he had two loaded pistols about him, but, from the close pursuit of the dragoons, he had no power to use them.

WARWICKSHIRE.

On Monday, 19th October, the magistrates of Birmingham sat for the first time in the new Public Office. This handsome edifice is not excelled by any building for a similar purpose in the kingdom, and although the office and prison have cost a larger sum in erecting, than was at first expected, yet, the town has liberally supplied the building committee with funds fully adequate to furnish the whole, in a manner highly ornamental to the place. The first stone was laid on the 18th September 1806.

Married. At *Birmingham*, Mr. Thomas Cox, of Hill-top, to Miss Frances Gabb,

Gabb, only daughter of William Gabb, Esq. of Aston, Worcestershire.—At *Fillongley*, P. Simpson, Esq. son of Dr. Simpson, of Coventry, to Miss Elizabeth Wrigley Ferrebee, of Knutsford, in Cheshire.

Died. At *Burford*, without any previous indisposition, aged 81, Mrs. Mills, relict of the Rev. John Mills.—At *Priors Hardwick*, Mrs. Wilson, relict of the late William Wilson, Esq. of Edward-street, Bath.—At *Solihill*, aged 84, Robert Brice, Esq.

WESTMORELAND.

Died. At *Pidding*, Henry Curwen, Esq. He was the father of nine children; had forty-three grand children, and forty-six great grand children.

WILTSHIRE.

Died. At *Horningham*, Thomas Davis, Esq. a distinguished promoter of improvements in grazing and agriculture, and many years steward to the late and present Marquis of Bath. He was taken ill while holding a court at a house about two miles from Horningham, and expired before he could be removed. As a man of genuine integrity, useful information, and invariable application of his talents to the offices of universal benevolence, and the good of his country, he may be considered as having departed this life unrivalled.—As a token of respect and affection to a man of trust, fidelity, and of uncommonly sound and brilliant acquirements, his noble patron the Marquis of Bath, with Lords George and John Thynne, and their numerous tenantry, attended his funeral.—At *Codford St. Peter*, aged 87, Mr. William Lacy.—At *Devizes*, aged 64, Mrs. Sarah Carpenter, relict of the late Richard Carpenter, Esq.—At *East Benton*, Mr. Simeon, jun.—The father of Mr. Simeon, a reputable farmer, had suffered many depredations in his farm-yard, such as wounding cattle, stealing poultry, &c. A watch, consisting of three persons, was set to discover the offenders. About two o'clock in the morning, three fellows made their appearance in the poultry-roost adjoining a hay loft, where the persons were watching, and after having slaughtered and bagged several fowls, they retreated. They were pursued by the persons on the watch, but having dropped their booty, they escaped; and whilst Mr. S. continued an eager pursuit, which his companions had relinquished, the three fellows surrounded him, and with a bludgeon killed him on the spot. The fellow who struck the blows, was discovered at day light in the morning, and secured, but he has refused to discover his accomplices. The assassin is a carpenter, who resides in the parish, of a known sanguinary disposition.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married. At *Ripple*, Captain J. J. Baynes, of the 89th Regiment, to Miss Mary Lucas, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lucas, vicar of Ripple.

Died. At *Worcester*, Mrs. Kensey, relict of William Kensey, Esq.—Aged 86, Mrs. Marshall, of Harvington, near Evesham.

YORKSHIRE.

In ploughing a field at Flaxton, near Lobster-house, between York and Malton, a lead box was turned up by the plough, which contained about 800 small Saxon silver coins, in high preservation, some silver rings, and pieces of spurs. The box appeared to have been before struck by the plough, as it was somewhat broken, and it is supposed that in consequence, part of its contents had been dispersed.

Married. At *Bolton*, Joseph Yates, Esq. Counsellor at Law, late of Peel-hall, to Miss Ainsworth, daughter of Thomas Ainsworth, Esq.—At *Brotherton*, Captain James Staniland, of the ship Brothers, to Miss Althus, daughter of George Althus Esq.—At *Halifax*, Mr. Thomas Waggles worth, hair-dresser, to Mrs. Elizabeth Gledhill. The present bride is the third which this man of matrimony has had within the short space of 18 months, being a wife for each half year.—At *Kilnwick Percy*, Ralph Creyke, jun. Esq. of Marton, to Miss Dennison, eldest daughter of Robert D. Esq.—At *Kirkleavington*, William Hebron, of Westerdale, Esq. to Miss Sanderson, of Appleton Wisk.—At *Leeds*, the Rev. Anthony Lister, M. A. vicar of Gargrave, to Miss York, only daughter

ter of William York, Esq.—At *Little Ousburn*, George Vandeput Drury, Esq. of the East India service, to Miss Thompson, eldest daughter of Henry Thompson, of Kirby-hall.—At *Scalcastes*, Mr William West of Morton, to Miss Elizabeth Harrison, second daughter of the late C. O. Harrison, Esq. of Flamborough.

Died. At *York*, aged 77, James Fulford, Esq. one of the Aldermen of the Corporation. He served the office of Sheriff in 1785, and that of Lord Mayor in 1800.—Mrs. Goodith Pegge, relict of Samuel Pegge, Esq. of Whitehall, Westminster.—At *Askehall*, aged 53, Mrs. Bailey, house-keeper to Lord Dundas, in whose family she had lived thirty-five years. While standing near the chimney, her cloaths caught fire, and were nearly all consumed before she could extinguish them, which she at length effected, by rolling herself in the carpet; but she was so much injured, as to occasion her death, after languishing fourteen days in extreme pain.—At *Huntroid*, aged 38, Le Gendre Pierce Starkie, Esq. late Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia, Vice Lieutenant for the Hundred of Blackburn, and High Sheriff of the County. His death was sudden and unexpected, owing to the bursting of a blood vessel.—At *Kirby-moor-side*, aged 25, Richard Dawson, Esq. only surviving son of the Rev. Richard Dawson, rector of Bolton, near Guisborn, in Craven.—At *Hull*, Lieutenant Shaftoe, of the Sussex Militia, son of Sir Cuthbert Shaftoe. He threw himself out of the chamber window, at his lodgings, and in consequence of the bruises he received, died a short time after. He had been left behind the regiment in consequence of being afflicted with a bowel complaint, which brought on delirium, and thus led to this unhappy catastrophe.—At *Leeds*, Mrs. Hannah Stead. This woman (who had seen better days) had gone to the Rotation Office, to complain, that her husband, John Stead, had neglected to make provision for herself and family; her delicacy induced her to wait till all the other business of the office was concluded, when she proceeded to lay her case before the Magistrates, in doing which, she became violently agitated, and being seized with an apoplectic affection, expired in a small room adjoining in less than twenty minutes.—On Saturday, Oct. 10, Mr. William Lindley, of Scholes, near Leeds. On Saturday, Oct. 17, Mrs. Lindley, his widow. And on Saturday, Oct. 24, Mr. J. Law, the brother of Mrs. Lindley. The two latter were executors of the will of Mr. Lindley, and had no reason, at the time of his death to suppose that their own was so near.—At *Linton*, near Skipton, Robert Hargrave, Esq. one of the proprietors of the extensive worsted manufactory, at Skipton.—At *New Malton*, aged 84, Mr. Joseph Boulton.—Lately, Dr. William Markham, Archbishop of York. A farther account of this venerable prelate will be given in our next.

WALES.

Married. At *Cadoxton*, John Dumayne Place, Esq. of Neath-abbey, to Miss Jones of Glanbrane.—At *Corwen*, William Rogers, Esq. of Knockin, Salop, to Miss Margaret Stodart, daughter of the late David Stodart, Esq. of St. Asaph.—At *Denbigh*, the Rev. John Jones, Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, and vicar of Beddenham, Bedfordshire, to Miss Mesham, daughter of the late Thomas Mesham, Esq. of Ewloe-hall, Flint.—At *Mathry, Pembrokeshire*, Mr. H. L. Williams, eldest son of William Williams, Esq. of Llandigge, to Miss Sarah Evans, of Mathy.

Died. At *Hay*, Mrs. Williams, relict of the late Rev. Thomas Williams, rector of Maesmynis, Brecon. To an amiable disposition, she added the uniform practice of every christian virtue, filling the different relationships of life with credit; and when attacked with trials and afflictions, was remarkable for her meekness and patience under them. Her relatives and friends appreciating her virtues, have to deplore her loss, and her memory will long be held by them in dear and lasting esteem.—At *Plas-issa*, near Mold, Flint, Edward Read, Esq.—At *Swansea*, aged 90, Mrs. Rachael Michael, relict of the late Mr. David Michael. She passed through her long life with unblemished credit, and was universally respected.—Aged 65, Mrs. Basset, wife of the Rev. Miles Bassett, Vicar of St. Mary's. To an excellent understanding and a benevolent heart, were added a sweetness of disposition and engaging deportment, which justly endeared her to all who had the happiness of being

being acquainted with her.—At *Brynn-Tanger*, Llanlidon, Denbighshire, aged 84, Mrs. Ann Wynne.—At *Gwaingraiglwith*, Radnorshire, aged 64, Howell Evans, Esq.—At *Llan y-cefn*, Flint, Mr. Edward Meeson, senior, a man whose inoffensive manners, benevolence of mind, and strict integrity, endeared him to all his acquaintance.

SCOTLAND.

Married. At *Edinburgh*, the Hon. Peter Robert Burrell, eldest son of Lord Gwydyr, to the Hon. Miss Drummond, of Perth.—Peter Ewart, Esq. late in the service of the East India Company, to Miss Jane Lundie, second daughter of Archibald Lundie, Esq. W. S.—James Marshall, Esq. to Miss Helen Dunbar of North-Merchieston.—Alexander Webster, Esq. of Aberdeen, advocate, to Miss Margaret M'Killigan of the same place.—At *Glasgow*, John Brown, Esq. to Miss C. M'Call, daughter of George M'Call, Esq.—At *Aberdeen*, John Ross, Esq of Grenada, to Miss Helen Carnegie, daughter of the late Alexander Carnegie, Esq. of Cookston.—Captain John Russell, R. N. to Miss Ann Russell, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Russell, Esq. of Montresur.—At *Carron-Hall*, Thomas Brnce, Esq. of Arnot, to Miss Christiana Dundas, eldest daughter of the late General Thomas Dundas, of Fingask.—At *Hopes*, Thomas Brougham, Esq. of Mostyn-hall, Cumberland, to Miss Isabella Hay, daughter of John Hay, Esq.—At *Macduff*, Hugh Gordon, Esq. late of Dominica, to Miss Catherine Wilson, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Wilson, of Gamrie.

Died. At *Old Aberdeen*, aged 32, Mr. Hugh Stewart, brewer. Possessed of the strictest principles of integrity, a good understanding, a warm friendly heart, and the most social disposition, his loss will be long and sincerely lamented by a numerous and respectable circle of acquaintance. He had gone into his brew-house about four in the morning to superintend the mashing, when it is supposed, in reaching for something near the boiler, he had fallen into it headlong. Before he was observed he had recovered himself, and was standing upright. Medical assistance was instantly procured, but he survived only three hours, in torture so excruciating as to make him unable to give any account how the dreadful accident happened.—At *Cadderhouse*, Mrs. Ann Hay, relict of the late Archibald Stirling, of Keir, Esq.—At *New Cairnmuir*, Mrs. M. Brisbane, daughter of the late Thomas Brisbane, Esq. of Brisbane, and relict of the Hon. George Cranstoun.—At *Carfin*, Archibald Nisbet, Esq.—At *Castlebank*, Mrs. Amelia Clark, wife of John Bannatyne, Esq.—At *Dyke*, aged 71, in the 45th year of his ministry, the Rev. John Dunbar, minister of that parish.—At *Lochgilphead*, Alexander Bowes, Esq. collector of excise for the district of Argyle.—At *Craiglus car*, Mrs. Helen Scotland, wife of Thomas Scotland, Esq. of Lambhill.—At *Glenbucket*, the Rev. Wm. Spence, minister of that parish.—At *Nairn*, Alexander Hay, Esq. sheriff clerk of that county.

IRELAND.

The annual visitation of the Archbishop of Dublin was held as usual at St. Patrick's cathedral. Among the business transacted was an order from his Grace to the parish ministers, that they should in future pay 75l. a year to each of their curates, instead of 50l.—a regulation which had been some time in contemplation.

Married. At *Dublin*, Edward Thomas Savage, Esq. of Dundalk, to Miss Hopkins, eldest daughter of John Hopkins, Esq. of Strangeford.—Daniel Telfort, Esq. to Miss Adamson, of Bellville, Westmeath.—James Gernon, Esq. of Drogheda, to Miss Mary Ann O'Reilly, second daughter of the late James O'Reilly, Esq. of Higginston, Longford.—At *Donishal*, Wexford, Richard Brownrigg, Esq. of Gorey, to Miss M. Whelan, third daughter of the late Pilsworth Whelan, Esq. of Rath, Carlow.—At *Kilkenny*, George Watters, Esq. of Dublin, to Miss Leech, daughter of George Leech, Esq.—At *Lilliput Lodge*, Sandymount, Patrick Duigenan, Esq. LL. D. Judge of his Majesty's Court of Prerogatives in Ireland, and Member of Parliament for Armagh, to Mrs. Hepenstal, widow of the late George Hepenstal, Esq.—At *Ross-house*, Lieut. B. Halfhide, of the 17th foot, to Miss Eliza Peacock, daughter of the Rev. Robt. Peacock,

Peacock, of Ross, King's county.—At *Waterford*, Thomas Walsh, Esq. of Woodstock, to Miss Jane Henrietta Greene, daughter of J. Greene, Esq. of Dungarvan.

Died. At *Dublin*, aged 93, Mrs. Susannah Carter, relict of Henry Boyle Carter, Esq. of Castlemartin, Kildare.—James Bradfield of Stokeferry, Norfolk, and of Montrath in the Queen's county, Esq. He was manager of several Irish estates for noblemen and gentlemen resident in England, and acquitted himself as well to the satisfaction of a numerous tenantry, as to the advantage of his employers. By honest industry, from a small beginning, he acquired a very ample estate, and as a mark of affection for his native place, he has by his will endowed a school at Stokeferry, for the education of twenty-five poor children. Though assiduous in the discharge of his duty, he was conciliating in his manners, and though he was the agent of English absentees, (a character which always excites jealousy) he lived esteemed, and died regretted.—At *Belgarde*, near Dublin, Francis Cruize, Esq.—At *Clanbarrows*, William Fitzgerald, Esq. father of Major Fitzgerald of Stephen's Green. The remains of this respectable old gentleman were interred at Kilkenny, the place of his birth. The great popularity the Major acquired by his conciliating conduct in 1797 and 1798, is still gratefully remembered by all ranks, which was testified by the crowded attendance at his father's funeral. When leaving Carlow, the procession consisted of more than ten thousand persons, and at Kilkenny it was met by the greatest part of the respectable inhabitants.—At *Killeagh*, aged 77, Mr. James O'Connell, merchant.—At *Strabane*, aged 92, Miss Agnes Hamilton.—At *Marli*, aged 82, William Wallace, Esq.—At *Waterford*, Trevor Blunden, Esq.—At *Cork*, aged 90, Crocker Barrington, Esq.—Mrs. Creagh, relict of the late Bartholomew Creagh, Esq.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

Died. At *Amsterdam*, aged 50, the Rev. Joshua Jeans, D.D. minister of the English episcopal church in that city, rector of Sheviock, in Cornwall, and chaplain to the Duke of York. The superior endowments and rare acquirements of this gentleman were the least estimable features of a character every way amiable and respectable.—Near *Baltimore*, in Maryland, Mr. George Maltby, formerly of Norwich. He had dined with a party of gentlemen at a friend's house in the country, and when some of the company were amusing themselves after dinner by firing at a mark, while one of them was pulling the trigger, his foot slipped so as to turn the direction of his piece towards the spot where Mr. Maltby was walking in the garden, the melancholy consequence was, that the ball went through his head, and he expired a few minutes afterwards, without a sigh.—At *Buenos Ayres*, of a locked jaw, occasioned by the severe wounds he received while leading his regiment to the attack of the centre street, Lieut. Col. Kingston, of the 6th Dragoon Guards. He has left a widow, the Marchioness Clanricarde, and one daughter, to lament the loss of a tender husband and an affectionate parent. The country has to regret a young officer of the most promising military talents, cut off in the prime of life from its future service.—Some time since, at *Ninthuniah*, in the East Indies, aged 23 years, Lieut. Francis Lodge Morris, of his Majesty's 22d regiment of foot, third son of the late Rev. Redmond Morris, rector of Clonmeer, county of Cork, by Mary, niece of the late Right Hon. John Lord Eyre, nephew to the present Lord Frankfort, and related also on the father's side to Lord Viscount Mountmorris, Sir William, and Sir John Morris. We have heard of few young men who promised to be a brighter ornament to society; as a friend, faithful, affectionate, and generous; as an officer, brave, mild, and humane, studiously attentive to his duty, ever mindful of the comforts and attentive to the just complaints of those under his command, anxiously seeing into and always ready to alleviate the sufferings of the distressed: by such amiable conduct and affable manners he gained the love and esteem of all ranks of society, and died most sincerely regretted as he had lived beloved.

RETROSPECT

Retrospect of Public Affairs.

An edict published by the French Emperor relative to the Republic of the Seven Islands, dated from Corfu, Sept. 1st, begins with declaring, that this republic forms a part of the states which depend upon the French empire, and that the inhabitants of the Seven Islands are subjects of the emperor of the French and king of Italy. The liberty of worship is guaranteed, and the Greek religion is declared to be the predominant one. The existing laws and government are for the present held in force; but the senate is required to have all its decrees and deliberations confirmed by the governor-general in the name of the emperor. The troops of the Republic are retained on the former footing, and the Albanese who were in the Russian service are provisionally transferred to that of France. It is said that the senate has since been dismissed. Indeed, it is evident that nothing bearing the semblance of free governmentcan exist under the domination of Napoleon.

In the London Gazette of October 31st, an account was given of the complete evacuation of the island of Zealand by the British troops, according to the terms of the capitulation of Copenhagen, which took place without the least disturbance on either side. Stormy weather prevented the final embarkation on October 19th, the stipulated day, for which reason possession of the citadel was retained till the 20th, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Danish general; but on that day the keys were delivered up. The Danish navy, consisting of 16 sail of the line, 9 frigates, and 14 smaller vessels (two of the line and two frigates having been destroyed as unserviceable) was at the same time ready for sea, together with a number of ships laden with naval stores from the arsenal. These, with the returning troops, have since for the most part arrived in safety, but a tremendous gale has proved destructive to some of the transports. Meantime the success of our Danish expedition has left the sufferers in a state of inveterate hostility to this country. English property has been seized with the greatest rigour, and all correspondence with Great Britain has been prohibited on the severest penalties. The Danes remain masters of the Sound, and have captured several English vessels in their passage from the Baltic.

The Count de Lille (Louis XVIII.) who, about the end of October, arrived in a Swedish frigate off Yarmouth, apparently without any previous communication of his intentions to this court, was, after some delay, permitted to land, and proceeded to a nobleman's seat in Essex. It is said that he is not, at present, to take up his residence, as first supposed, at Holyrood-house; and the government seems prudently to have determined to regard him merely as a private person.

The complete exclusion of the British commerce from Portugal has at length been effected. A proclamation, dated October 20th, was issued by the Prince Regent, stating, in the humiliated language of necessity, that his attempts for preserving a neutrality during the present war proving ineffectual, he has thought proper to accede to the *cause of the continent* by uniting himself with the emperor of the French and the catholic king, and in consequence has ordered all the ports of the kingdom to be shut against all ships of war and merchant vessels belonging to Great Britain. This compliance, which seems to prove that the project of the court's removal to Brazil was never serious, will not, however, secure Portugal from the entrance of foreign troops, as both a French and a Spanish army are said to be on their march to that devoted country. Thus is dissolved a connexion which has subsisted such a number of years between Portugal and the only power to which she has looked for protection! The English merchants in that country seem to have been indulged with every practicable facility for removing their property, great quantities of which, with the owners, are now on their way home.

Nothing can surpass the unrelenting rigour and violence with which the French ruler proceeds in cutting off all intercourse between Great Britain and the countries under his influence, now unhappily comprizing almost the whole of Europe. The absolute exclusion of all colonial produce from his dominions seems to be a measure on which he is determined, rather than suffer the possible admission of articles of English property.

This

This policy of the enemy has at length provoked a retaliation in kind from the English cabinet. Three Orders of Council were issued on Nov. 11th, by which a blockade is established against every port of France and her allies, modified, however, by certain exceptions to render it less burthensome to neutrals. Of these the particulars are given in our Commercial Report.

The distresses of the commercial and manufacturing part of the community, which are rapidly augmenting, seem to have excited strong desires for peace, especially in the county of York, where attempts have been made for the public expression of the general wishes on the subject. These, however, have hitherto been quashed by arguments drawn from the impolicy of such a disclosure to the enemy of the difficulties under which we labour. The real state of things, however, cannot be long concealed; and it is to be hoped that it will induce ministers to neglect no opportunity of putting a reasonable conclusion to a contest now become most awful and discouraging. Great activity, meanwhile, prevails in the military and naval departments; and a secret expedition, with five men of war of the line, under Sir Sidney Smith, sailed from Plymouth for Cork, on Nov. 12th.

General Sebastiani, the French ambassador at the Porte, is reported to have quitted Constantinople; and a French army is expected shortly to enter Turkey to effect some great change in that tottering government.

A dispatch from the governor of Egypt to the Caimakan Bashaw at the Porte informs that minister of the evacuation of Alexandria by the English on Sept. 22d, in consequence of the governor's investment of the place with an army from Cairo. Though there is much oriental bombast in the account, the main fact can scarcely be doubted.

A very extraordinary paper, termed a decree, issued by the king of Spain on October 30th, has lately made its appearance here. It informs the Spanish nation of the discovery of an atrocious conspiracy against his person, formed by his son and successor (the prince of Asturias) upon whom, in the royal chamber, the cypher of his correspondence for the purpose was found. It mentions that the prince himself has been placed under custody, and several of his associates committed to prison. Concerning the nature and existence of this conspiracy various opinions prevail; but in all probability some public event will shortly disclose the mystery.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The grand feature in the transactions of last month was the issue of three Orders of Council on the 11th, enforcing a general blockade of the coasts of France and of her allies and dependants. The public attention has been much engaged in considering the effects this measure is likely to have; but, in our opinion, the first step towards ascertaining its probable effects is, to acquire an accurate knowledge of its provisions. This is no easy task, as the obsolete phraseology of law still continues to be employed in our public orders, although the orders in question affect almost every individual in the country engaged in commerce, among whom there must necessarily be many to whom this antiquated diction is not familiar.

We shall endeavour to supply this deficiency to our readers by dividing the substance of the order into separate clauses. The first order, after enlarging upon the violence and injustice of the French government in regard to neutrals, directs that the ports of France, of her allies, and of every country from which the British flag is excluded (thus comprehending Prussia and Portugal) shall be subject to the same restrictions as if they were in a state of actual blockade. All trade in these countries is declared to be unlawful, and all vessels trading with them are made subject to capture. Such is the general principle of the order; but Government, unwilling to oppress the navigation of the neutrals, admits four specific exceptions. These are, 1st. A neutral ship may go from her own country, or from a free port in a British colony, to an enemy's colony. 2d. She may return from an enemy's colony to her own country, or to a free port in a British colony. 3d. She may go from Great Britain, from Gibraltar,

raltar, from Malta, or from an allied port, to the port (whatever it may be) which shall be specified in her clearance. And, 4th. She may come from any port of the continent whence the British flag is excluded to any port in Great Britain, to Gibraltar, or to Malta.

If we next consider the particular branches of trade affected by the present Order, we shall find that they are the following: 1. The coasting trade along the coast of France, and her allies, in neutral vessels, is prohibited, which in fact was already done by the Order of 7th January. 2. The Americans may freely trade with the enemy's colonies for the purpose of their own consumption, but they are not allowed, as heretofore, to convey that produce to France or her allies direct; they must call at a British port, and pay on re-exportation a certain duty to be determined by Parliament.

It has long been urged by the West India merchants, that a forcible interruption should be put to the conveyance of enemy's produce by Americans. The Report of the West India Committee, delivered to the House of Commons on 24th July last, strongly recommends this measure, and its adoption would have obtained the approbation of the majority of our merchants. But Government have acted differently. They consider our lucrative trade with the Americans as too valuable an object to be endangered by any act which it is in our power to avoid; and instead of prohibiting the Americans from being the carriers of French and Spanish produce, they have permitted the continuance of this traffic under the double restriction of calling at a British port and paying a British duty. The object of these restrictions is neither to harrass Americans nor to increase our own revenue, but to burden enemy's produce with charges which will make it cost as much or more than our own when imported into the continent. Hitherto it is well known that enemy's produce has been conveyed in neutral ships at a much cheaper rate than our's in our own bottoms.

It does not appear that any direct relief will be afforded by this Order to our shipping interest; nor do we see how it is possible, in the present state of Europe, to accomplish that object. The relief of our West India merchants is evidently contemplated, and it is likely that their produce will rise somewhat in price now that the continent must have recourse to us, as far, at least, as they can elude the prohibitory regulations of Bonaparte, which he now endeavours to enforce with unexampled severity. It is so extremely difficult, however, or rather so impracticable, to alter established habits, that these prohibitions will only be so far effectual as to cause an enormous increase of price to his own subjects.

We look forward with anxiety to the disposition with which the Americans will receive these Orders. We apprehend they will be highly dissatisfied, and that nothing less than the inevitable ruin which would follow a struggle with England, will prevent them from entertaining the intention of actual hostility. No additional duty will be laid on their produce conveyed through British ports to the continent, except on the article of cotton. The object of this duty is evidently to relieve our own manufacturers.

Our observations have hitherto been confined to one part of the first Order, that the attention of our readers might be fixed exclusively on the most important points. The other enactments of the first Order are as follow: 1. The commanders of our men of war are instructed to warn every neutral vessel proceeding in such a way as is prohibited by this proclamation, to discontinue her voyage, and to proceed to some port in this kingdom, or to Gibraltar or Malta; and every vessel which shall have been so warned, or which may have sailed from her port of loading after 10th February next, shall be lawful prize, if proceeding to an enemy's port. If she sailed from her port of loading before 20th January, she is supposed to know nothing of the Order; but if between the 20th January and 10th February, the question will occur whether she had begun to be laden before notice of the present Order was received. 2. The next point regards what the French term "Certificates of Origin," which are documents signed by the French Consuls in neutral ports, declaring that the cargo in question is not British. These certificates, our Government are determined,

mined, shall be disused; for all neutrals that shall carry them, after receiving notice of this Order, are to be considered lawful prize. Here ends the first Order.

The second and third Orders are much shorter than the first. The second suspends for a time the Navigation Act, and permits the goods of those countries from which our flag is excluded to be imported into this country by neutrals. The third Order states, that the sale of ships from a belligerent to a neutral, being considered by the enemy as illegal, we on our parts will do the same. This has a particular reference to the pretended sale of the French mercantile marine to the Americans in the early part of the war. These vessels have since traded under neutral flags, and an important part of the agreement is, that they shall be restored to their French owners at the conclusion of peace. All such ships are now declared lawful prize? and it is a singular circumstance that our Government should have allowed this practice to subsist so long.

Two fleets sailed to the West Indies during last month, one from Cork and another from Portsmouth. Neither of them were large, and they will speedily be followed by others more considerable. Several East India ships arrived about three weeks ago. The immense importation of wine from Portugal has reduced the price of that important article above 20 per cent for ready money. —The Loan, it is rumoured, will not exceed four millions, which, joined to other circumstances, has made money plenty and stocks high during last month.

20th Nov. 1807.

CURRENT PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

American Pot-ash per cwt.			21	10s	0d.	to	31.	2s.	6d.	Logwood Chips	ton.	11	10s.	0d	to	12	0s.	0d.
Ditto Pearl			2	14	0	—	3	10	0	Madder, Dutch crop	cwt	4	5	0	—	5	5	0
Barilla			2	12	0	—	2	16	0	Mahogany	ft.	0	1	2	—	0	2	4
Brandy, Coniac	gal.		1	1	0	—	1	2	0	Oak Plank, Dantz.	last	11	0	0	—	12	0	0
Ditto Spanish			0	19	0	—	1	0	0	Ditto American			none					
Camphire, refined	lb.		0	4	8	—	0	4	10	Oil, Lucca 25 gal.	jar	16	15	0	—	17	10	0
Ditto unrefined	cwt.		15	0	0	—	20	0	0	Ditto spermaceti	ton	85	0	0	—	90	0	0
Cochineal, garbled	lb.		0	18	0	—	1	8	0	Ditto whale		23	0	0	—	25	0	0
Ditto East India			0	2	6	—	0	5	3	Ditto Florence ½ chest		2	17	0	—	3	0	0
Coffee, fine	cwt.		5	10	0	—	6	0	0	Pitch Stockholm	cwt.	0	13	0	—	0	14	6
Ditto, ordinary			3	10	0	—	4	5	0	Quicksilver	lb.	0	3	9	—	0	3	10
Cotton-wool, Surin.	lb.		0	1	9	—	0	1	11	Raisins, bloom,	cwt.	4	12	0	—	7	10	0
Ditto Jamaica			0	1	4h	—	0	1	6	Rice, Carolina		1	8	0	—	2	2	0
Ditto Smyrna			0	1	5	—	0	1	7	Ditto East India			none					
Ditto East India			0	1	3	—	0	1	4	Rum, Jamaica	gal.		3	1	—	0	4	0
Currants, Zant	cwt.		4	0	0	—	4	6	0	Ditto Leeward Island			2	6	—	0	5	2
Deals, Dantz.	piece		1	16	0	—	1	19	0	Saltpetre, E. In.	cwt.	2	11	0	—	2	12	0
Ditto Petersburgh			22	0	0	—	0	0	0	Shellach			5	0	0	—	10	0	0
Ditto Stockholm			0	0	0	—	0	0	0	Silk, Thrown Italian	lb.	1	10	0	—	2	12	6
Elephants' Teeth			30	0	0	—	34	0	0	Silk, Raw Ditto		0	17	0	—	1	13	6
Scrivell			18	0	0	—	24	0	0	Ditto China		0	8	0	—	1	10	6
Flax, Riga	ton.		69	0	0	—	70	0	0	Ditto Beng.	novi	0	14	0	—	1	6	0
Ditto Petersburgh			72	0	0	—	73	0	0	Ditto Organzine		1	9	0	—	1	17	0
Galls, Turkey	cwt.		5	5	0	—	7	0	0	Tallow, English	cwt.	3	8	6	—			
Geneva, Hollands	gal.		1	1	0	—	1	2	0	Ditto Russia, white		3	2	0	—			
Ditto, English			0	8	3	—	0	12	0	Ditto yellow		3	0	0	—			
G. Arabic, Turk.	cwt.		6	0	0	—	11	15	0	Tar, Stockholm	bar.	1	10	0	—	1	11	6
Ditto Sandrach			6	18	0	—	9	0	0	Tin in Blocks	cwt.	6	6	0	—			
Ditto Tragacanth			19	0	0	—	20	10	0	Tobacco, Maryl.	lb.	0	0	5	—	0	1	1
Gum Seneca	cwt.		5	5	0	—	6	6	0	Ditto Virginia		0	0	4h	—	0	0	10
Hemp, Riga	ton.		64	0	0	—	65	0	0	Wax, Guinea	cwt.	7	0	0	—	10	10	0
Ditto Petersburgh			64	0	0	—	65	0	0	Whale-fins	ton.	30	0	0	—	32	0	10
Indigo, Carracca	lb.		0	9	6	—	0	11	0	Wine, Red Port pipe		70	0	0	—	100	0	0
Ditto East India			0	3	6	—	0	12	0	Ditto Lisbon		68	0	0	—	90	0	0
Iron, British, bars	ton.		15	0	0	—	16	0	0	Ditto Madeira		70	0	0	—	120	0	0
Ditto Swedish			25	0	0	—	26	0	0	Ditto Vidouia		70	0	0	—	80	0	0
Ditto Norway			24	0	0	—	25	0	0	Ditto Calcavella		84	0	0	—	95	0	0
Ditto Archangel			25	0	0	—	26	0	0	Ditto Sherry	butt	80	0	0	—	98	0	0
Lead in pigs	fod.		30	0	0	—	0	0	0	Ditto Mountain		70	0	0	—	80	0	0
Ditto red	ton.		28	0	0	—	29	0	0	Ditto Claret	hogs.	50	0	0	—	90	0	0
Ditto white			48	0	0	—	49	0	0	Yarn Mohair	lb.	0	4	0	—	0	8	0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Nov. 6th	Nov. 10th	Nov. 13th		Nov. 6th	Nov. 10th	Nov. 13th
Amsterdam	35 9	35 9	35 9	Bilboa	39 1-h.	39 1-h.	39 1-h.
Ditto at sight	35 1	35 1	35 1	Leghorn	49 3 q.	49 3-q.	49 3-q.
Rotterdam, c. f.	11 5	11 5	11 5	Naples	42	42	42
Hamburgh	34 4	34 6	34 6	Genoa	45 1-h.	45 1-h.	45 1-h.
Altona	34 5	34 7	34 7	Venice, N. C.	52	52	52
Paris	23 18	23 18	23 18	Lisbon	60	60	60
Ditto 2 us.	24 2	24 2	24 2	Oporto	60	60	60
Bourdeaux	24 2	24 2	24 2	Dublin	10 1-q.	10 1-q.	10 1-q.
Cadiz	39 1-h.	39 1-h.	39 1-h.	Cork	11 1-h.	11 1-h.	11 1-q.
Madrid	40	40	40	Agio on the Bank of Holland 5 1-h. per cent.			

PRICES OF BULLION.

Portugal Gold, Coin and Bars . . . . . per oz.	4l. 0s. 0d.
New Dollars	0 5 5
Silver in Bars, standard	0 5 6

PRICE OF STOCKS.

3 per Cent. Reduced	62¼ ⅜ ½
4 per Cent.	81 80¾ ⅞
Omnium	¼ ¼ ½ par.
Imp. 3 p. c.	61⅛ ¼ ⅜
Exch. Bills 4. 2. pm.	
Lottery Tickets	21l. 10s.
Consols for ac.	63⅛ ¼

NEW LLOYD'S COFFEE-HOUSE, 20th Nov. 1807.

PREMIUMS OF INSURANCE.

LONDON to	
the East Indies	7l. 7s. per ct.
out and home	12 gs. —
Jamaica	8 gs. retr. 4l. 0s.
Leeward Islands	ditto
Musquito Shore	10 do.
America (their ships) . .	5 do.
Ditto (British ships) . .	10 do. retr. 5l. 0s.
Newfoundland	6 do. ret. 4l. 0s.
Greenland (out and home)	8 do.
Southern Fishery (do.) .	20 do.
Mediterranean	10 do. retr. 5l. 0s.
Lisbon or Oporto . . .	0 — — 0 0
Stockholm, &c.	5 — — 2 0
Gottenburgh	5 — — 2 0
Tonnengen	2½ do.
Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Newry, or Belfast . .	2½ do.
Limerick or Galway . .	3 do. ret. 2l. 0s.
Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverpool, Whitehaven, &c.	2 do.
All parts of Scotland . .	2 do.
Hull or Gainsborough . .	1½ do.

JAMAICA to the	
American States	15 gs. with returns
Quebec or Montreal . . .	15 do.
Newfoundland	15 do.
London, Liverpool, Bristol, Dublin, &c.	10 do.
LEEWARD ISLANDS to	
Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland, &c. . . .	10 do.
American States	10 do
Cork, Waterf. or Dublin .	8 do. ret. 4
Bristol, Chester, Liverpool	do.
NEWFOUNDLAND to	
American States	5 gs.
Jamaica & Leeward Island	15 do.
Lisbon or Oporto . . .	15 do. retr. 5l.
Plym. Dartm. Exeter, &c.	8 do. — 4
Bristol, Liverpool, &c. .	8 — — 4 0
Dublin, Cork, &c. . . .	do.
Portsmouth, London, &c.	do.
QUEBEC to Ireland . . .	12 gs. retr. 6l. 0.
Great Britain	do.
DENMARK or SWEDEN to Bengal and China out and home	no sum fixed

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in Nov. 1807; *at the Office of Mr. Scott, 25, New-Bridge-street, London.*

Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 174l. per share; ex-dividend of 4l. for the last half year.—*Monmouthshire,* 90l.—*Grand Junction,* 90l. to 91l. 10s. including a half-yearly dividend of 1l. 10s. per share.—*Ellesmere,* 55l. to 56l.—*Croydon,* 55l.—*Basingstoke,* 28l. 7s.—*Lancaster,* 18l.—*Kennet and Avon* 20l.; subscription, 10l. prem. to par.—*West India Dock Stock,* 149l. to 150l.—*London Dock,* 111l. to 112l.—*Globe Insurance,* 112l.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR NOVEMBER, 1807.

The late snow storms have had an unusually severe effect, the season considered, on the north-western parts of the island, occasioning the face of the country to wear a truly wintry appearance, but no material damage has been done to the crops, which continue to look strong and healthy.

Both the turnips and grasses have continued to improve, and the former, on a general average, may be estimated at somewhat more than half a full crop. The sainfoin, on those soils where it is cultivated, has been a vast resource this autumn.

Most of the live stock still abroad, and a number of farmers over-done with it, considering the quantity of winter keep; nor is it readily turned into money, at the prices required. All kinds of live stock heavy of sale, excepting horses, which are dearer than by the former accounts.

All hands busily employed in the labour proper to the seasons; ploughing in some few parts, finishing wheat sowing, water furrowing, draining, hedging and ditching, &c. There is great spirit and energy throughout the country, and numerous improvements are in the course of experiment. The fen counties to the eastward are great examples of improvement, and their crops this year have turned out the most successful of any in the country.

Smithfield, Beef, 3s. 0d. to 5s. Mutton, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. Veal, 3s. to 6s. 0d. Lamb, 3s. to 6s. Pork, 2s. 6d. to 6s. 8d. Bacon, 6s. to 6s. 4d. Irish, 3s. 6d. to 4s. Fat 4s. 1d.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The seasonable rains we had in the early part of the preceding month rendered the sowing of wheats on strong tilths and whole lands practicable, making good work; and that business is now nearly completed in most well-managed districts, where the wheats, rye, and winter tares above ground look healthy and well.—The after maths and pastures still afford a tolerable bite to the young and store cattle; keeping them out of the yards, saving much fodder.—Feeding sheep have been put to turnips, and in the fen counties to coleseed, and do well.—Fatling beasts, which were not finished at grass, have been taken to the stalls to be made fit for market, with turnips, ground corn and hay, oil cake, or such provender as the farmer can conveniently procure them; but cake never was known so dear as at this time, being in many places fourteen guineas per ton.—But little variation has taken place in the prices of lean stock, which still continue very low; and from the recent continuance of wet weather many rotten sheep have been found in the flocks feeding on wet commons and low pastures.—The winter operations of ploughing for barley, carrying out manure on the grass lands, ditching, &c. are for the present suspended by the late extreme wet.

PRICE OF GRAIN.

	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Wheat	65	9	64	6
Rye	45	3	42	9
Barley	38	11	35	5
Oats	28	1	28	2
Beans	54	1	57	8
Peas	72	8	55	5
Oatmeal	44	6	24	1
Bigg	—	—	29	10

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